"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness to-day; showers to-morrow; moderate northeast to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,548. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1914.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

VILLA DEMANDS NEUTRALITY; OFF TO SEE CARRANZA

Expected to Prevail in Crisis and Win His Chief Over.

RIVAL LEADERS ARE BUSY

Have Persuaded Carranza That Defiance Would Be a Popular Move.

PRAISE CONSTITUTIONALISTS

Washington Emphasizes Their Good Treatment of Americans in Border States.

CONSULS REPORT SECURITY

From Sonora Come Assurances of Good Conduct and Protection of Americans.

MONTEREY IS NOW QUIET

Hanna's Second Message, with High Praise of Rebels, Is Given Out by Secretary Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 27.—Only Villa's strong personality can prevent a break in the rebel forces at Chihuahua, where he arrives to-night, it is thought here. In his absence from the provisional capital of Mexico, men who are envious of his fame as a military man and a leader have succeeded in getting Carranza's ear, it is said, and have persuaded him that the popular political move is to stand pat in his opposition to the United States in the present crisis.

Heading the opposition to Villa is Maclovio Herrera, known as the bravest man in the rebel army, and the man who charged a machine gun at Torreon and captured it with five men. He and his brother, Luis Herrera, have been trying to create opposition among the rebels to Villa and have at last hit upon something that can be used effectively. That is the natural antipathy of all Mexicans to the American people and nation. Followers of Herrera have told the Mexicans that Villa was in Juarez courting the favor of the Americans, and that Carranza was defying the United States and daring that Government to fight. This has resulted in a number of desertions from Villa's ranks.

When Villa was informed to-day of the condition of affairs at Chihuahua he ordered a special train and went at once to the State capital to have an understanding with Carranza and his following. Most conservative men who knew both factions say that the force of Villa's personality plus the expected battle at Saltillo will solve the most serious problem that the revolution has had to face.

The revolutionary leaders have been taking sides with the Herrera brothers, Manuel Chao, and some of the lesser chiefs, throwing the force of their influence with Carranza and against Villa. Benavides, Ortega, and possibly Urbina appear loyal to Villa, although the last, a bandit leader, will probably not stay long with Villa if there is a possibility of loot on the other side. Herrera has had his brother in Chihuahua for a week, and spent three days there himself, leaving his troops in the field without a commander while he conferred with Carranza.

Another cause of dissention has been the fact that Villa has insisted upon filling all of the public offices with Sonora men and personal friends rather than with the Chihuahua leaders. This has been partly responsible for a general backing up of Carranza in his attitude of defiance toward the United States.

When Villa arrives in Chihuahua to-night with Gen. Felipe Angeles, his closest friend and adviser, a conference will be called at the Palace, and the whole situation will be gone over and a decision reached.

What the outcome of this conference will be can only be guessed at, for the strictest secrecy is being maintained in regard to all of the deliberations. It is expected here that Villa will triumph and that Herrera will be sent back to his troops.

The revolution is short of ammunition and money, and Villa sees a way of getting both if Carranza will only stay neutral. The revolution now has too little ammunition for a single fight, and this is delaying the Saltillo campaign.

The cotton which was seized at Laguna also remains unsold, and Villa has been unable to ship out the $2,000,000 worth that was shipped to the border. This is another problem the settlement of which depends upon the attitude of Carranza, as the cotton is now being held by the American court as fast as it is shipped to this side.

If Carranza persists in his present policy, it is thought that Villa will unhorse him and put one of his own men, possibly Gen. Angeles or Raul Madero, in his place.

PRAISE FOR CARRANZISTAS.

Reports from Consuls in Northern States Given Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Every effort is being made by the Government to show a friendly spirit toward the Constitutionalists and at the same time to show to the American people and the world that the faction of Mexicans is composed of men who are striving to administer government and carry on war in accordance with the most advanced ideas.

The desire of the Administration to emphasize the high ideals of Huerta's enemies and the contrast of their manner of treating Americans, was indicated last night when a long telegram from Consul General Hanna at Monterey was given out at the White House. In this dispatch Mr. Hanna told of his arrest and imprisonment by Mexican troops, who tore down the American flag from the Consulate General, and his subsequent rescue by the Constitutionalist forces which captured the town.

The Consul General gave great praise to the methods pursued by the Constitutionalists in establishing law and order, and it was apparent that these expressions, more than the intention to show the indignity offered to the flag and its consular representatives were responsible for the willingness of the Administration to make public Mr. Hanna's report.

To-day a telegram from another American consular officer praising the Constitutionalists was given out at the White House. This dispatch was sent to Secretary Bryan by Consul Hostetter at Hermosilla. Its text follows:

Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, April 26, 1914.
To Hon. Secretary of State, Washington:

About 150 people are leaving this evening and some to-morrow. Those from Sinaloa will most likely wait for boat. Quite a number are not going to leave, as they are guaranteed every safety here, and Col. Calles has issued the strictest of orders to arrest any one insulting an American, and has notified his people all over the State that any demonstration would be punished in the severest manner, and seditious speeches would most likely lead to hanging.

Gens. Obregon and Alvarado have both wired me that I can rest assured that Americans would have every consideration at their hands, and if unable to pay passage they would advance them tickets and money. Only the best of feelings are shown by the Constitutionalists and their officers, and all sincerely hope and pray that everything will be settled amicably, very, very soon.

If I can finish, may leave to-morrow, if not by Wednesday train. Am waiting for some people from the mountains. Col. Calles has issued strict orders that all properties of people leaving would be protected and to see that not a stick of wood should be missing when these people return.

Most Americans wl. are leaving ask me to notify the department that they leave with the greates of regre, as they have always been well treated and like the people here very much. HOSTETTER.

According to announcements by the State Department this afternoon, based on dispatches from Consul General Hanna, to-night the State Department made public this dispatch from him:

Confirming my report of the 24th, announcing the occupation of Monterey by the Constitutionalists under Gen. Pablo Gonzales, Gen. Villareal, and Gen. Castro, I am pleased to be able to report the greatly improved condition of affairs which continue to grow better every hour. The city and people are being well protected. Confidence is being restored and the best of order prevails. The people in general give evidence of their full faith in the promises of the Constitutionalists to protect them, give them full freedom, and restore the country. You can telegraph me now directly to Monterey via Brownsville, Texas. No Americans nor foreigners so far as I can learn were killed or injured, excepting Guy Sawyer, who was badly wounded, but is improving. Monterey is now very quiet, and the city is being cleaned and put in order for business. Trains have started running via Matamoras.

The State Department also issued a statement concerning conditions at Monterey, based on the report of Consul General Hanna.

OFFER TO GIVE UP GUAYMAS.

Federals Negotiate with Rebels—Hostetter Reaches Border.

NOGALES, Ariz., April 27.—Federal troops in Guaymas, on the Pacific Coast, have made overtures to the rebels looking toward the surrender of that city, according to reports which rebel leaders said they received to-day.

Pressed by a threatened attack by United States marines, Gen. Joaquin Tellez, commander of the Federal garrison, is said to have addressed another note to Gen. Alfaro Obregon, the rebel commander, asking the latter on what terms he would receive the surrender of the 4,000 Huerta soldiers. Obregon referred the subject to Gen. Carranza. It was said, and was authorized to tell Gen. Tellez the lives of all the Federals would be spared if they turned Guaymas over to the rebels. What effect the answer had on Tellez was not divulged in late dispatches from the south.

The border patrol here was strengthened by the arrival to-day of eleven companies of the Twelfth Infantry from San Francisco. The soldiers encamped about a mile from the international boundary line.

Louis Hostetter, American Consul at Hermosillo, arrived to-night with the archives of the Consulate. Other refugees reported that anti-American sentiment was increasing among the Mexicans in rural districts, out that rebel chiefs were endeavoring to prevent any hostile acts.

STATE DEPARTMENT FLURRY.

It Was Caused by Secretary Bryan's Sitting on the Push-Buttons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—When the newspaper men called on Mr. Bryan this afternoon the Secretary carelessly sat down on a corner of his mahogany desk and began to explain to them the details of the refugee situation in Mexico. Simultaneously with this introduction there was a jingling of bells in his room and in the adjoining corridors.

Clerks popped through the door, and Eddie Savoy, the colored chief messenger, who has been in the department for more than forty years, came dashing into Mr. Bryan's office. But he stopped short when he came near the Secretary's desk, and then diplomatically stepped up and whispered to Mr. Bryan:

"Mr. Secretary, you are sitting on the push-buttons."

Try our GRADE A PASTEURIZED bottled Milk. None Better. 9000 Morning. McDermott Dairy Co., N. Y., Plains, L. I. City.—Adv.

FUNSTON'S FORCE IS AT VERA CRUZ; TO LAND TO-DAY

4,000 Infantrymen to Go Ashore at Daybreak, When General Assumes Command.

SOLDIERS TO JOIN MARINES

Bluejackets to be Withdrawn, Leaving Funston with 7,000 Men to Hold the City.

NO HALT IN THE WAR PLANS

Navy Aviators Ordered to Remain on Land and Serve as Scouts for the Army.

MORE MEN FOR WEST COAST

Pacific Fleet to Have a Flying Squadron of Cruisers and an Advance Marine Base.

CAVALRY FOR VERA CRUZ

One Troop of the Famous Sixth Regiment and More Artillery Ready to Leave Galveston.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, April 27.—The four transports bringing Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston and the Fifth Brigade of United States troops from Galveston arrived off Vera Cruz late this afternoon.

It is stated that the soldiers will be landed to-morrow morning at daylight, taking the place of the bluejackets, who will be withdrawn to the ships.

WAR PLANS CONTINUE.

Funston's Orders to be Kept Secret Until He Takes Command.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—With the arrival of Gen. Funston's brigade at Vera Cruz the navy is ready to surrender its control over that port to the army.

Vera Cruz is the advance base of such operations as may be undertaken against the City of Mexico in the event of the collapse of peace aims and overtures. As is usual after the seizure of advance bases, the navy will step out as soon after the army steps in as can be conveniently arranged. As to what the army will do after it does step in depends upon developments, but Gen. Funston already has general orders the character of which have not been disclosed.

"I will not say what orders have been issued to the army brigades sent to Vera Cruz," said Secretary Garrison to-night, "until after the army has arrived."

Josephus Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, said orders already had been issued on the navy side of the situation for the transfer of control at Vera Cruz to the army. Under these orders, Mr. Daniels explained, all the marines in the marine expeditionary force would be permanently transferred to the command of Gen. Funston, and would remain so during the American occupation. He said the marine commands which sailed on Thursday from Philadelphia to Vera Cruz would be added to the expeditionary force under the control of the army. These marines are on board the Moro Castle, and comprise detachments from Boston, Newport, Annapolis, and Washington. Mr. Daniels also said the marines that had been sent from Pensacola on the Mississippi would be amalgamated into the marine expeditionary force at Vera Cruz and would operate with and under the control of Gen. Funston.

Mr. Daniels said Admiral Fletcher soon would be able to retire to his flagship, after transferring the problems of American control to Gen. Funston. The Secretary said orders issued contemplated that the sailors now ashore would be withdrawn to their ships as soon as the army was in control and that all marines, not doing duty with the marine expeditionary brigade, likewise would be returned to their ships. Under this arrangement there will be 3,000 marines and 4,000 soldiers left ashore in command of Gen. Funston. This would give him a force of 7,000 men. His brigade is composed of the Fourth, Seventh, Nineteenth, and Twenty-eighth Regiments of Infantry.

To Ward Off Yellow Fever.

Arrangements were being made to-day for the accommodation of the army ashore at Vera Cruz. Barracks must be provided for the men and great care is being taken to protect the health of the 7,000 soldiers and marines. Every effort is to be put forth to have the barracks clean and in such a sanitary condition that there will be no yellow fever and other diseases attacking the American army of occupation.

Secretary Daniels explained that while no orders had been issued for any extension of military operations on either coast since the tender of good offices, at the same time no orders whatever had been issued calling off any of the plans for putting the navy into a position to strike at any point or handle any emergency on either coast of Mexico.

Ships and men are still being rushed to strategic points on both coasts, and there will be a special flying squadron on each of these coasts. In the event of the collapse of the peace proposals, the military forces will be ready to go ahead just as if there had been no offer on the part of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile.

Secretary Daniels last night cabled to Admiral Badger on the Gulf Coast, and to Admiral Howard on the Pacific Coast, the full text of the offer by the A B C powers and the text of this country's acceptance of that offer. Both Admirals were instructed to make known this exchange of notes to all naval commanders in Mexican waters, and have the news formally circulated in Mexican ports. It was believed that full knowledge of what had occurred would have a good effect.

Army to Have Airships.

The two hydroaeroplanes and the naval aviation force at Vera Cruz will be at the service of the army. Secretary Daniels said Gen. Funston could make such use of these naval aviators as he saw fit. Admiral Badger to-day sent a dispatch giving additional details of the excellent scout work done by the aeroplanes yesterday. Based on this dispatch Secretary Daniels issued this announcement:

"Aviators Bellinger and Saufley made a scout flight of 1 hour and 40 minutes at an altitude of 3,000 feet. They covered the territory reaching ten miles west, fifteen miles north, and twelve miles south of the city. One burned bridge was located as well as breaks in the railroad. The San Francisco bridge was found intact except that the rails had been taken off. Another scout trip was made yesterday at an altitude of 1,200 feet over the environs of the city. No trace of Mexican soldiers was observed."

The military value of this aerial scout work cannot be overestimated. The air scouts were able to survey territory far beyond the outskirts of Vera Cruz, and the information they obtained dispelled the suspicion that Mexican Federals might be massing forces within ten miles of Vera Cruz with a view to making a sudden attack upon the city. No such forces of Mexicans were found, and the scouting trip showed that up to yesterday, at least, the important bridges were intact.

Secretary Daniels said there was absolutely no truth in the published report that Guaymas had been taken or that any marines or sailors had been landed on the west coast of Mexico. He said he was in touch with Admiral Howard, and that the situation on the west coast was generally reported as being quiet.

Plans for West Coast.

Plans continue to go forward in preparing the navy for operations on the West Coast. Franklin Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, returned to Washington to-day from a flying trip to the Arizona and New Mexico border and the West Coast, and his trip was most successful as well as timely. Mr. Roosevelt left Washington on April 3, and stopped at Arizona and New Mexico points for three days, and while on the frontier looked into conditions and sentiment. He had an interesting report to make to Secretary Daniels for transmission to President Wilson, dealing with border conditions. This report was of a confidential nature.

While in California Mr. Roosevelt considered certain needs of the naval service which would fit into the general plans for naval operations on the West Coast. Primarily, three things were considered by Mr. Roosevelt during his trip. These were radio communication, coaling facilities, and the establishment of a marine advance base regiment on the Atlantic Coast similar to the one on the Atlantic Coast that is now ashore at Vera Cruz.

As a result of Mr. Roosevelt's trip San Diego, in the southern part of California, will loom into importance and prominence as a naval base. San Diego is to be developed as a radio station. Mr. Roosevelt found that the radio apparatus at San Diego was only of five-kilowatt power, and that, while this was sufficient for communication in Mexican waters under favorable conditions at night, it was not sufficient for communication with American vessels on Mexican coasts in the daytime. As a result of Mr. Roosevelt's visit a twenty or thirty kilowatt radio apparatus will be installed at San Diego within the next two weeks. At the same time a ten-kilowatt set is being sent down the coast for installation on Admiral Howard's flagship. When these new sets are in operation within the next two or three weeks, the Navy Department will be in a position to have steadier and more frequent communication with Admiral Howard's fleet. The new radio set at San Diego will have a normal power sufficient to enable it to communicate with the western mouth of the Panama Canal.

Mr. Roosevelt found the coal facilities at San Diego small and arrangements have been made to increase them. Facilities will also be provided at Point Loma. At San Francisco he also discovered the means of better coal facilities, and went over the question of increasing the capacity of the coaling station at Tiburon, near that city. This will be done by sending eight additional lighters to Tiburon.

Marine Advance Base.

The third problem taken up by Mr. Roosevelt was the establishment of a marine advance base regiment on the Pacific Coast. Even if the Mexican crisis had not been precipitated by the Tampico incident, this regiment would have been created. The purpose of this advance base is to have a large force of well-organized marines, working as a unit, ready at any time to go into a foreign country to take and establish a base for use by the army. The marine advance regiment for the Atlantic Coast was formed more than a year ago, and its work at Guantanamo and Pensacola fitted it splendidly for the seizure of Vera Cruz.

Pacific Flying Squadron.

It was learned from Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to-day that a flying

Continued on Page 2.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

GRASS SEED.
Weeber & Don, 114 Chambers Street.—Adv.

HUERTA AGREES TO DISCUSS PEACE, UNDER PRESSURE FROM EUROPE; AMERICANS IN HIS CAPITAL SAFE

False Stories Started by Huerta Rouse Public to Anger

BIG PARADE IN PROTEST

Diplomats Also Make Complaint —Rebels Near the City and Anarchy Feared.

REFUGEES AT VERA CRUZ

One Train Arrives from the Capital and Another Is on the Way.

REPORT NO ONE YET KILLED

Majority of Americans Now Huddled in One Hotel, Under British Protection.

SOME 'PROTECTED' IN PRISON

Fletcher Raises Flag at Vera Cruz as the Last Mexican Flag Goes Down.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, April 27.—With the arrival here by train to-day of 100 more refugees, including 26 Americans, a few direct from Mexico City, it became known that no American had been killed in the capital by the rioting mobs, so far as known.

These refugees brought word of a great revulsion of feeling against Huerta in the capital, which, they suggested, might have had much to do with his change of attitude in regard to letting Americans leave the city without further hindrance.

In particular, it is said, the people have been turned against the dictator by the discovery that he was the originator of the false reports about the conditions in Vera Cruz and the stories of border successes of his troops which appeared in the newspapers of Mexico City.

The Spanish Ambassador headed a protest of diplomats to Huerta against the false and inflammatory statements in the press, such as the sinking of the Spanish cruiser at Vera Cruz, the maltreatment of Spaniards by Americans, and the declaration of war by France, England, and Germany against the United States.

According to the refugees, rebel forces are committing depredations north of Mexico City, in districts from which Federal troops have been withdrawn. It was reported in the capital before the refugees left that Gen. Villa's forces were advancing south with the intention of taking the city, lest the rioting get beyond the control of the Huerta authorities.

The inhabitants of many towns to the north were said to be rising and throwing out the officials.

Predicts Anarchy in Capital.

It was known in the capital that the northern rebels had refused to rally around Huerta as the alleged defender of the nation against American invasion, and although some of the southern rebels had arrived in the outskirts of the city, ostensibly to make their peace with the dictator, there was a fear in the capital that these bands were more bent on getting loot than on joining Huerta's forces.

It is said that some of Zapata's men have even ventured to ride in the streets of the capital and have been greeted with cheers.

An American business man who recently came from Mexico City said today that whether Gen. Villa or an uncontrollable mob took the capital away from Huerta, they would find that the place had already been looted. He expressed the opinion that general anarchy was coming in Mexico City in a few days.

A majority of the refugees who are left in Mexico City are now crowded into the Hotel de Genève, where they are under the protection of the British Legation. None of them ventures into the streets lest they be insulted or attacked. English residents of the city are frequently insulted because they are mistaken for Americans.

A few Americans are said to have been imprisoned in the capital and its environs for the ostensible purpose of protecting them.

Five Americans who were living at the University Club moved into the suburbs with rifles and food supplies. They intended to defend themselves there as long as possible, and then take to the hills. Mr. Jennings, who was said to be the financial agent of the American Smelting and Refining Company, was leading the party.

The refugees reported that some Americans were still under arrest at Aguas Callentes. It is said that women and children were also held at San Luis Potosi, but this was not confirmed, as no trains were running. Many foreigners had left Guadalajara, but conditions there were quiet. Some were detained because the railroad line to Manzanillo was cut.

Five Thrown Into Prison.

Among the twenty-six Americans on the train was Dr. Albert J. Hoskins, formerly of Brimfield, Mass., who was arrested Thursday in Pachuca, eighty miles from Mexico City, and thrown into jail. Dr. Hoskins was for several years a surgeon in the United States Army.

In an interview Dr. Hoskins said:

"For many years I have been a physician at Pachuca. Last Thursday four other Americans and I were arrested as spies. The others were Joseph Punshon, George Smith, Robert Chapman, and C. E. Meader. We were seized and taken suddenly from our homes without having an opportunity to bid good-bye to our families. The soldiers told us we were to be executed as spies. They gave us a hunk of bread and water for our meals and applied gross epithets to us while we were kept prisoners."

The doctor continued:

"They dinned it into our ears all the time, 'You will die.' They allowed us no communication with the outside world, and up to this moment we have received no word from our families.

"When we were taken from the jail to be sent to Mexico City they told us that we were going to our death. A crowd followed, threatening us, and this finally became so large that the guards were afraid to put us on the train. Finally they smuggled us into the cattle car, and the guards told the crowd that they were taking us out to execute us. In that way we escaped.

"On arriving in Mexico City, we were allowed to go free. There we were again subjected to insults. Eggs were thrown at us and our faces were spat in, the crowd yelling, 'Kill the gringoes!'

"Then came a notice that a train was going. We got on the train, and here we are."

George Smith, another of the Pachuca captives, left his wife in the house ill when he was arrested, and he has not since heard from her. Mr. Smith came to Mexico from Alabama.

Mr. Meader, who comes from Mississippi; Mr. Punshon, who is from Pennsylvania, and Mr. Chapman, an Ohioan, told the same story as Dr. Hoskins and Mr. Smith.

The refugees said that they saw encamped at Cordoba, a city about eighty-five miles from Vera Cruz, a detachment of 500 Federal troops. They had with them a battery of six new Krupp guns.

Consul Canada has wired to Washington the names of all the refugees now in Vera Cruz. He got word today that a train bearing 250 Americans left Mexico City last night.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy to-day received a telegram from President Huerta himself, saying that he intended to allow 250 Americans to leave the city every day from now on.

Fletcher Raises His Flag.

Rear Admiral Fletcher raised the American flag over his headquarters at 2 o'clock this afternoon with all the ceremony of such an occasion.

Under the tropical sun the flag raising was a splendid sight. Two battalions of marines under the command of Lieut. Col. W. C. Neville, and two battalions of bluejackets from the Utah and the Florida, under the command of Lieut. Commander Allen Buchanan, all being commanded by Capt. Rush of the Florida, took part in the event.

Rear Admirals Badger and Fletcher with their staffs were resplendent in full dress uniforms of white with gold braid.

Thousands of Mexicans gathered to see the brilliant show.

When the time came to raise the flag Capt. Huse, Rear Admiral Fletcher's Chief of Staff, turned to Rear Admiral Badger and asked him to give the command. Admiral Badger turned to Fletcher and said:

"No, Admiral Fletcher shall give that command."

So Admiral Fletcher did, thereby completing the work he had started.

The men who hoisted the flag were Capt. F. H. Delano and Sergt. Major John H. Quick of the Marine Corps, Ensign E. O. McDonell of the Florida, and Quartermaster Edward Jeffs of the Utah. These are the men who landed first in Vera Cruz last Tuesday.

Massed bands from the battleships played "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the flag was hoisted. The officers raised their hands in salute, the men presented arms, the civilians uncovered, and the Americans present cheered. All the battleships and cruisers fired a simultaneous salute of twenty-one guns.

After the ceremony the troops paraded through the crowd down the Avenida de la Independencia, the bands playing "The American Patrol" march and "The Stars and Stripes Forever." People crowded the windows and balconies of the houses, while the Plaza de Armas was jammed.

Vera Cruz had another quiet night last night, perfect order being maintained.

Admiral Fletcher cabled this message to Secretary Daniels at 10 o'clock to-night:

"I have published the following proclamation:

"'It is gratifying to note that all busines is resumed in Vera Cruz and good order prevails. Citizens may pass freely in the streets, both night and day, and resume their customs.'

"FLETCHER."

All the stores in the city are now open and doing business as if the city was the abode of peace.

The health of the marines and the bluejackets ashore continues to be excellent, thanks to the sanitary precautions of the Medical Corps.

It is reported here that Secretary Daniels sent a wireless message to all the ships here last night suspending his bluejacket schools during the Mexican crisis. The bluejackets ran about the ships shouting "Recess!"

Parade in Protest Against Huerta.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, April 27.—Supporters of the Carranza cause have taken steps to change public opinion in Mexico City. They circulated handbills calling upon the people to protect Americans and denouncing Huerta as the cause of the landing of the American naval forces at Vera Cruz, and also as the author of false and inflammatory statements published in Mexico City.

In the handbills the people were called upon to join in a big parade to show their disapproval of Huerta's attitude and to indicate their own friendliness toward Americans. The parade took place on Saturday, and the fact that it was permitted by President Huerta was construed as an indication of the weakening of his power.

The rebels are said to have been gaining ground in the territory close to Mexico City. Four hundred Federal wounded were brought into the capital on Friday from near-by points. Where the battle was fought the refugees arriving here did not know.

Some of the refugees were responsible for an unconfirmed story that after a demonstration Huerta became so frightened that he hid himself in a foreign legation, fearing assassination.

Refugees say that prior to the change in sentiment at the capital four Americans were seized by one of the mobs, which insisted upon lynching them. Their lives were saved by the intervention of the police, whose officer promised the rioters he would shoot the prisoners, but promptly released them.

Hotel accommodations here are strained to the limit to care for the influx of refugees, and American officials continued to-day their efforts to induce the women to go to the United States. The

Continued on Page 2.

Engraved or Oxford—the latest gold at steel-round engraver. SPENCER'S, 6 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

Huerta Tells The Times Mexico Will Defend at Any Risk Her Rights "Trampled Under Foot by the United States."

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

National Palace, Mexico, April 26.

Answering your esteemed message of this date, the Republic of Mexico always has fulfilled her international obligations and will defend at any risk her rights trampled under foot by the Government of the United States.

V. HUERTA.

[As received in Spanish.]

PALACIO NACIONAL, Mexico, Apr. 26.

Contesto su respetable mensaje de hoy. La República de México siempre ha cumplido sus compromisos internacionales y á todo trance defenderá sus derechos conculcados por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

V. HUERTA.

The message printed above, dated Sunday, is a reply to this message, sent by THE TIMES to President Huerta on Saturday evening: "President Wilson has accepted offer of mediation from Brazil, Chile, and Argentina. Please cable whether you accept."

Dictator Formally Accepts Tender of Good Offices

NO TERMS ATTACHED

Is for "Mediation in Principle," Foreign Minister Portillo Cables to Riano.

APPEAL TO THE POWERS

Bryan Asked European Ambassadors to Use Their Influence in Mexico.

GOT A QUICK RESPONSE

England, France, and Germany Ordered Their Ministers to Act.

REBELS TO BE INCLUDED

Administration Believed to be Urging Villa's Participation in Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Spanish Ambassador announced to-night that President Huerta had formally accepted the tender of good offices for a settlement of Mexico's troubles, made by the Washington diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. The Ambassador's information came from Lopez Portillo y Rojas, Mexican Foreign Minister, and was to the effect that Gen. Huerta "accepted mediation in principle." No conditions were attached to the acceptance.

The text of the note containing Huerta's agreement was received later by the Spanish Ambassador. It showed an unconditional acceptance in principle of the tender of good offices. The details of the note were unimportant, and did not modify the acceptance of the general principle in any particular.

While an unofficial dispatch received by the Spanish Ambassador last night from Mexico City had said that Huerta would accept the proffer of good offices, it is believed here that the Mexican President's adherence to that intention was due largely, if not entirely, to pressure brought to bear upon him to-day in behalf of the French, German, and British Governments by their diplomatic representatives in Mexico City. It was at the direct instance of Secretary Bryan that these powerful European nations took a hand in the effort to induce Huerta to agree to the peace proposal.

The action of France, Germany, and Great Britain was the most important development to-day in connection with the peace exchanges prior to the receipt to-night by the Spanish Ambassador of formal notification that Huerta had accepted the tender of good offices made by Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. Officers of the Administration found cause for hope also in a telegram received by the Brazilian Ambassador from Mexico City to the effect that Huerta, while asserting that he did not seek mediation, would accede to the proposal if the United States earnestly desired that he should do so.

Huerta's Acceptance Vague.

"An acceptance in principle" is a rather vague expression in diplomacy, and may mean much less than appears from the term itself. Strictly speaking, such an acceptance means merely that Gen. Huerta is willing to become a party to an effort to settle Mexico's troubles through the exercise of good offices on the part of neutral nations. When all the parties to the negotiations have given assent to the proffer of good offices, the matter of determining fundamental conditions upon which the effort at settlement shall proceed will begin.

The mere fact, however, that Huerta has agreed to submit the troubles that have torn Mexico asunder for more than a year to an adjustment through peaceful means is regarded as a long step forward in the direction of establishing normal conditions in Mexico. It has been the feeling here since Sunday, when the South American negotiators made the proposal to Secretary Bryan, that if Huerta would accept the proffer of good offices, this entering wedge could be driven so deep that a peaceful outcome would be certain.

Opinion in the best-informed circles is widespread, however, that Huerta will not enter upon actual peace negotiations without insisting upon the acceptance of certain fundamental terms. It is believed that he will insist that the

REBELS' FRIENDSHIP EMPHASIZED AS PARLEYS FOR HUERTA'S ELIMINATION DRAW NEAR

negotiations shall not go forward until recognition of his Government has been accorded by the United States, and that he will also hold that Vera Cruz must be evacuated by the United States forces before anything more is done in the direction of attaining peace.

The United States Government, according to the frequent declarations of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, will never accord recognition to any Mexican administration headed by Gen. Huerta.

May Evacuate Vera Cruz.

The second condition, which it is taken for granted that Huerta will lay down, furnishes a much easier nut to crack.

While nothing has been said in an authoritative way to show that the Administration would be willing to abandon its Vera Cruz undertaking, the feeling here is that, rather than permit the presence of an armed force of Americans on Mexican soil to be a bar to an adjustment of the whole Mexican problem, this Government will withdraw its soldiers and marines. This suggestion affords prospect of a compromise over insistence by Huerta that his Government must be recognized before the peace negotiations can proceed.

Some persons here are inclined to the opinion that the very fact that Huerta is accepted by the United States as a party to a mediation proceeding to which this Government is also a party is in itself tantamount to recognition of the Huerta Administration as the de facto Government, at least, of the Mexican Republic.

It is, however, a well established principle that recognition of a Government by another Government cannot be obtained by indirection. In other words, the recognition must be made by some direct act and not claimed on the basis of some indirect action. At the same time it is evident that Huerta may set up the claim, however little justified, that, through bringing him into peace negotiations with itself, this Government has recognized his authority as having a standing among the Governments of the world.

This contention, which Huerta is expected to make, can be applied also by the Constitutionalists. The fact that they have been already recognized as parties to the proposed mediation gives them a certain standing which is bound to be regarded by them with pride.

It was said here to-day that the effort to bring the Constitutionalists to accept the proffer of good offices would be backed partly by the argument that they would have a higher standing among the nations of the world through becoming factors in a situation of international importance on the same footing with the United States and the de facto Government of Mexico.

Furthermore, it was pointed out, the Constitutionalists could take satisfaction in the knowledge that they had been brought into the mediation proceedings at the instance of the three greatest South American Governments.

Bryan Sees European Envoys.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Bryan met by appointment, at his own instance, Jules Jusserand, the Ambassador of France; Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the Ambassador of Great Britain. They came separately. To each of them the Secretary of State explained his earnest desire that the proposal of the South American nations should be accepted by all the parties in interest, and he requested them to communicate to their respective Governments an expression of his desire that France, Germany, and Great Britain use their influence with President Huerta in an effort to make him realize the desirability of accepting the opportunity of bringing peace to his perturbed country.

In the course of his conversations with the three European Ambassadors, Mr. Bryan laid great stress on the importance of the proposal that had been initiated by Brazil, Argentine, and Chile. He spoke of it with enthusiasm as the greatest thing that could be done in the interest of the movement for peace among nations. Mr. Bryan also pointed out that if peace should come through the exertion of the influence of the powerful Governments which the Ambassadors represented, those Governments would find themselves placed in a superior position as factors in the cause of the amicable settlement of international disputes.

Mr. Bryan had cause to be encouraged by the statements made to him by the Ambassadors. Each of them promised that he would communicate the Secretary of State's request to his own particular Government, and felt that he could give assurance that the nation he represented would respond promptly and favorably to what Mr. Bryan proposed. The confidence of the French, German, and British Ambassadors in this respect was confirmed to-day by the information that the Governments at Paris, Berlin, and London had instructed their diplomatic representatives in Mexico City to urge Gen. Huerta to accept the tender of good offices for the settlement of Mexico's troubles.

Nothing has come to light yet to show what the Administration is doing, if anything, to bring about the assent of the Constitutionalists to the preliminary proposal for the establishment of peace in Mexico. Surface evidences make it appear that Gen. Carranza, the "First Chief" of the Constitutionalist forces and the recognized head of the Government which the Revolutionary Party in Mexico claims to have established, will accept no terms for a settlement which include any negotiations with Gen. Huerta.

As bearing on the situation as it affects the Constitutionalists, a hint was given to-day that Gen. Carranza might be ignored with respect to the peace exchanges, and communication established with Gen. Villa, with a view to recognizing him as the leader of a faction important enough to be included as one of those entitled to participate in the proposed adjustment of the Mexican situation. It was only a hint, but a hint given in such a way as to suggest that the matter of approaching Villa on the subject was under consideration.

The Elimination of Huerta Bogey.

It is known that this Government, in addition to declining to consent to the recognition of the Huerta Administration as a condition precedent to mediation, would insist also that peace in Mexico should be established only on the basis of a revival of legislative government in Mexico. The condition in itself would carry with it the elimination of Huerta from power, and it is realized that the Mexican dictator would be unwilling to enter into any negotiations under any advance agreement that they would be concluded in a way that would work to his personal and political downfall.

But the mere fact that the cornerstone has been laid for the temple of peace through Huerta's "acceptance in principle" of the suggestion that his troubles with the United States and the Constitutionalists will be settled by means of diplomacy gives ground for hope that the ultimate establishment of normal conditions in Mexico is in sight.

The greatest satisfaction of the United States Government over the progress in the peace negotiations will be observed from the effects its efforts toward a settlement of the Mexican situation will have on the Governments and people of Latin America. To make these Governments and people believe that the Wilson Administration was actuated only by the most cordial feelings toward them, and that it had no inclination to enter upon a policy of territorial extension in the Western Hemisphere, was one of the prime reasons that induced the Administration, according to the statement of officials, to accept the proffer of good offices made by the South American nations.

Effect Upon Latin Americans.

The Administration had realized that the landing of American armed forces at Vera Cruz had created a bad impression throughout Central and South America. It had received reports from its diplomatic representatives in some of those countries that indicated an intense feeling of hostility toward the United States.

To counteract this feeling, Secretary Bryan caused to be cabled to the capital of every Central and South American country the full text of President Wilson's address to the Congress in which he asked for authority to use the land and naval forces of the United States for the purpose of compelling Huerta to furnish adequate reparation for the indignity offered the American flag at Tampico. Messages have been received at the State Department that the publication of the President's address, with its reassuring expressions of friendship and good will for the Mexican people, has produced an excellent effect and has served to counteract the original feeling of animosity.

The American Minister to Uruguay reported that a demonstration had been made against the American Legation in Montevideo, but the rioters had been dispersed by Government troops.

The President of Uruguay, through his newspaper, El Dia, has indorsed President Wilson's expressions of friendship for the Mexican people and has approved his course in Mexico and two Opposition newspapers have followed suit.

From Santiago, Chile, comes the report that much anti-American feeling was engendered there through the landing at Vera Cruz, but that this has been mollified to a certain extent by the publication of President Wilson's address in newspapers there. This Government has been informed that if the text of the President's address had been furnished before the landing at Vera Cruz instead of after, the anti-American feeling would not have been so great.

Aid For Japanese Refugees.

The Japanese Ambassador to-day secured from Secretary Bryan permission for the Japanese who are in Mexico, who wish to leave that country, to find temporary refuge in the United States. It will become necessary to suspend the operation of the immigration laws in order to permit of the entry of these Japanese, who are mainly on the Pacific Coast of Mexico.

THANKS TO ARGENTINA

Through Our Legation—Bolivia and Nicaragua Approve Peace Plan.

BUENOS AIRES, April 27.—The Argentine Government was to-day thanked by George L. Lorillard, Secretary of the American Legation, in the name of President Wilson, for its good offices in the proposed mediation between the United States and Mexico.

The Governments of Bolivia and Nicaragua have announced their adhesion to the principle of mediation.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 27.—The acceptance of the offer of mediation between the United States and Mexico has caused an excellent impression here.

The newspapers of Rio de Janeiro publish articles praising the perfect good-will displayed by the Cabinet in Washington. The Paiz says that the example set by the United States encourages the realization of the magnificent dream of universal peace

PEACE GREETING TO WILSON.

Brussels Bureau Congratulates the United States on Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, April 27. — President Wilson to-night received from the International Peace Bureau of Brussels a cablegram congratulating the United States on accepting proposals for settlement of the Mexican dispute. The cablegram was as follows:

"The pacificists of the world heartily congratulate the United States Government for having without hesitation accepted the mediation of friendly powers, and so given a solemn testimony of its sincere desire to settle by pacific means all international disputes. The United States Government remains the leader in the cause of universal peace."

WANTS DIAZ CALLED IN.

Ex-President Reyes Cables a Suggestion to Wilson and Huerta.

PARIS, April 27.—Gen. Rafael Reyes, former President of the Republic of Colombia, to-day sent the following cablegram to President Wilson, President Huerta, Gen. Carranza, and Gen. Villa:

"The cause of America and of humanity obliges me to indicate to you how urgent it is to have recourse to the undoubted authority of the great Porfirio Diaz, author of the progress realized by Mexico, for solving the crisis.

"I had proposed this last year at Havana, and the principal chiefs of Mexico had accepted it before the assassination of President Madero.

"Gen. Porfirio Diaz is strong, both physically and intellectually.

"The hour has struck to save Mexico in this way."

Gen. Reyes has been in communication with Gen. Diaz at Monte Carlo, but whether the former Mexican President is aware of the sending of the telegram is not known. Gen. Reyes sent it after consultation with prominent Mexicans and South Americans living in Paris. He says he hopes the suggestion on its own merits will find acceptance at Washington and with the Mexican leaders.

SAYS MEXICO WANTS PEACE.

De la Garza Thinks 15,000,000 Will Welcome Mediation.

Emeterio de la Garza, Jr., former Mexican diplomat, who carried the first message sent by Victoriano Huerta to President Wilson after the Madero incident, and who later refused to accept a post of authority from Huerta or to serve in the Mexican House of Representatives, to which he had been elected, yesterday in his rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria said that 15,000,000 Mexicans wanted peace with the United States.

"Mediation by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile will be heartily and wholly accepted by the people of Mexico," he said. "Señor Algara does not represent Mexico; he is merely the representative of Huerta. In the name of 15,000,000 peaceful, honest, and true Mexicans who have always lived in friendship with the United States, who have not joined any faction, who do not want war, I desire to thank their Excelencies da Gama, Naon, and Suarez for their good efforts in fostering friendly sentiment and seeking the settlement of the present difficulties between Mexico and the United States."

PEACE MEETING IN BOSTON.

Faneuil Hall Resolutions Urge Support of Wilson's Policy.

BOSTON, April 27.—Resolutions calling upon Americans to refrain from manifestations of the war spirit and to support President Wilson in his efforts to obtain a peaceful solution of the Mexican problem, were adopted at a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall to-day.

Joseph Walker, former Speaker of the House, presided; Mayor Curley, Moorfield Storey, President of the Anti-Imperialist League; A. E. Pillsbury, former Attorney General, and Samuel J. Elder were among the speakers.

The resolutions approve the offer of mediation by Argentina, Chile, and Brazil and express a desire for a declaration by Congress that the United States does not seek territorial aggrandizement.

Esteva Still Without Instructions.

Manuel de Esteva, the Mexican Consul General, said yesterday that he had not received any instructions from Mexico City and supposed that the Mexican Foreign Minister was waiting to see what would happen before he sent instructions to the consular officers in this country.

Algara Hears of Acceptance.

TORONTO, April 27.—"Mexico answers, accepting in principle the mediation of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile." The foregoing message was received here to-day by A. Algara Romero de Terreros, former Mexican Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, from a former official of the Mexican Embassy who is still in Washington. He did not disclose the sender's name.

It MUST Be Important

This message, printed last Fall, was retained by business men and answered months later.

Why?

Trust companies advertise the risk of selecting a friend executor of your will on the basis of his good intentions and sterling character.

Why?

This applies to women as well as men.

For particulars address

THOS. P. SPENCER,
149 Broadway,
New York.

FUNSTON'S FORCE IS AT VERA CRUZ

Continued from Page 1.

squadron was to be formed on the Pacific Coast for service in Mexican waters. This squadron will be similar to the flying squadron formed last week under the command of Rear Admiral Winslow on the Atlantic Coast.

There are three armored cruisers and four protected cruisers at Pacific Coast navy yards that can be utilized in forming the new squadron. Two or three of these are without crews, every available man of the authorized enlisted personnel on the West Coast being now utilized on ships in active service.

Admiral Howard already has two armored cruisers, the California and South Dakota, in Mexican waters. The cruiser Maryland is on the way down the coast to join him, and Admiral Doyle has been ordered from San Diego with the cruiser West Virginia. This will give Admiral Howard four armored cruisers exclusive of the flying squadron.

The gunboat Vicksburg which had been loaned to the naval militia of the State of Washington has been ordered taken away from the militia for service in Mexican waters. To obtain men to command the fleet on the Pacific Coast, 100 good-conduct enlisted men have been ordered released from the Puget Sound disciplinary barracks and are being assigned to warships.

The danger of excitement among the Mexican prisoners held at El Paso prompted the decision to remove them from the vicinity of the international boundary. There are 5,000 of them, and they have been living in army tents in a large corrall, fenced with a high wire fence and guarded by two companies of infantry. The entire stockade is lighted by electricity, so that the guards may see if any attempt at rescue or an outbreak is attempted. These prisoners comprised the entire army of Gen. Mercado, which the rebels drove across the Rio Grande at Ojinaga. They marched overland to Marfa on the railroad and were taken from there to El Paso. The orders for the removal of the prisoners were sent from here yesterday, and the first trainload was moved this afternoon to Fort Wingate, N. M. There they will be kept in barracks until a stockade can be constructed and electric lights installed. Two companies of infantry will be stationed at Fort Wingate as a guard.

CAVALRY FOR VERA CRUZ.

One Troop of the Sixth Regiment to Go from Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 27.—The note of peace sounded in the Mexican situation brought no echo here, where the task of transforming the freighter San Marcos into an army transport was rushed, and the steamer loaded with supplies. The vessel was to have sailed early to-morrow for Vera Cruz with a troop of the Sixth Cavalry and several batteries of the Tenth Field Artillery, but could not get all her supplies and may not sail until Wednesday.

The army here is moving all its available field artillery into Vera Cruz to be prepared in event of a long campaign of fighting in the mountain passes to Mexico City, should war be declared. Three hundred and forty artillerymen and cavalrymen were ready at Texas City to-night to board the San Marcos. With the sixteen mountain guns that were sent away on the Satilla yesterday and the batteries sailing to-morrow, there will be nearly a regiment of artillery ready to take the field at Vera Cruz within the week.

While Brig. Gen. G. G. Davis, in command of the army here, would give no hint of plans for moving troops, it was reported that artillery was to have preference over cavalry in the dispatch of men to Vera Cruz.

There are 300,000 rations at Vera Cruz, with additional supplies going on the San Marcos. Colonel Crauthoff of the Quartermaster's Department, said to-night that the army had an additional three months' supplies in Galveston ready for shipment. Tents, blankets, and other camp equipment are also in storage.

Officers of the Medical Department say that the 4,000 soldiers who had gone to Vera Cruz, were in fine physical condition to live in the tropics, as all of them had spent a year on the Gulf.

A detachment of the Army Signal Corps is expected to-morrow from Fort Leavenworth, while several army aviators are en route from San Diego.

HUERTA APPOINTMENT UP.

Local Directors of National Railways to Give Approval to Mendez.

Local Directors of the National Railways of Mexico will meet to-day to confirm the appointment by Gen. Huerta of Santiago Mendez as executive Vice President to have charge of the railways during the absence from Mexico of E. N. Brown, President. Mr. Brown is an American and is now in New York. He is anxious to get back to Mexico City, but is unable to get transportation under present conditions, and it is said that his policies will be carried out by Mendez, with whom communication can be had by cable.

Gen. Huerta's recent request that all Americans connected with the National Railways give up their places is understood to have no bearing on the New York offices. R. P. Easton, President Brown's assistant in Mexico City, has also been asked to remain in the company's service. The American heads of important operating and traffic departments have already resigned, their places being filled by Mexicans.

The appointment of Mendez was made by Huerta subject to approval by the Directors in New York, which placed them in an embarrassing position. The matter was laid before the State Department at Washington, with the result, it was said yesterday, that the Directors were asked to continue in their present position. They had expected to resign with the outbreak of trouble with Mexico, but will now remain in office, and will probably confirm the appointment of Mendez to-day.

GENUINE PUSSY WILLOW TAFFETA REGISTERED

DO not accept any underwear as genuine "Pussy Willow" without the above label.

M. C. MIGEL & COMPANY
New York and Paris

CAPITAL TURNING AGAINST HUERTA

Continued from Page 1.

steamer Mexico carried over 500 when it sailed for Galveston, and when enough desirous of making the trip are gathered another ship will follow.

Cosmopolitan Scene in Plaza.

About the central plaza of the city, where the small park, brilliant with tropical growths, is surrounded on two sides by sidewalk cafés of Parisian appearance, the scene is an animated one from early morning until late at night. The tables are thronged with refugees and women of all nationalities from interior points, and the discussion of the probable fate of friends and acquaintances still unheard from occupy every group.

The gathering represents every activity in the interior of Mexico in which Europeans have had a part. Many of the British subjects still wear a little Union Jack, pinned to coats or dress fronts, which were put on when they made their way to the coast.

Anxiety knows no nationality. The British and Germans fear the wrath of the Mexican mob will make no distinction between those of white skin, and that all will share the common fate as Americans if an uprising should occur. As the days pass and the exodus of refugees from coast points continues with no reports of violence hope among those gathered here is growing that loss of life will be averted, and damage inflicted only in a financial sense.

Vera Cruz stores are doing a thriving business supplying those who fled leaving everything behind. The cafés are reduced to meagre bills of fare to meet the demand. Ice is at a premium, and restaurants are striving to reopen trade with truck gardeners and dairies to the southward. Peons are flocking to the city daily, their arms laden with live chickens and eggs carried for miles to get the high prices that prevail here.

Among the refugees on the Mexico are ten Oklahoma Indian women who were released from prison by Gen. Maass on the demand of Consul Canada just before the landing of the American marines here. They are the wives and the children of American Indians who were ranching in Southern Mexico, and, on being accused of sedition, fled to the hills.

E. V. Weems and his son of Winchester, Va., former President of a sugar company, have been added to the list of those taken from a train and held by the Federals at Cordova. They were on a visit to an hacienda in Southern Vera Cruz.

Huerta Now Has All Railroads.

With the exception of the Pan-American Railway, extending from Guatemala up the west coast to connection with the Tehuantepec Road, Huerta is now operating with his own men every railroad in Mexico, without regard to the rights of foreign owners. He has driven away every foreigner. The last road to be taken over was the Tehuantepec National, connecting the Pacific and Atlantic ports, Salina Cruz and Coatzacloalcos. This property is owned jointly by the Government and Lord Cowdray, and has been operated by Lord Cowdray.

The quantities of arms and ammunition that have been seized by the United States naval authorities here or have been turned in as a result of the order that all arms in the possession of civilians must be given up has amazed every one. The weapons that have been given up include 6,000 rifles, 4,000 shotguns, 1,350 revolvers, 1,000 swords, 6,000 pounds of powder and 133,000 rounds of ammunition.

Several handsomely mounted dueling pistols were surrendered to-day. Some of them were very ancient weapons. There was also a collection of muzzle-loading pistols, muskets, knives, and swords, the latter ranging from butchers' knives to sword canes and fencing foils.

One Mexican to-day brought in the barrel of a machine gun. He carried it to the Provost's office, wrapped in a newspaper, but was so frightened that before reaching the desk he let it fall and started to run. He was brought back by a sentry and then explained that he found the gun barrel on the roof of his house, where it had been operated on the first day of the fighting by a squad of Mexicans. These were all killed and their bodies were carried down by marines, who left the machine gun shattered by shells. The Mexican feared that the discovery of the remnants of the gun on his roof would cause him to be punished.

Commander Stickney of the Prairie, who is now Captain of the port, is making good progress in straightening out the Custom House tangle. He found desks rifled of many papers, presumably by departing Federal officials, but believes that they were taken in order that the officials might clear their own accounts rather than to embarrass the Americans.

Last Mexican Flag Lowered.

With the lowering of the flag on the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa this afternoon the last Mexican flag disappeared from Vera Cruz almost coincidentally with the raising of the American colors at Admiral Fletcher's headquarters.

The new bunting, which had flown proudly from the staff on the fortress in the inner harbor since the landing of the American forces, was hauled down by the commandant, and the arms of his eighty men were turned over to the marines, who took possession at the request of the Mexican authorities.

A food riot had occurred among the 300 prisoners confined in the fortress, and this caused the commandant to appeal to the Captain of the Port for aid.

Commander Stickney, with marines from the North Dakota, landed at the ancient structure just before dark. Doctors had previously inspected the fortress and found the sanitary conditions unsatisfactory. What will be done with the Mexican soldiers and any political prisoners will be decided upon to-morrow.

Seven political prisoners were released to-day from the fortress where they had been confined by President Huerta without trials. Some of the men had been in the prison for nearly a year.

Among those released was Fernandino Iglesias Calderon, one of the best politicians in Mexico, who formerly was the leader of the Liberal Party. He was arrested in this city on Feb. 16 on the discovery of an alleged plot in the capital by the Huerta Secret Service agents, who said that Señor Calderon was deeply involved.

The release of Señor Calderon followed a visit to the prison by a commission of American naval officers, but was made voluntarily by the Warden.

The others released were Julio Hernandez Serrano, Heriberto Casas, Alejandro Avila, Lieut. Branja, Mario Olivares, and José Vasquez Olivares. Against the first two men no charges had been made. Avilla was a law clerk, who was a relative of a rebel of the same name. He was charged with sedition. Lieut. Branja was the leader of the rebellion in the State of Tabasco and was captured only after hard fighting. José Vasques Olivares was sent to the prison charged with having made insulting remarks regarding women of the family of some Mexican high in the Government.

While Rear Admiral Fletcher's men in spick and span uniforms were enjoying the honor of being in town for the flag ceremony, Rear Admiral Badger's other battalions were sweating on outpost duty.

Some of the New Jersey's bluejackets almost captured a Federal cavalryman, who had made a too daring reconnoissance. The trooper rode in over the hills to where the battalion of the bluejackets was posted. Lieut. McNair spotted the Mexican with his glasses, and noting that he carried a rifle and was in full uniform, crept out with a party of Americans to surround him. The Federal, however, heard them as they were about to close in, and dropping his rifle, leaped from his horse and scampered away through the sand hills at a pace the bluejackets could not equal.

FLAG UP AT VERA CRUZ.

Hoisted Over Fletcher's Headquarters with Impressive Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The American flag was formally raised over the port of Vera Cruz at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the news being conveyed to the State and the Navy Departments early this evening in a dispatch from American Consul Canada. His message said that the flag raising was accompanied by impressive ceremonies.

"The United States flag," he said, "was hoisted over Hotel Terminal headquarters of naval forces on shore in the presence of the Commander in Chief, the commander of the naval forces on shore, their staffs, a regiment of seamen, and a regiment of marines and numerous naval officers and civilians.

"The band played 'The Star-Spangled Banner' and the Minnesota fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The scene was most impressive and was cheered by the civilians present."

The flag floats over the present headquarters of Rear Admiral Fletcher, which will be the headquarters of Gen. Frederick Funston as soon as the navy turns over to the army the advanced base that the navy has seized at Vera Cruz as the starting point for the army's operation.

Telegraphing from Vera Cruz to-day, Admiral Fletcher said: "I have suspended a local paper, La Union, on account of a scurrilous attack upon Gen. Maass, former Military Commandant of Vera Cruz.

"The following is a revised list of arms taken from the people in Vera Cruz: 6,000 rifles, 4,000 shotguns, 1,350 revolvers, 133,000 rounds of ammunition, 1,000 swords and other weapons, 6,000 pounds of powder, 86 cases of fuses."

Problem of Food Supply.

Secretary Daniels said to-day that the paramount duty of Admiral Fletcher now was the handling of the refugee question, and closely allied to that was the problem of provisioning the military forces, refugees, and others. There are now enough provisions at Vera Cruz to keep the town going one week. Admiral Badger to-day sent this dispatch to the department:

"Provisions and stores on the Celtic and Culgoa will be ample for the vessels of the fleet, including the extra ships now present and those to come in the special service squadron. Provisions on the basis of the army ration will, however, doubtless be required for the army brigade and for the marines now operating with the army, for refugees, and possibly for the poorer inhabitants on shore. I propose to use the Washingtonian to fill the demands for provisions from these sources, using the Celtic and the Culgoa to supply the fleet. About 3,000 marines will operate with the army. The Mexico and Monterey, chartered steamers, have reported for duty."

Admiral Mayo reports from Tampico that the Constitutionalists are continuing their attack on the city. The American Consul at Tampico is now on board the dispatch boat Dolphin and the Consular force is on board the cruiser Des Moines. The battleship North Dakota has arrived at Tampico and general conditions are reported as unchanged.

West Coast Refugees Sail.

The following dispatch has been received by the Navy Department from Admiral Howard on the west coast of Mexico:

"Saturday, 10 P. M., first detachment of flotilla (torpedo destroyers) arrived Mazatlan. City of Sidney sailed for San Francisco with Chief Gunner Anderson and refugees aboard. Transferred five short-time men and two distressed seamen to help her crew. The Raleigh sailed San Blas and Manzanillo for refugees. American Consul and 300 refugees sailed for San Diego from Manzanillo in steamer Marie. Think steamer Benito Juarez will take more refugees to San Diego. Have assured her she would not be molested by the naval forces."

ADDED TO LIST OF WOUNDED.

Thirteen More Men Whose Condition Is Reported as "Not Serious."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The following enlisted men of the navy who have not before been reported, or who could not be identified in previous dispatches, are given in a dispatch from Admiral Badger, dated April 25, as wounded:

ALVIN M. JOHNS, coal passer. Enlisted at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 9, 1912. Born at Atlanta April 15, 1894. Home address same. Next of kin Vandy L. Johns, father, 147 Milledge Avenue, Atlanta. Wounded in left foot. Condition not serious. Attached to the Chester.

WILLIAM R. SCHULTZ, ordinary seaman. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1910. Re-enlisted Feb. 12, 1914. Born at Muskegon, Mich., May 18, 1893. Home address 408 Fifteenth Avenue, Milwaukee. Next of kin William Schultz, father, same address. Flesh wound right shoulder. Condition not serious. Attached to the New Hampshire.

LEVATOR BENSON, ordinary seaman. Enlisted at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 2, 1912. Born at Gatlinburg, Tenn., May 6, 1894. Home address Lafollette, Tenn. Next of kin Mrs. Belle Burr, mother, Lafollette, Tenn. Wounded in left calf. Condition not serious. Attached to the New Hampshire.

ARTHUR BERNSTEIN, seaman. Enlisted at New York Aug. 28, 1912. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 25, 1894. Home address 80 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn. Next of kin Louis Bernstein, same address. Wounded in right forearm. Condition not serious. Attached to the Chester.

BASIL D. BURNETT, seaman. Enlisted at New Orleans April 10, 1913. Born at Monroe, La., Dec 13, 1896. Home address 1,913 Baronnes Street, New Orleans. Next of kin Lizzie D. Burnett, mother, same address. Flesh wound in back. Condition favorable. Attached to the South Carolina.

PATRICK F. CAHILL, seaman. First enlisted Jan. 17, 1910, at Chicago; re-enlisted Feb. 7, 1913, at Boston, Mass. Born at Worcester, Mass., Feb. 7, 1892. Home address 7 Thomas Street, Worcester, Mass. Next of kin Patrick Cahill, same address. Flesh wound in right thigh. Condition not serious. On the New Hampshire.

GEORGE H. CONRAD, ordinary seaman. Enlisted at Cincinnati May 23, 1911. Born at Yellow Springs, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1893. Home address Donnellsville, Ohio. Next of kin John Conrad, father, same address. Received flesh wound in right thigh. Condition not serious. Attached to the New Hampshire.

EDWARD H. GEUCKE, ordinary seaman. Enlisted at Philadelphia Nov. 7, 1912. Born at Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1895. Home address South Vineland, N. J. Next of kin father, Edward Geucke, same address. Shot through lower jaw. Condition favorable. Attached to the Minnesota.

ROBERT G. HART, ordinary seaman. Enlisted at New Orleans June 25, 1913. Born at Berwick, La., May 28, 1896. Home address 422 Henry Clay Avenue, New Orleans. Next of kin Robert E. Hart, father, same address. Flesh wound in right thigh. Condition not serious. Attached to the New Hampshire.

FRANK J. PHILIPS, ordinary seaman. Enlisted at New York March 12, 1913. Born in New York City Feb. 2, 1892. Home address New York. Next of kin Joseph Philips, brother, address not known. Shot in left knee. Condition favorable. Attached to the Arkansas.

CARL G. SMITH, seaman. Enlisted at Boston Jan. 12, 1911. Born at St. George, Me., Dec. 25, 1893. Home address Tenants Harbor, Me. Next of kin Caroline C. Smith, mother, same address. Wounded on lip. Condition not serious and has returned to duty. Attached to the Maine.

TONY VITARO, seaman. Enlisted at Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1912. Born at Lyons, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1894. Home address 87 Montezuma Street, Lyons, N. Y. Next of kin Frank Vitaro, father, same address. Flesh wound in right heel. Condition not serious. Attached to the New Hampshire.

SOLOMON CLAY, ordinary seaman. Enlisted at Richmond, Va., Jan. 17, 1913. Born in Halifax County, Va., May 4, 1893. Home address News Ferry, Va. Next of kin Lucinda Newcomb, mother, News Ferry, Va. Slightly wounded. Location of wound not given. Attached to the Vermont.

This bulletin was posted at the Navy Department this evening:

Admiral Badger telegraphs that James Alonzo Anderson, seaman, was one of the men wounded in the operations at Vera Cruz April 21. Anderson first enlisted July 31, 1902, at Toledo, Ohio, and re-enlisted Jan 7, 1911, at Carbondale, Penn. Born in Lindsey, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1885. Home address, Rochester, Ind. Next of kin, Mary J. Anderson, mother, Rochester, Ind. Attached to the Florida. Anderson was named in a previous report from Vera Cruz, but the department has not before this been able to positively identify him, as there were two men of the same name.

Admiral Badger reports the total number of wounded under treatment up to date as sixty-one.

These wounded men were to-day discharged from the hospital and have resumed their duty: Ensign P. A. Stevens, Seaman E. C. Walter, and Private R. Shaker.

In addition to the names given yesterday these have been admitted to the Solace for treatment, neither being seriously wounded: F. A. Bowden, ordinary seaman, and Solomon Clay, ordinary seaman, both from the Vermont.

The Solace reports improvement in the condition of Private J. G. Peoples and Ordinary Seaman William Pinkewski, and a slight improvement in the condition of E. A. Gisburne, electrician, third class.

The condition of P. N. Nickerson, boatswain, second class, and G. P. Kinsman, ordinary seaman, is reported as critical, and the condition of H. Pulliam, fireman, first class, serious but hopeful.

BIG HARDTACK ORDER.

Kansas City Firm to Furnish Three Carloads of It at Once.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 27.—A rush order for three carloads of "hardtack," to be delivered at Galveston this week, was received by a local biscuit manufacturing company to-day. The order is for 74,000 pounds of "soldiers' biscuits."

They will be packed in half-pound boxes, making 148,000 rations.

HEROIC GEORGIA FAMILY.

Gave One Life at Vera Cruz and Is Willing to Give Five More.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27.—The following telegram from L. W. Summerlin of Willacoochee, Ga., brother of Randolph Summerlin, the gallant 18-year-old Georgia marine who was killed in the fighting at Vera Cruz last week, has been sent to The Atlanta Journal for publication:

Willacoochee, Ga., April 26, 1914.
Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga.

The following telegram just received from The Atlanta Georgian to its correspondent here:

"Please interview Summerlin's father on uselessness of sacrifice. If United States is now to accept mediation, does he not think it outrageous to have to send boys to be killed, and the Government decide fighting is wrong? Please send good statement."

My reply follows:

"Referring to telegrams to George W. Melton, beg to say my brother, Randolph Summerlin, was killed at Vera Cruz in defense of our country's honor. We favor President Wilson and the Democratic Administration, and Randolph has four brothers and a father who are ready and willing to make the same sacrifice if called upon. We think the Wilson policy is absolutely right.

"I. W. SUMMERLIN."

The following telegram to-day was sent to The Journal by The Willacoochee Record:

"B. F. Summerlin, father, and L. W. Summerlin, brother of Randolph Summerlin, killed at Vera Cruz, take The Georgian's request as a gross insult, not only to his relatives and friends, but to the entire country. If we could not be loyal to our country, would move out.

"VILLACOOCHEE RECORD."

The Atlanta Georgian is owned by W. R. Hearst.

MINOR RIOTS IN CAPITAL.

Telegraph Superintendent Wires That Americans Are Safe.

The officials of the Mexican Telegraph Company, at 66 Broadway, received a cable dispatch yesterday afternoon from their Superintendent in Mexico City, sent at 1:55 P. M. Mexican time, which said:

"There have been some noisy demonstrations here and some insignificant damage to American property, but no injury that I know of to Americans or other foreigners."

Say Bankers Are In No Peril.

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 27.—Private messages received here late to-day said that K. M. Van Zandt, Jr., a banker, who, it was reported, was a prisoner with other American bankers in the City of Mexico, was safe.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. Grove. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.—Adv.

Beautiful Gems, with design and craftsmanship worthy of them, combine to give Tecla jewelry its distinction and refinement.

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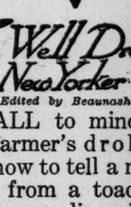

The Well Dressed New Yorker
Edited by Beaunash

CALL to mind the farmer's drollery how to tell a mushroom from a toadstool —"If you live, it's a mushroom."

In picking clothes, the toadstool looks just like the mushroom, and it's oh! so easy to mistake the bumble-bee for the blackberry.

Buy a *Stein-Bloch*, and, though you know nothing about clothes, you know you are sheltered by a reputation that belts the globe.

Suits and Topcoats
Tailored by Stein-Bloch
$20 *to* $45

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

"Quick-Look" Bulletin

Balmacaan Topcoats in hefty Scotch Tweed "Mixes"—this sounds a "Klaxon" to motorists! !—regular or button-to-chin collar—sleeves lined with Serge Silk—Cravenetted by Priestley and as impervious to water as a deep-sea diver— $12.75

Tartan Crisscross Suits in soft-tinted Basket weaves—½ lined—Patch Pockets—the high priests of Fashion applaud this—exclusive as a secret password— $20

Blue "River Flannels" of the sort the Londoner affects for "punting" on the Thames—roughish of nap and cut to attenuated, elongated pencil slimness— $20

Duotone Check Flannels in a blue twin-tint pattern—a new and "chic" member of the Tartan Clan—½ lined—Patch Pockets—"Skeleton" Waistcoat— soft as your pocket handkerchief— $25

Countless-Tuck Shirts of Mercerized Madras—solid shades of Blue, Pink, Tan and Helio—limp double cuffs—"custom" in workmanship, but uncustomary in present-tense style— $2

Soft Town Hats in "under-our-thumb" shapes — diamond creased and pyramid crowns—½ Homburg curl—two shades of Green, Brown, Pearl, Blue and Black—plain or Puggaree Ribbons—$3 behaves like $5— $3

Crepe Four-in-Hands in 60 separate colors—from the most delicate pastel tints to Navy and Black—full-cut shapes, not the snippy, shoe-lacy kind— 55c

WE PUT OURSELVES IN THE PLACE OF THE TENANTS

We Make It Our Business to See That They Get What They Pay For.

We maintain a corps of competent employes for the sole purpose of giving immediate and proper attention to the needs of our tenants.

We have for rental in West 72d, 73d, 74th, and 85th Streets a number of high-class dwellings. They are situated in exclusive sections.

These dwellings are within a short walking distance of elevated and subway stations.

In construction, equipment, and appointment, a number of them surpass any private dwellings ever offered for rental in New York City, and are fitted with modern conveniences, such as electric elevators and interior telephones.

Your own Architect might have designed them to suit your own special needs.

The rentals range from $1,700 to $6,000 a year

For particulars, booklets, apply to
CLARK ESTATES
Telephone 7430 Cortlandt
149 Broadway
Janitor, 67 West 73d St.

If a King's Doctor told you to take Sanatogen

CONSUL ATTACKED FOR INFLAMMATORY REPORTS—THE NEW YORK OFF TO MEXICO

75% Man Tailored.

¶ The other day, before a Congressional Committee in Washington, a national clothier stated that at least 65% of his labor on men's apparel is done by women.

¶ We realize that this is the age of women, but we realize also that even women themselves, who are the greatest authority on style, prefer to have their garments man tailored.

¶ And it is therefore a matter of pride with us that 75% of the labor of Saks clothes for men is done by men, which accounts largely for the superiority of their tailoring over others.

¶ We offer you man-made clothes that will please the most critical feminine eye.

Suits $17.50 to $45
Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Put it up to

the Saks-Mendel Wardrobe Trunk and you will never have occasion to regret it. This superb trunk, so ingeniously and conveniently contrived, will carry your entire wardrobe the round world over and never give you a moment's inconvenience or annoyance.

The Saks-Mendel Wardrobe Trunk

will carry from 7 to 12 suits and 10 to 20 gowns, according to texture, and all the other phenomena of apparel that man or woman wears.

¶ Its drawers are deep and capacious, and six in number, though different models have from two to three collapsible drawers to make special accommodation for hats.

¶ Its construction is a marvel of ingenuity inside and a wonder of rigidity and strength outside, and not in any splice or splinter of its making is there a vulnerable spot.

$35 to $150
But we specialize at $35, $50 and $65.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Chauffeurs' Suits

¶ There are two ways of handling the proposition of chauffeurs' apparel—one is to treat it as livery and the other is to treat it as a tailoring proposition, pure and simple. The latter is what we do.

¶ We tailor the chauffeur with every whit as much care and attention to detail as we tailor the owner of a car. And the result is that Saks chauffeurs' apparel possesses style qualities absolutely foreign to the average.

¶ *Whipcords and serges, in grays and tans. Norfolk, pleated, regulation and patch pocket models.*

$25 to $50.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

PROTEST IN HOUSE AT CONSUL'S REPORTS

Mondell Charges W. W. Canada with Trying to Inflame Public Opinion.

CRITICISES BRYAN, TOO

For Giving Consul's Messages Currency—Bitter Censure for Carothers.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, in the House to-day, vigorously criticised the American Consul at Vera Cruz, William W. Canada, for sending to Washington in his official dispatches what Mr. Mondell called "inflammatory reports." Particularly referring to the statements of the Consul last week that mobs were in control of Mexico City, and that Americans were about to be executed, the Congressman declared that the conditions described did not exist at the time, and that the Consul's predictions were not going to be fulfilled.

"Of all the sensation mongers down in the district he seems to be the chief," said Mr. Mondell. "What he has said officially he has said to the newspapers seeking colored reports. This man Canada should desist from a course likely to inflame our people. He is creating an erroneous impression at the seat of trouble."

Bryan Criticised as Hasty.

Previously in his remarks Mr. Mondell had expressed a hope that the peace proposals might be the solution of the Mexican trouble. He said that this means of settlement had been offered before and should have been accepted then. In the course of his speech he paid his respects to the Secretary of State, saying that the latter had forwarded one of the "inflammatory" dispatches from Consul Canada to Chicago without proper investigation as to the facts.

Representative Kent of California was the only other member who directed his remarks to the Mexican trouble today. He spoke mainly of his own experience in the republic, where he lived for a time. He laid claim to a "knowledge and a sympathy with the everyday people of that country," and was heard with the closest attention. He asserted that a war against Mexico meant "possibly the wiping out of existence of a people who, though backward, are honest, kindly, and industrious, and who have the right to live and be led toward civilization."

Mr. Mondell's arraignment of Consul Canada was interrupted by Representative Ragsdale of South Carolina, who impetuously suggested that Mr. Mondell take his criticisms to the State Department instead of attacking public officials in the House.

Mr. Mondell retorted that he reserved the right to criticise officials who were not observing the amenities of their positions.

"Consul Canada has no business to alarm the relatives and friends of these Americans in Mexico by sending out inflammatory dispatches regarding conditions that do not exist and prophesying occurrences like the slaughter and executions of Americans that are not going to occur," said Mr. Mondell. "The best thing that Consul Canada can do," he continued, "is to report facts and not stir up the public mind by sensational suggestions. But he is only a minor official of the Government. I want to refer to a telegram sent by one in very high authority in the State Department."

Reads Bryan's Telegram to Parkin.

Mr. Mondell then read a telegram which he said had been sent by the Secretary of State on April 25 to H. A. Parkin of Chicago, President of the Motozorongo Company, quoting Consul Canada's message to the effect that nineteen Americans and one British refugee had been taken from a train by Federal troops at Tierra Blanca, and that "it is reliably stated that all of these persons may be executed."

"Who sent that message?" snapped Representative Madden of Illinois.

"That is the cheerful message sent across country to Chicago by our Secretary of State, William J. Bryan," Mr. Mondell answered. "That is the message sent to cheer up the relatives of these refugees."

Representative Linthicum of Maryland, a Democrat, interrupted Mr. Mondell to explain that Consul Canada was not appointed by the present Administration.

"Well, I am not holding the present Administration responsible for him," said Mr. Mondell. "My criticism was directed against the gentleman himself, and no one else. But let me make this suggestion. What cannot you expect from the Consuls in Mexico when Carothers went and embraced Villa and asked him to be an ally of ours; when, everywhere, our Consuls are told that it is the determination of our Government that the present Federal Government in Mexico must fall; that it is a hateful military despotism and must be eliminated from the situation? What can you expect of our Consuls, except that they should echo the views and sentiments held and expressed by their superior officers?"

Says Huerta Observed Proprieties.

Representative Mondell asserted that in his treatment of Americans President Huerta had always shown himself to be punctilious in the observance of the proprieties. On the other hand, he insisted, the Constitutionalists had frequently assumed an insulting attitude toward the United States, and had at times inflicted outrages upon Americans.

"We were told," exclaimed Mr. Mondell, "that our Chargé at Mexico City was going to slink away in the dark and try to escape by the west coast. As a matter of fact, he was escorted out of the city to the railway station by the finest crack military troop in Mexico, the President's Guard, and protected all the way to Vera Cruz, as he should have been. In other words, the Federal Government in Mexico has been as proper, so far as it has been humanly possible for it to be, in all that it has done, as our own Government has been in this unhappy situation."

Representative Kent delivered an attack upon some classes of Americans who went into Mexico and praised Francisco Villa. He said, in part:

"I have had much experience in Mexico. I have lived among the people. I have lived in the back country of Mexico, and can claim to have a knowledge and a sympathy with the common, every-day people of that country.

"I have been associated with some of the rich men, some of the plutocrats, and a more useless gang of crooks I have never met. They have no regard whatever for their own common people. They despise them more than we do, look down on them more than we do, but they understand the method of thought better than we do, and therefore they are preferred by the common people to us.

"Our history in Mexico has been something scandalous to us until recent times. We have sent down there our outlaws, our promoters, our grafters, our refugees, who have uniformly and always despised the common people. They have spit upon them; they have killed the men, and they have not dealt fairly with the women. Now we wonder that our good efforts and impulses, our good intentions, are not appreciated by the people of Mexico.

"I voted against the resolution that the President requested simply because I know these people. I felt that in the passage of that resolution for the acts complained of we had stumbled into hell.

Kent's Tribute to Villa.

"Now, between us and a general war in Mexico there seems to be but one thing, and that is the fact that there is one man down there, one strong man, Villa—a bandit, to be sure, but a child of ignorant Indian parentage, who started out because he was outraged, because he was abused; started out on the hypothesis that he must make war in accordance with his own barbarous methods. With the education he had he started that way and he proved himself to be a great leader of men. That man has been growing and growing, not alone in power, but in the knowledge of what the civilized world demanded of him. We have now before us the choice of whether, in view of all the facts, we are willing to take this man as in a measure—not in toto—our ally, willing to accept his good services in conjunction with the great republics of South America; or whether we feel it incumbent on us to go into Mexico and declare war on the Mexican people, 15,000,000 in number, who cannot understand us any more than we can understand them, and fight through a war to the conclusions.

"It is all very well to talk about war and get somewhere, but when the longer you fight the less you are going to be understood and the more ignorant hostility you are going to incur, it is time to see whether in God's name we cannot be led out of this hell.

"Therefore, in the hope of peace, in the hope that we may not be forced, and that we may not be misunderstood with the fifteenth century people of Indian and Spanish blood whom we cannot understand, and never can until we know them sympathetically, I sincerely hope that something may be done to stave off this impending conflict.

"I do not want to see a war started here that will result in the killing of thousands of our people by a people fully armed and by a people in a warlike state of mind. We all know that psychologically, as between a man who is mentally in a state of peace and a man who is mentally in a state of war, you can shoot the latter through the heart, and before he dies he will kill his opponent; whereas a man who is mentally in a state of peace, will quit with the lightest gunshot wound. Those people down there are, as we cowpunchers say 'on the prod.' They have arms who did not have until recently, and as long as their ammunition holds out they will make a desperate fight. It will be a war of miserable reprisals. We are going to fight people who do not know the civilized game of war—so-called. I would do anything to prevent the war.

Would Go to the Block to Avoid War

"I would put my neck on the block to-morrow if it would prevent general war in Mexico.

"I know what it means—this fifty years, this one hundred years, this one hundred and fifty years of misunderstanding. It means possibly the wiping out of existence of a people who, though backward, are honest, kindly, and industrious, and who, I believe, have the right to live and to be led toward civilization.

"These people are barbaric. We ought to know that. They are 90 per cent. Indian; the wars among themselves have been cruel. They have shot prisoners as a matter of course, and tortured as a matter of course; they have played a rotten, miserable, uncivilized game under civilization. What a farce it is to talk about civil warfare with a people like this! When we become imperiled we have to take their view of the game. We cannot reciprocate, but we must understand what we will be up against when we meet them in warfare.

"Now, within the last ten years I know of my own knowledge, and can give the names of men who have been going to Mexico—men who had sympathy with the common people of Mexico, who treated them like men and civilized human beings; who told them that if they would work and behave themselves their children would have a better chance than they had; and to my own knowledge these common people have come to us and said they hoped to get better wages so their children might be educated.

"We have been sending there engineers and railroad contractors, decent men who were not there to exploit or rob the people. We have sent men who have realized that these people who are living in the fifteenth century of Indian and Spanish origin, cruel though they are, simple though they are, are capable of being led out of barbarism, simplicity, and cruelty.

"I could bring six men in a week here who could tell you that they are the kindest-hearted people in the world, barring the barbarism, and the influence of their antecedents which make them backward.

"Now, if you can believe that we can send an army into Mexico that will so handle itself that these people will have a better understanding of the altruistic views of this country, I think you are mistaken. If we had had ten more years of peace with Northern Mexico, I think the residents of Northern Mexico would have been friendly with Americans."

NAVY'S GIANT SHIP OFF FOR VERA CRUZ

Fort Adams Cheers and Shouts as the New York Starts for the South.

STANCH, WINSLOW SAYS

Superdreadnought Takes On Torpedoes at Newport and Then Sails with a Full Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 27.—A thick fog was coming in from the sea when the superdreadnought New York, flagship of Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, commander of the Special Service Squadron, started for Vera Cruz this afternoon. As the great warship began to move the band at Fort Adams played stirring war melodies. Atop of the old fort the enlisted men were assembled. Below were the officers, their families, and the families of the enlisted men.

The music of the band ceased for a moment and then men, women, and children joined in three cheers, which carried plainly over the water to the decks of the New York, whose band played "Auld Lang Syne" as officers and crew cheered. There was an answering cheer from the fort. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The giant New York was in active service.

There was great activity on the New York from the time she arrived here, at 6 o'clock this morning, until the hour of sailing. The ship took on 600 tons of coal. Then torpedoes were stowed away carefully. All these tasks consumed time, and it was 2:30 o'clock before the ship was ready to go. Although the ship's complement is 1,009, she carried 1,112 men when she left. It was understood she would call at Norfolk for coal passers, who could not be supplied here.

Rear Admiral Winslow said upon his arrival here that the shakedown trip from New York in a rather heavy ground swell had shown that the new ship was a staunch craft. She maintained a speed of 12½ knots on the run here from New York. Admiral Winslow came on shore for a short time to bid farewell to his wife and children.

Capt. Volney O. Chase, formerly of the Naval War College, reported to Admiral Winslow as chief of his staff. Lieut. Commander L. C. Palmer reported for staff duty.

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller of the Marine Corps took passage on the New York. He will assume command of the marines under Admiral Badger.

The presence of measles among apprentices at the Naval Training Station resulted in orders from the Navy Department to-night, revoking previous instructions for the preparation of a draft of enlisted men intended for the vessels of the special service squadron now at the New York Navy Yard. Five cases definitely diagnosed as measles, and two others, which are under observation, had been found to-night. Practically the entire station has been placed under quarantine.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Repairs to the scout cruiser Salem were completed to-night. The vessel will leave the navy yard to-morrow.

The armored cruiser Tennessee, flagship of Admiral William Banks Caperton's reserve fleet, has been ordered to New York to become the station ship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in place of the Washington, which goes south with Winslow's special squadron.

The collier Hector, with 10,000 tons of coal for Admiral Badger's fleet, will leave on Wednesday. Work is being rushed on the battleship Kansas, now in dry dock, but it will be the end of May before she will be ready for sea duty.

Fifty sailors from the receiving ship Maine have been ordered to join the special service squadron. More than 300 apprentice seamen are on their way to the navy yard here, from the Chicago training station. Most of them will be assigned to the Tennessee.

WATCH SAILORS AT DRILL.

Parade Ground Evolutions Stir Enthusiasm of Spectators.

Two big squads of sailors and a company of marines marched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday to the Prospect Park Parade Ground, where they engaged in landing drills. They were from the battleship Wyoming. Park Commissioner Ingersoll has given the men permission to use the forty-acre field each morning except Saturday. Because of the crowded conditions at the navy yard the marines and sailors found it difficult to drill in extended order.

The sailors wore their blue uniforms and carried ponchos and rifles. On the march to the Parade Ground and back to the yard they were viewed with lively interest. The manoeuvres in the field were the regular shore drill, the men moving in extended order, deploying into skirmish lines and firing by squads as they advanced. Hundreds of spectators with keen interest and enthusiasm watched the drill. Squads of men from the Texas, will go this morning to the Parade Ground.

The talk of mediation did not cause any cessation yesterday of activities at the navy yard. War preparations continued. Work on all the warships ordered into service in Mexican waters is being rushed and each of these vessels will start South as soon as it has been made ready. The first of the ships of Rear Admiral Winslow's Special Service Squadron to follow the flagship, the New York, to Mexico probably will be the armored cruiser Washington.

The work of repainting and fitting out the Washington is fast nearing completion and it is expected that she will be ready to sail on Thursday or Friday. She will be followed by the gunboats Marietta and Machias, which are intended for inshore work in Mexico. The superdreadnought Wyoming will probably get away by Thursday of next week and the superdreadnought Texas, sister ship of the New York, on the following Sunday or Monday.

CORRESPONDENTS IMPRISONED.

American Consul and Two Newspaper Men Held at Saltillo.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 27.—John R. Silliman, American Vice Consul at Saltillo, has been arrested, as well as two American correspondents who accepted President Huerta's invitation to visit Mexico and report to their newspapers on the progress of his campaign against the rebels. The two newspaper men are believed to be Paul Davis of The Los Angeles Times and F. J. Splitstone, managing editor of Leslie's Weekly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Paul Davis, now in Pittsburgh, asking for news of her husband, whose last letter to her was dated March 25.

The Boston Herald has also asked THE TIMES for information regarding its correspondent, Halliday Witherspoon, who about six weeks ago decided to investigate conditions around Torreon instead of remaining with the "personally conducted" party of newspaper men who had accepted President Huerta's invitation.

The special correspondents of THE TIMES in Mexico have received instructions to make every effort to obtain knowledge of the whereabouts of their missing colleagues.

CHIHUAHUA CLUB DESERTED.

Handful of Americans Try to Keep Up Social Spirit.

CHIHUAHUA, April 27.—The guest books of the Foreign Club of this city show a list of nearly 30,000 visitors since its foundation, but these guests would scarcely recognize the place now, since the exodus of foreigners to whom the club was the social centre of the city. There are probably a dozen Americans left and a few other foreigners out of a thousand or more.

The place of Luis Terrazas, Jr., in the café, is vacant. Terrazas is a prisoner now, permitted to walk the streets, but never knowing when an attempt will be made to get more money from him, or when his life will be taken.

Consul Letcher is still here, assisting in getting the last refugees out; there are two newspaper correspondents, and there is Cornelius O'Callahan, President of the club. O'Callahan, like the handful of others who remain, has been here so long that flight seems preposterous. O'Callahan, on chilly mornings, sees that the boy lights the coal in the fireplace, and he and his friends still talk optimistically of better times, just as they have been doing for nearly four years in the face of all disappointments.

It was in front of this fireplace that the Scotchman, William S. Benton, slain in Juarez on Feb. 17 last, was wont to engage all comers in argument, and to express freely those opinions which accrued to his detriment when he made his fatal visit to Gen. Villa in Juarez.

Rebel officers are the main support of the club now, although many of the loyal members continue to send in their dues from the other side of the Rio Grande. In other days the visitor was taken at his sponsor's word in a generous, free-handed way, and might run up his "tabs" to any amount, but it has been found wise to introduce the coupon system and everything is on a cash basis now.

The club is the index to the city. It was a Texas-Mexican town, whose prosperity was based on foreign capital and energy, and the streets offer a dreary scene of closed stores and shops.

BATTERIES REACH BORDER.

A and B of the Sixth Regiment Arrive at El Paso.

EL PASO, Texas, April 27.—Batteries A and B of the Sixth Field Artillery arrived here to-day from Fort Riley, Kan., and went into camp at Fort Bliss.

Will Refit Old Isla de Luzon.

The former Spanish gunboat Isla de Luzon, which was captured by Admiral Dewey in the Spanish-American war and of late has been cruising under the American flag in Cuban waters, arrived here yesterday and went to the New York Navy Yard to refit.

New Washingtonian for Supply Ship

The agents of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Line announced yesterday that their newest steamship, the Washingtonian, had been chartered by the United States Government for a supply ship in Mexican waters. She will leave Bush's Stores, South Brooklyn, to-day, it is said, and go to the navy yard to be fitted out as a supply ship.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIKE A SKYROCKET

Mexican Issue on New York Exchange Rises to 68 and Then Drops to 51½.

27,000 SHARES PURCHASED

War News Has Less Sensational Effect on Other Issues—Substantial Gain for Many.

The possibility of a sudden termination of the Mexican troubles, as indicated in Huerta's reported willingness to accept the friendly services of the "A B C" mediators, resulted in a sensational opening on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. In the rush of brokers to execute buying orders in Mexican Petroleum, in which a heavy short interest had been built up, on the expectation of a battle at Tampico, the price was pushed up 15 points in as many minutes.

The opening in Mexican Petroleum served as a reminder of the inexplicable jump in Rock Island shares a few years ago, when a confusion of orders resulted in brokers executing purchases when they were expected to sell. The oil stock had closed on Saturday at 52¾, with many speculators short of the issue, on the theory that a war between this country and Mexico would be disastrous to the company.

The change in sentiment frightened many people into covering their commitments, and the demand for stock at the opening completely overwhelmed the specialist, who had scarcely any stock to sell. The opening was made at 64, an over-Sunday advance of 11¼ points. The next sale was at 65, and the following one at 67. The price then hit the high point for the day at 68.

From that figure a reaction set in almost as sudden as the advance. In the afternoon Mexican Petroleum began to appear on the market in large blocks, and at the close not only had all of the gain been wiped out, but an added loss of 1¼ reduced the price at the close to 51½. About 27,000 shares changed hands.

As usual, the excitement over an inactive issue resulted in some odd transactions. The specialist in the stock had only 200 shares to sell at the opening, 100 on his books to be sold at 56, and another hundred a few points above. The first block sold at 8 points above the customer's limit. A broker who had an order to buy 100 shares at the market tried to get into the crowd to buy when the price was 68, but was unable to get into touch with a seller for several minutes and finally got his shares at 61, saving his customer $700.

Brokers ascribed the confusion to absence of support by bankers who have been financing Mexican Petroleum. Stock Exchange houses have been unable to include the stock in bank loan collateral, and for that reason have refused to buy Mexican Petroleum on margin. As a result there is very little of the stock in the Street to be borrowed. Fear of violating the law against manipulation was said to be back of the bankers' refusal to put out stock to check the rise. In times past the situation would have been met by giving the specialist orders to sell, say, 1,000 shares at each point in the advance, which would have made the advance moderate and gradual.

Other stocks shared to a less sensational degree in the opening gains and contributed to what promised to be a bear panic. American Smelting and Refining opened up 4 points. Steel opened at 57⅞, to 58⅛, compared to 56⅜ at Saturday's close. Reading opened with an advance of 1⅛ and Union Pacific with a gain of 1⅝. Copper opened 1⅝ higher and Missouri Pacific up 1¼. In the late afternoon most issues sold off, but at the close a majority of the leading issues had a substantial gain over Saturday's last prices.

GERMAN AID AT TAMPICO.

Our Government Appreciative of Help from Foreign Navies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Official information has been received here confirming the press dispatches which said that the commander of the German cruiser Dresden threatened to land marines at Tampico to disperse a mob which was making a demonstration against American refugees. Upon the advice of the British and German naval commanders at Tampico, Rear Admiral Mayo had withdrawn the American warships from the harbor where the presence of his vessels had produced illfeeling against Americans.

After the American warships had withdrawn there was a violent outbreak against Americans. When the Dresden's commander was informed of conditions he sent word that if the mob did not disperse within fifteen minutes he would land bluejackets. The mob then dispersed. Afterward the American refugees were taken to the American ships by the German and British vessels in the harbor.

The friction that prevailed among American naval officers in Mexican waters on the one hand and German and British commanders on the other, over the matter of rank and precedence, has entirely disappeared. The most cordial relations now exist between the officers of the American warships and those of the British and German warships at Mexican ports.

This satisfactory state of affairs was illustrated to-day when Capt. Boy-Ed, the Naval Attaché of the German Embassy in Washington, called at the Navy Department and expressed to Secretary Daniels the thanks of the German Minister of Marine for courtesies extended by Rear Admiral Howard, commanding the naval forces of the United States on the Pacific station, by the officers and crew of the German cruiser Nuernburg.

Capt. Boy-Ed called on Secretary Daniels, under instructions from the Minister of Marine, who had been informed by the commander of the Nuernburg of the many courtesies he had received while his vessel and Admiral Howard's flagship were at Mazatlan. These civilities took the form, on Admiral Howard's part, of furnishing the Nuernburg with coal and other supplies, and carrying mail for the officers and crew of the German ship.

Secretary Daniels said afterward that he had given instructions that courteous and appreciative reply should be sent to his German colleague.

Reports have been received here showing that at Vera Cruz and Puerto Mexico, English and German warships had been very helpful to the American warships in the care and transportation of refugees. This Government, it was said to-day, was deeply appreciative of this practical assistance.

ASK AID FOR OIL WORKERS.

Government Requested to Send Help to 100 Men Now in a Trap.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Navy Department to-day received a request from representatives of oil concerns in New York, which own property in the Tampico oil district, that an American force be sent to rescue 100 employes now on oil lands, about seventy-five miles southwest of Tampico.

The men were well armed, it was said, but were unable to get to the American ships because of fighting between Constitutionalists and Federal troops about Tampico.

Asks About Italians in Mexico.

ROME, April 27.—Marquis di San Giuliano, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been interrogated by Deputy Federzoni as to what protection is being extended to Italian subjects and interests in Mexico. At the reopening of the Chamber on May 6, the Minister will intrust to Under Secretary Borsarelli the task of answering the interrogation.

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* *

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* *

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* *

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STATES CHOOSE SITES FOR THEIR MOBILIZATION CAMPS

STATES ANNOUNCE MOBILIZING SITES

Regular Army Choosing Concentration Camps for Department of the East.

LONG ISLAND TO HAVE ONE

Peace Negotiations Act as a Stay on Mobilizing Plans — Inoculating Men Against Typhoid.

Tentative plans for the handling of the National Guard of the States within the jurisdiction of the Department of the East if they are called into the Federal service were made public yesterday. There was received at headquarters on Governors Island in the morning the last answers from the States to the departmental query as to where each Guard would mobilize. As soon as the answers were received the final details of the plans for concentrating the troops were completed.

These mobilization camping places have been selected within the Department of the East: Maine, at Augusta; New Hampshire, at Concord; Vermont, at Colchester; Massachusetts, at South Framingham; Rhode Island, at Quonset Point; Connecticut, at Niantic; New York, at Staten Island; Pennsylvania, at Mount Gretna; Maryland, at Halethorpe; New Jersey, at Sea Girt; Delaware, at New Castle; Georgia, at Macon; Florida, at Camp Fleming, near Jacksonville; Kentucky, at Fort Thomas; District of Columbia, at Fort Myer, Va.; Virginia, Richmond; West Virginia, Terra Alta; North Carolina, Camp Glenn, South Carolina, in Lexington County, near Columbia; Tennessee, Nashville; Alabama, Montgomery; Mississippi, Meridian. New York is the only State in which the regular army officers has any doubt as to camp site.

From the moment the call comes for part or all of the States' militia, the expense of mobilization will be borne by the Federal Government, but it will not be until the troops get to the several concentration camps that they will come under the officers of the regular army.

There will be at least three of these concentration camps in the Department of the East. They will be points to which the militia will be taken from the mobilization camps and from which they will be sent out to active service. It will be at these camps that the militia will come into contact with the regular army soldiers and be treated as units in the general fighting force.

There will be a Brigadier General and staff in command of each concentration camp. One will be located either near Tampa or near Newport News, and this will be the general distributing point for troops below the Mason and Dixon line. Another camp will probably be located in the lower New England States. It was indicated that a concentration camp would be located somewhere on Long Island, and from there the New York Guard will be merged with the regular force and sent to active duty. The exact locations of these proposed camps, however, were not made public.

The concentration camps will at no time be crowded with soldiers, if present plans hold. It is intended that the National Guards will have received sufficient training in the mobilization camps to permit them to be moved to the front as the occasion requires. So they will not be many weeks in "concentration," said yesterday by a regular army officer that, in all probability, the New York and Pennsylvania militia would be the first to move. They are regarded as being in a good state of efficiency, and, besides, they could make a quick move to camp or front.

Districts to be Observed.

In the handling of the militia and bringing it into the regular service it will be districted and handled, if possible, as district units. This depends on whether the call comes to all or whether only certain brigades in certain States are designated. There will be six such districts. The districts in the Department of the East begin at No. 5, and are divided as follows: No. 5, New England; 6, New York and New Jersey; 7, Pennsylvania; 8, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Delaware; 9, North and South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia; 10, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi.

Mayor Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, is back in Washington at the War College, and Adjt. Gen. H. De Witt Hamilton has returned to Albany. The headquarters in the Capitol Building are in charge of Col. R. Foster Walton. The place was a scene of great activity, and all day officers scurried about and conferences were being held continuously.

Among those who visited headquarters was Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Inspector General. He remained in conference with Col. Walton for half an hour. The lack of funds for quick movement is still being discussed, and it is said that if no part of a Federal appropriation is available for the militia, the State will ask for an adequate appropriation from the special session of the Legislature, which is scheduled for May 4. When the New York National Guard was called out in 1898 this plan was followed, and the money was later refunded by the National Government. Lieut. Col. A. F. Townsend, Chief Quartermaster, is concerned over the obtaining of a sufficient supply of mounts and mules for the troops. He said that, while at least 6,000 mules were needed, it was quite impossible to obtain that number on short notice, and that other modes of conveyance would have to be used.

Col. W. H. Sage, Thirtieth United States Infantry, Inspector-Instructor of the National Guard, inspected the State Arsenal at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street yesterday.

Innoculating the Guard.

Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, Surgeon General of the National Guard of New York State, announced yesterday that the complete treatment for innoculation against typhoid fever had been completed on 10,000 members of the National Guard of this State. The treatment, which is in three courses, has been begun on the remaining force of the organization.

Dr. Terriberry denied a report that a member of the guard in Brooklyn died several weeks ago from the effects of the innoculation. He said that there had been no deaths or injurious consequences following the treatment.

Lieut. Col. Walton said that, in his opinion, the proposal of the three South American Republics would act as a stay for mobilization plans for perhaps three weeks.

One of the visitors to National Guard Headquarters to-day was Capt. Edward McAleer, Jr., of Troop C, Second Cavalry of Brooklyn, the son of Gen. McAleer. Capt. McAleer said that his regiment was drilling every night awaiting a call. He expressed concern over the fact that the options the men in his regiment had on horses were soon to expire, and thought that it would not be fair to ask them to renew the options at their own expense. He suggested that an appropriation be made for this purpose by the State.

At the headquarters of the Eighth Coast Artillery, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, Brig.-Gen. E. F. Austin, the Commander, last night said recruits for the company were being picked with great discrimination. He said he had received no orders from Washington or Albany.

It was said at Squadron A headquarters, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, that they were not recruiting as the squadron was filled and there was a long waiting list.

After an entertainment last night in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, Fort Washington Avenue and 168th Street, seventy-five young men responded to a call for recruits. Most of these are young men residing in the Washington Heights section.

The purpose of the entertainment was to raise funds for a war emblem which will be carried by the regiment. About $1,500 was raised. There were about 3,500 persons present, and just after the moving pictures and just before the dancing began the call was made for volunteers for enlistment.

It was said at the armory of the Ninth Infantry, Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, that fifty-five men had been enlisted during the day. About eighty applied. It was also said that arrangements were in progress to enlist about eighty employes of a large public service corporation, the name of which was withheld. These men will form a separate company in the organization.

BOSTON, April 27.—The New England States are prepared to put a full regiment of cavalry into the field if their services should be needed. Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island each has a squadron, and the single troop of New Hampshire has volunteered to act as a machine gun troop for the regiment. Major Francis C. Marshall, U. S. A., who is Inspector General of the cavalry in this district, said he could have his troops mobilized in nine hours.

The Massachusetts militia regiments, it developed to-day, have not their full equipment of army wagons and harnesses and it is understood that a requisition on the War Department will be made to supply the deficiency.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 27.—Adj. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, who returned last night from Washington, said that nothing would be determined about the quota of militia from Pennsylvania until the President issued a proclamation calling upon the States.

STRICT WITH CORRESPONDENTS

Must Furnish $2,000 Bond and Reports Will Be Censored.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Mindful of the numerous embarrassments occurring during the Spanish war, the War Department has prepared regulations concerning newspaper correspondents with the army in the field.

In order to control the presence of newspaper men at the front, with regard to the clear recognition of the great public function which the press has to perform and the necessity that there shall not be an abuse of publication which might help the enemy, it has been decided to require more elaborate credentials than in any previous war in which this country has been engaged.

The newspaper man who desires to be a correspondent with the army must deposit a certified check for $1,000, against which he may draw for subsistence supplies at the commissary or for any part of his equipment, such as blankets, tents, saddles, bridles, clothes, and similar available articles. He must also provide a bond in the sum of $2,000 for his good conduct, which in the case of forfeiture may be transferred to any charity the Secretary of War may designate.

The correspondent will also take a military oath of loyalty in the usual form, and must submit to be bound by all the regulations laid down for his guidance. Only one correspondent from a newspaper will be permitted to accompany the same field army. Men who have adventure rather than actual service as active journalists in mind will not be received. All who ask to go will be required to show that they are really newspaper men and have had experience. Foreign correspondents must show that they have seen service in the field with an army, and must present credentials from high officers of the army with which they have been in the field, and letters in each case from their respective diplomatic representatives in the United States. No photographers for the press will be allowed with the army. There will be an official army photographer whose films will be sent to Washington promptly and prints will be furnished to the press at a slight cost.

Moving Pictures Barred.

Moving-picture men will also be barred. Regular correspondents will be allowed to carry small hand-film cameras, but their films must in all cases be censored, the films being sent to Washington to be developed and passed upon.

It is proposed to have a commissioned officer of the army act as censor in Washington and another to act as censor with the army in the field. All letters and dispatches must be submitted to the censor at the field headquarters of each army and receive the stamp of approval.

The regulations forbid that the correspondent may send the names of regiments or commanders, the disposition of troops, the state of the army's transport, the number of sick, the extent of losses in any engagement, or any other matter which the censor may reject. The commanding General may, however, relax the administration of the regulations when military necessity does not require such strictness.

The correspondent on being duly licensed has the status of a non-commissioned officer so far as privileges are concerned. His pass gives him transportation over all military railways, and he is entitled to draw rations and is allowed tentage. A cook for the correspondents' mess is supplied. The army wires are open to his use when not occupied by official dispatches. Every correspondent must wear olive drab garb for the field, with a white arm band two and a half inches wide, bearing the letter C in red on the left arm. His messenger, if he has one, must also wear olive drab, and a band with the letter M in red.

No Distorted Reports.

Once started as a war correspondent no one may leave the army without the permission of the War Department. If dispatches are distorted in the office of publication, or language or expressions are used conveying a hidden meaning which would tend to mislead or deceive the censor, such an act will be held to be a violation of the regulations, punishable by forfeiture of privileges and the bond filed with the War Department. Correspondents are to be subject to all medical regulations of the army.

No officer or enlisted man in the army will be permitted to act as correspondent for any publication without the consent of the Secretary of War and the majority of war correspondents attached to the army with which such an officer or enlisted man may be serving.

No censor may write anything for publication about the war while he is acting as censor.

RUSH AT RECRUITING OFFICES.

All the Stations in New York Overrun with Applicants.

Recruiting in the army, the navy, and the Marine Corps keeps up the same brisk pace that it has maintained ever since Badger's ships started to Mexico. Col. R. C. Croxton, in charge of army recruiting in this division, which comprises Manhattan, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, said yesterday that the number of applications had more than doubled and the same state of affairs was reported by Commander Casey Morgan, in charge of naval recruiting and Capt. F. C. McConnell, head of the Marine Corps recruiting work here.

Lieut. Albert Gilmor, in charge of the recruiting on the west side and in New Jersey, is hearing from men who are eligible for enrollment in the volunteer service if called upon. Applicants began to call early in the day at the recruiting station, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street. During the day about eighteen were rejected and seven accepted after physical tests.

Sergt. Denilson, at the station in Third Avenue, near Ninth Street, was busy all day marshaling would-be soldiers into the waiting room and thence into the examination rooms. Many were extremely young men. On Saturday the station sent away twenty-three recruits. They came from the stations in Brooklyn and on the east side of Manhattan. Twenty accepted soldiers left yesterday for the training station at Fort Totten. At the station there were about fifty men examined yesterday, and of this lot fifteen were accepted.

While the United States Marine Corps is recruited almost up to its limit of 10,000 men, the recruiting station at 128 East Twenty-third Street, continues to be the centre of attraction to hundreds who would join that arm of the service. The examinations are casually strict. This is shown by the fact that out of twenty men examined there yesterday only three were accepted.

At the naval recruiting station, Twenty-third Street, near Seventh Avenue, the increase in applications continues, but only few men are being accepted. The officers are accepting only the very best material.

AMERICANS WILL GET AWAY IN SAFETY

Thousands Are Escaping from Mexico and All Will Have a Chance.

SMALLPOX ON BATTLESHIP

Three Refugees at Galveston Down with the Disease—Telegraph Lines to Mexico City Now Open.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Thousands of Americans in Mexico are escaping to places of safety, and from present indications all those who desire to leave the country will have an opportunity of doing so. Many Americans were arrested by the Mexican Federal authorities, but most, if not all, of these have been released since Gen. Huerta learned that there was no truth in the report that Mexican non-combatants were detained by the United States naval forces at Vera Cruz

Order has been restored in Mexico City, where demonstrations against Americans had been in progress.

This announcement was made at the State Department to-night:

"A dispatch from Mexico City, received through the French Embassy, states that there have been manifestations against Americans in the city, but that order now prevails."

Secretary Daniels said to-night that the Navy Department had been informed that telegraph lines to Mexico City had been repaired, and messages were being received at Vera Cruz from the capital.

This dispatch came from Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz:

Am informed that Mexico City sends and accepts only in English or Spanish all messages except strictly official business. Plain messages in any language will be passed between nationals of all Governments.

Take Americans From a Train.

This information about the imprisoning of Americans at Aguascalientes was given out at the Navy Department to-night:

Reports from Aguascalientes indicate that after an ineffectual attempt to leave on a refugee train which got as far as Encarnacion the train was forcibly returned to Aguascalientes and the occupants were placed under guard in the smelter.

So far as could be ascertained these persons were imprisoned: Miss Kay, matron of the Aguascalientes Hotel; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Payton with two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Reihlman and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Shoup and son, C. L. Baker, General Manager of the American Smelter Company in Mexico; E. B. Learn, H. D. Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Harround and daughter, F. W. McAuley, Mr. Partridge, Charles F. Lucas, James F. Henderson, Mrs. A. E. Emery, Walter Elkel, W. W. Koch, H. Hendrickson, Mr. Kenlon, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Lee, H. H. Hellingsworth and wife, P. W. Jones, Mr. Sorrell, and others whose names could not be discovered.

This information was supplied Consul Canada at Vera Cruz by Albert Doerr of the American Smelting and Refining Company. Doerr also reported a forcible search of the train at Trinidad, where a party of Americans who had boarded the train at Leon were put off and left. Consul Schmutz and Mr. Thomas, the railroad Superintendent, were among those detained at Aguascalientes.

Consul Canada reported on April 26 in regard to the detained Americans at Aguascalientes, that the Mexican Government had agreed to provide transportation for all Americans to Soledad, and that the train, with 250 persons, would probably leave Mexico City on Monday. The only information obtainable as to the detentions at Irizaba was that Americans who boarded the train there were removed at Cordoba and detained. This information was received at Vera Cruz from a train engineer who managed to get through, but who could not give any information as to names or number.

Consul Canada reported also, according to the Navy Department, that every effort was being made to obtain the immediate release of all Americans held as prisoners at Cordoba and elsewhere. He was co-operating with the navy to this end, and his latest information was to the effect that 125 American refugees were en route for Vera Cruz from Puerto Mexico by a steamship, whose name was not reported. The Ward liner Mexico was being held at Vera Cruz for their arrival. Among those reported detained at Cordoba were Alt Perez, Carpenter Perez, Harvis Perez, Howard Barker Young, and Mr. Harvey of the San Silverio Hacienda, near Tuxtepec. Others were known to be held, but names were not obtainable.

From Nogales it was reported in the Navy Department's advices that a special train under safe conduct left Nogales Obregon left Culiacon on April 24, carrying Americans from Los Mochis. It was to pass through Esperenza, in the Yaqui valley, affording Americans an opportunity to depart. A second special train was to leave Torreon on April 26, Sunday at 4 o'clock to take foreigners from La Colorado and vicinity. It was due at Nogales on Monday night.

It was estimated that about sixty Americans were on board. About 90 per cent. of the American residents of the Nogales district, according to reports, have returned to the United States, although at Cumpas and Montezuma it was estimated that thirty-five remained. Warning had been sent to them. Twenty American men left Eltigre for the border, and a courier had been dispatched to the Mormon colony on the Bavispo River. Practically all Americans in the Altar district are out, and the Nogales district is quiet with the exception of Cananea.

The few agitators in Nogales were put in jail, according to the Government advices. About 400 to 500 Americans left Cananea. A few American men, however, refused to leave.

An automobile has been sent to San Juan, near Victoria, by the Consul at Matamoras, to search for any Americans still remaining, and several towns in the vicinity have been communicated with in search for refugees.

All the employes of the Hearst ranch passed through Chihuahua, bound for the border, on April 24. Emphatic warnings were sent throughout the Chihuahua district, where Mexicans are showing reasonable control. There remain in Chihuahua City forty men and seven women; about twenty men have decided to remain, under all conditions.

British Cruiser Takes Refugees.

The British cruiser Herminoe took 1,141 American refugees from Tampico on Sunday, according to the Government advices.

The consular agent at Puerto Mexico reports that nearly 200 refugees are on ships of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, many of them without clothing of a suitable character. From this point it is also reported that the Tehuantepec Railroad is in the hands of the Mexican military authorities, and that all traffic has been suspended since April 22. The British warship Berwick is in port for protection of British interests.

The Consulate at Ensenada has been turned over to the British Consul. Consul Guayant reports that about 1,500 Americans have remained there for the present. There are also 60 Americans at San Quentin, 200 miles to the south, awaiting transportation to safety. These persons were directed to assemble at San Quentin by the consular officer as a means of precaution. Four American families of Cumpas, Sonora, have reached the border.

From Hermosillo the Government learns that about 150 persons are awaiting the relief boat at Sonora. Col. Galles had issued strict orders for the arrest of any one insulting Americans, and has notified his followers throughout the State that any demonstration will be punished in the strictest manner. Gens. Obregon and Alvaredo have also guaranteed every consideration and passage money, if required.

Consul Gives News of Refugees

According to information given out by the Government at midnight, on Sunday Consul Canada telegraphed from Vera Cruz that conditions in Mexico City were "better and every one was safe and well in Mexico City." These were said to be safe: G. F. Van Mourick, George Culp, Fabian Bell, and F. W. Davis. He reported that Eugene Hinton of Little Rock, Ark., a locomotive engineer, was said to be imprisoned at Solidad.

Dempster Disbrow and W. B. Wofford, whose arrest was reported to Consul Canada through the State Department, had not been found by him. He had received no information as to George W. Bryant or Charles Dupar, who, it was said, probably were in Mexico City. Mrs. De Witt Hammond was still in Mexico City, he reported, where she was seen by Consul General Shanklin.

From Vera Cruz the State Department is informed that according to trustworthy reports James McDonald, manager of the Guanajuato Mining and Milling Company, is detained under guard in the company's buildings.

Other American employes of the company also reported held are Joseph McDonald, Jr., E. L. Whittemore, Mr. McKenzie, and Mr. Burns. It is reported that Frank Lehner has remained in Santa Rosa.

Admiral Fletcher reported to-day that twenty-one Americans, thirty-one British, and ninety-two Mexicans arrived on the morning train from Mexico City. Two hundred and seventy Mexican refugees left Vera Cruz for Mexico City on the train which brought the refugees from Mexico City to Vera Cruz on its return trip.

Admiral Cradock has informed Admiral Badger that the authorities in Mexico City have agreed to provide transportation for all Americans from Mexico City as far as Soledad, and that the first train with 250 American refugees probably will leave to-morrow. Admiral Mayo reported to-day that the Tampico district was practically cleared of American citizens.

Many Ships with Refugees.

The steamship Mexico has left Vera Cruz for New Orleans with 393 refugees. The Jason and two destroyers have been at Tuxpan for the past three days collecting these refugees. The Jason has sailed from Tuxpan for New Orleans with 260 refugees. The Paulding and Patterson will remain at Tuxpan for the present.

Puerto Mexico has been cleared of refugees, according to Government advices, although more are expected to arrive from the interior.

No definite information has been received regarding the number of refugees at Campecho, Progreso and Frontera, but they will number several hundred.

Admiral Badger is making arrangements to send a merchant vessel to the Yucatan district to collect refugees. The Monterey is being held at Vera Cruz as a refugees' depot, and will sail for New Orleans. Admiral Mayo reports that he still has twenty-seven refugees on the Des Moines, and expects twelve more to-morrow.

REFUGEES HAVE SMALLPOX.

Three Cases Found on Battleship Connecticut in Galveston Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 27.—Three cases of smallpox were found to-day among the refugees on board the United States battleship Connecticut. The afflicted persons are Mrs. W. N. Byrd and Miss Nancy Byrd, both bound for Kansas City, Mo., and Mrs. W. C. Allison of Decatur, Texas. They were taken to the State quarantine station and isolated. The refugees on the ship, who otherwise would have been discharged from quarantine to-morrow, will be held for several days.

Two more vessels arrived to-day with refugees, the Woolin liner City of Tampico, bringing 55, and the Alabama bringing 5, all from Tampico.

The 316 refugees brought here by the oil steamship Trinidadian were permitted to land to-night. Nearly all were in destitute circumstances. Clothing and transportation were provided by the United States Government agent here.

The Government agent had $5,000 in cash for those short of funds.

Those aboard the Trinidadian came from Panuco District, an oil field about sixty miles inland from Tampico. Forty employes of one oil company were among the passengers. The company gave them money to pay their expenses.

The refugees on the Ward liner Esperanza, in all 463, were permitted to land to-morrow morning if no contagious disease has developed by that time. The collier Cyclops also will land 824 refugees.

The refugees on the Dixie will be permitted to land late to-morrow afternoon under the same conditions.

Camping grounds have been prepared for refugees that may be brought here and cannot be cared for elsewhere. The State and Federal quarantine stations and the Federal immigration station have been prepared to shelter refugees.

A forty-foot launch came into port to-night carrying several Americans who made their escape from Tampico and braved the 465 miles of open Gulf between Galveston and the Panuco River in the open boat. The refugees were employes of an American dredging company, working near Tampico. Three days ago they took to the launch after filling the ballast tanks with gasoline for fuel. The launch anchored alongside the battleship Connecticut and awaited the health officers.

The British Consul at Galveston, Charles S. Perceval, has chartered the British steamship Antilian, which was bound from Mexico with a cargo for Liverpool by way of this port. The cargo was unloaded and the vessel proceeded to-night to Tampico to report to Admiral Cradock, commanding the British ships in Mexican waters. The ship will carry English refugees from Mexico.

Refugees on the Esperanza handed out a typewritten statement to-night giving their account of the escape from Tampico, in which they asserted that the action of the American warships Dolphin, Chester, and Des Moines in leaving the harbor left them "unprotected and deserted."

Two small American ships, the statement says, the Wild Duck and the Wakiva, got out of the harbor by flying the German and the British flags, respectively, after the Mexican gunboats at Tampico had threatened to sink them if they moved.

The statement said that two Red Cross attendants were shot down by Mexicans at Vera Cruz while carrying a Mexican child.

THREE WOMEN ESCAPE PERILS

Oil Barge Carries Them to New Orleans—British Ship Helps Many.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—The British steamship Wyvisbrook arrived at the quarantine station near the mouth of the Mississippi River to-day with twenty-two refugees from Mexico. The vessel trades between gulf ports and Progreso. That part of Mexico has been comparatively quiet, and it is believed that the Americans on the Wyvisbrook probably left Mexico more from fear of what might happen than because of immediate danger.

The oil barge Tuxpan, which left Tampico on April 20, also arrived today, having aboard three American women refugees. They are Mrs. Leora Sharkey of Sycamore, Ind.; Mrs. Grace Dennis of Mexa, Texas, and Mrs. Lucille Largey of Houston, Texas.

Many Americans are fleeing from Mexico to Central America, according to W. C. Albers, who arrived to-day from Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Mr. Albers is a consulting engineer in the employ of a New York firm. He said that Americans had told him that foreigners in Southern Mexico were in great danger, and that many were leaving the country.

Woman Missionary Reports Safety.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 27.—A telegram received here to-day by S. O. Dunning of Westervelt Avenue from his sister, Miss Mary Dunning, a missionary in Mexico, gave the news that she was safe in El Paso, Texas, but that she did not leave Parral until ordered to do so on Saturday.

NAMES OF REFUGEES NOW IN SAFETY ZONES

Vera Cruz Reports on Many Who Have Sailed and Others Still in the City.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRERS

Consul Canada the Latest Information About Those Asked For—Early Refugees Not Recorded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The State Department to-day made public the names of the following refugees known to be safe:

Refugees on SS. Mexico, Enroute to New Orleans.

A

Allen, Mrs. J.
Aguilar, Miss Maria.
Agramont, Mrs. N. D.
Agramont, Miss C. M.
Arragon, F.
Agramont, N.

B

Bower, Mrs. Mary.
Beneridge, J. W.
Burnside, Mrs. W. A.
Brawny, G. T.
Butlin, Miss O.
Boon, Mrs. W. K.
Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. D. M.
Bateman, Henry.
Boyce, Miss A.
Blum, Mrs. M.
Brake, C. A.
Burke, Mr. and Mrs.
Barcenoa, Miss J.
Beathy, H.
Brown, Mr. and Mrs.
Betz, Mrs. B.
Boltothein, Miss E. M.
Baker, Thomas.
Bragietti, Miss.
Bishop, S. O.
Benbow, Mr. and Mrs. C.
Beehringer, E. A.
Butlin, Mr. and Mrs.
Butlin, Miss D.
Boon, Thomas B.
Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. J. I.
Bateman, Edwin.
Booth, Miss A.
Berry, Miss J.
Bircher, Mr.
Bradbury, Mrs.
Bradbury, two children of Mrs.
Barnes, H.
Brown, Mrs., 3 children.
Bolton, H. S.
Baker, Mrs. T. C.

C

Cromwell, M. M.
Clark, Mr. and Mrs.
Corley, F.
Conger, Miss Marion.
Cunliffe, Miss Addie.
Castle, J. I.
Cole, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D.
Corey, A. C.
Coate, Mr. and Mrs. A. B.
Conger, Mr. and Mrs.
Conger, Stephen.
Cunliffe, Miss B.
Conn, G. C.
Crenshaw, Mrs.
Crenshaw, Miss L.
Cole, B.
Cronin, M. F.
Connolly, Mr. and Mrs. A. C.
Cook, Charles.
Chickey, Frank.
Crenshaw, Miss M.
Crenshaw, Miss H.
Cole, Mrs. B.
Canfield, C. E.
Cawshaw, Dr. J. C.

D

De Witt, A.
De Silva, Mrs.
Dusoller, Miss O.
Dusoller, Winifred.
Duhait, Mrs. Esther.
De La Torre, Mrs. R.
Downie, A. N.
Dorivas, E. M.
De Witt, W. A.
Dusoller, Mr. and Mrs. Henry.
Dusoller, Henry.
Ducey, Miss M. C.
Delima, Mr. and Mrs. S.
De La Torrea, Carlos.
Dougherty, John.

E

Emerius, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Emerius, Miss M.
Embury, P. A.
Emmon, Mrs. Marion.
Embury, George.
Embury, Gertrude.
Everitt, W. J.
Edwall, Miss A. E.
Emeriss, Miss Anna.
Emerius, Jacques.
Eages, Miss E.
Embury, Mr. and Mrs. G. M.
Embury, Sarah.

F

Fulkerson, Mr. and Mrs. F. T.
French, C.
Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. A. H.
Fielding, Julien.
Fisher, Charles.
Fullerton, Hugh.
Fulkerson, Chester.
Farnsworth, W. S.
Fielding, Mr. and Mrs.
Foley, Mr. and Mrs. F. H., and child.
Fenn, Mr. and Mrs., and two children.

G

Gladen, Miss Dora.
Gorion, W.
Galloway, Mrs.
Granzer, H.
Gomez, Mr. & Mrs. D. G.
Gravel, Miss C.
Graham, Mr. & Mrs. G. L.
Galloway, Mrs. R. B.
Goddard, Joe.
Gorton, C. C.
Garcia, Mr. & Mrs. M.
Garcia, Mr. & Mrs. H. W.
Gregory, B. S.

H

Hoelin, Cecil.
Halstead, Mrs. W. A.
Hull, Mrs. W. S.
Hoffman, Mr. & Mrs. E. L.
Hupp, G. P.
Harrison, Presley.
Herr, John.
Hoelin, Mr. & Mrs. V. C.
Hanson, Mrs. T. R., and 2 children.
Hanson, Mr.
Holst, J. M.
Hoyt, Mrs. S. W.
Hoffman, Dave.
Herr, Mr. and Mrs.
Hoyle, A. C.

I

Inglasbee, Miss D.
Inglasbee, Mr. & Mrs. A. B.
Inglasbee, Winifred.
Isel, Mrs. E., and 2 children.

J

Jury, James.
Jackson, C. G.
Johnson, J. T.
Jessup, Miss E.
Johnson, B. F.
Jones, G.

K

Kelly, Mr. & Mrs. J. J.
Kuckensbacker, F.
Kilpatrick, William.
Kellett, Jack.
Kalb, Mrs. Adolph.
Kalb, Miss Evelyn.
Kelly, Alice.
Kosem, J.
Kirkland, W. G.
Kalb, Mrs. Carl, and child.
Kalb, Mr. & Mrs. I.
Kalb, Nathan.

L

Lennan, E. M.
Lewis, Miss Elizabeth.
Lewis, Miss Marjorie.
Lewis, Baby.
Lapir, R.
Long, Mr. & Mrs. J. N.
Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. H. P.
Lewis, Miss Helen.
Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. F. R.
Long, Mr. & Mrs. B. E.
Labum, Mr. & Mrs. F. S.

M

Mahoney, Eva.
Mahoney, Joe.
MacDonald, Mrs. Joa.
Meyer, Mrs. A.
Miller, George.
Merrick, W. F.
Moore, Mr. & Mrs. R. E.
Moore, Mr. & Mrs. F. W.
Miller, Joseph.
Mahoney, W. W.
Matheson, Mr. & Mrs.
McGregor, Miss Ethel.
McMahon, Mr. & Mrs. W.
McLachlan, Mr. & Mrs. G. B.
McGill, H. S.
McGill, K.
McCulloch, F.
McVikar, H. W.
Mahoney, Mrs. J. B.
Mahoney, Ethel.
Mitchell, R. S.
MacDonald, Miss K.
Moore, Miss Clara.
Moss, Mr. & Mrs. D. F.
Mowrey, L. S.
Muller, Mrs. L. M.
Morrison, W. W.
Markley, L.
Michand, Joseph.
Moates, Mrs., & child.
McGraw, Miriam.
Muion, H. W.
McLannen, John.
McGill, J. K.
McGill, Margaret.

N

Needham, E. T.
Needham, M. J.
Nardahaney, M. W.
Norris, C.
Needham, Mr. and
Mrs. M. A.
Needham, William.
Needham, Dorothy.
Nunez, H.

O

Perez, Miss Maria.
Petran, Miss K.
Petran, Curtis.
Parnentes, Mr.
Perez, Miss Frances.
Presley, Mrs. F. T.
Perhan, J.
Petran, Mr. and Mrs.
Petran, Elizabeth.
Petran, Tabatha.
Pino, Frank F.

R

Rihl, Mr. and Mrs. George S.
Rowe, Robert.
Rank, Dr. and Mrs. H. F.
Rose, Hugh S.
Rose, Mrs. H. C., and baby.
Robertson, James.
Richardson, W. S.
Reina, Miss F.
Robinson, W. D.
Rocha, Miss R.
Richards, William.
Raath, A.
Russey, C. W.
Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W., 2 child'n.
Reyner, Miss J.
Reehill, C.
Ruff, J.

S

Sigourney, Mrs. Mary.
Staples, Mrs. M.
Scott, Mrs. Nellie.
Sterling, H. B.
Stone, H. K.
Smith, R. K.
Southgate, Mrs. W. H.
Smith, Joe.
Simero, W. J.
Schoolfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Schmedling, Mrs.
Stillner, J. G.
Stone, Mr. and Mrs. L.
Stapples, Evelyn R.
Simpson, R. B.
Scott, W. I.
Simpson, W. E.
Schultz, S. C.
Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. H. W.
Spencer, B. J.
Smith, G. E.
Spicer, J. K.
Sayer, Mrs. H. R.
Stringfellow, H. M.

T

Tivy, Dr. W. T.
Treadwell, A. U.
Taylor, Miss A. E.
Tucker, Henry.
Tabor, Dr. George.
Tieley, Miss M.

U

Uhler, H. A.

V

Valls, S.
Valentine, W. O.
Vaughn, F. F.
Vanderbilt, E.
Vallarde, Roman.

W

Woodyard, Mr. and Mrs.
Wagner, R.
Wiegand, Mr. and Mrs. W. E.
Weems, E. V.
Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. F. F.
White, Mrs. L. E.
Woodyard, Mr. and Mrs. J. F.
Wiegand, Master W.
Whitham, A. W.

Y

Young, R. E.
More.

Arrived in Vera Cruz Yesterday.

Ahrens, F. H., Saginaw, Mich.
Daw, Arthur, Los Angeles, Cal.
Deemer, Mr. and Mrs. J., and two children, New York City.
Dupee, G. H.
Chatham, R., San Francisco.
Crawford, W. E., San Jose, Cal.
Gunard, Mr. and Mrs. A., and child, New Orleans, La.
Halley, Catherine C. T., Duluth, Minn.
Hoskins, Dr. Albert J., Brimfield, Mass.
Kanubouch, G. W., New York City.
Mathews, J. D., Arkansas.
Miles, J. C., and family.
Meador, C. I., Corinth, Miss.
Mechling, W. H., Philadelphia, Penn.
Meckel, Aimee I., St. Louis, Mo.
Meckel, Alice J., St. Louis, Mo.
Punshon, James, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Snath, G. S., Alabama.
Tayman, F. J., St. Louis, Mo.
Turnbull, A. H., San Francisco, Cal.
Worsham, A. D., Henderson, Ky.
Worsham, A., Henderson, Ky.

Reported Safe in Mexico City.

Bell, Fabian.
Davis, F. W.
Monroe, James.
Williams, H. W.
Culp, George.
De Ganahl, Frank.
Van Mourick, G. P.

Previous Arrivals in Vera Cruz.

Ayres, Miss H., Hillsboro, Ohio.
Bonthin, Miss E. M.
Burns, J. W.; wife and mother, Little Rock, Ark.
Carnat, H. A., Mitchell, S. D.
Catlin, Mr. and Mrs.
Connolly, A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Crenshaw, Mrs. M. W.; three daughters, one son, and one grandson, Dallas, Texas.
Everitt, W. J., Union Springs, N. Y.
Elwert, Mr.
Estes, Mrs. Nellie S., St. Louis, Mo.

G

Garden, Mrs. Eloise, ——
Garden, Forrest, ——
Gerber, Mr. and Mrs., ——
Gladden, Miss Dora, Chalevista, Cal.
Godds, Mrs. E., and son Forrest, ——
Goodman, Dr., ——
Gregory, B. S., Santa Rose, Cal.

H

Harsen, Harrold, Pine Island, Fla.
Hutchinson, H. D., Newton, Bucks County, Kansas.

J

Jennings, Mrs. R. F., and two children, ——
Johnson, B. F., Washington.
Jones, Gifford, Seattle, Wash.

L

Lappum, Mr. and Mrs., ——
Lyttle, Mr. and Mrs. N. L., ——

M

McDonald, J. C., ——
Mair, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L., ——
Monroe, George R., ——
Moore, Ralph, ——

P

Pillner, John G., ——

R

Rowley, E. M., ——
Ritz, Miss B., Denver, Col.
Russey, C. W., Dallas, Texas.

S

Spicer, John K., Boston, Mass.
Stewart, H. C., ——
Stringfellow, H. W., Pine Island, Fla.

W

Walker, Harold, ——
Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. F. F., Ortonville, Mich.
Woodward, William, ——

In addition to the above lists this dispatch from Consul Canada was given out:

"Shanklin states Frank DeGanble all right Wednesday in Mexico City, not at Vera Cruz.

"Departments, April 24, 10 P. M.—Mrs. De Witt Hammond seen by Shanklin in Mexico City some days ago. No further information. She is not here.

"Departments, April 25, 2 P. M.—Ralph Smith boarded leaving on Esparenz; C. H. Burke and wife in Vera Cruz. No information yet regarding others mentioned in Department's telegram.

"Please advise Joseph Cummings, Chicago, no information relative to J. C. Harvey, Clarence Harvey, Horace W. Hill, George W. Mann as yet.

"Please advise J. B. Starr, San Francisco, his father removed from train in Mexico City, reported under arrest, no further information.

"Please advise, Piquaette Mitchell, Detroit, Mich., Walter P. Motts still in Mexico City, Mrs. Motts and daughter here on steamer Mexico.

"Advise Vista Hermosa, Sugar and Refining Company, Chicago, S. M. Emory and W. F. Kunz at Vista Hermosa. Were advised last Monday to come to Vera Cruz. We have not seen them.

"Please advise P. A. Stevenson, Los Angeles, family of M. B. Katz and Ada F. Nicholas not in Vera Cruz. Katz seen by Shanklin in Mexico City Wednesday afternoon.

"Advise John B. Herrine, every possible effort is being made to secure release of Alfred Turner and all other Americans detained by Mexican Government.

"Advise Mrs. Frederick Barker her husband seen in Mexico City Monday, probably still there.

"

FOREIGN STOCKS UP ON PEACE OUTLOOK—CLUB COOL TO WILSON PRAISE

STOCK PRICES UP ON PEACE OUTLOOK

Sharp Rises on London Exchange Yesterday Owing to New Developments.

SAYS NO BLOCKADE EXISTS

Our Ambassador Visits Foreign Secretary Grey — Quiet in Mexico City, Says Dispatch to London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 28.—The possibility that the quarrel between Mexico and the United States might be arranged through the good offices of the "A. B. C." States had a good effect on the stock markets here yesterday. They opened with a much firmer tone, and quotations improved sharply in the morning and were fairly well maintained in the afternoon.

Ulster is eclipsing Mexico in the news columns of the papers, which this morning publish very little comment on the latest Mexican developments. The Daily Telegraph, referring to Villa's rumored proposal that the United States convey his army to Vera Cruz, says:

"In view of Villa's lurid criminal career, it is incredible that the Washington Government will enter into any such alliance with the murderer of Mr. Benton."

As regards the fresh insult to the American flag at Monterey, the affair at Piedras Niegras, and the raid into the United States from Nuevo Laredo, The Daily Telegraph says:

"It is not conceivable that the Washington Government, which used the comparatively trivial affair at Tampico as a casus belli against Huerta, will not demand and exact reparation for these infinitely more serious outrages."

The British Government has had under consideration the possible necessity of strengthening the British fleet in Mexican waters in order to insure the protection of British subjects and property. Nothing has been yet definitely decided, and in view of the latest news from Mexico it is hoped by officials that it will be unnecessary to send more war vessels there.

According to information received by the Government, the danger which threatened British subjects in Mexico has largely passed, but any recurrence of that danger will probably be met by the dispatch of a sufficient naval force to protect British nationals and their property.

There was a smart recovery on the London Stock Exchange yesterday under bear covering on the news that Provisional President Huerta had accepted the proffered good offices of Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Mexican Railway Company shares rose from 3 to 5 points, while Americans were from 1 to 2 and Canadian Pacifics 4 over parity. Continental favorites also improved, but British securities were depressed by the situation in Ulster.

A reaction later occurred in Mexican rails, when they fell a point on realizations.

LONDON, Thursday, April 28.—According to The Daily Telegraph's correspondent all is quiet in Mexico City.

The American Ambassador here, Walter H. Page, yesterday informed Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, with reference to inquiries from British shippers, that no war or blockade existed in Mexico, and that merchandise shipped to Mexican ports would be allowed to enter without hindrance on the part of the United States. He added, however, that if military operations were in progress in a port on the arrival of vessels they would enter at their own risk.

NO FIGHT AT LAREDO.

Rebels Occupied Burned Town Across the Rio Grande.

LAREDO, Texas, April 27.—Retreating Federals who burned Nuevo Laredo on Friday seem to have disappeared, leaving the border in a state of nervous expectation, due to the skirmishing with the American border patrol here and attempts to dynamite the international bridge.

A rumor to-day that the Federals had been repulsed in an engagement with United States troops at Monera proved groundless. It was also said the Federals had been defeated by the rebels near Camaron. Redoubled patrol guards are being maintained at all river points.

Three hundred Mexican Constitutionalists who had been camped at Ventanillas, twenty miles away, have occupied Nuevo Laredo.

Scouting parties have been sent out to locate the Federals who are commanded by Gens. Guardiola and Quintana. The Federals left Nuevo Laredo in two troop trains, which were found abandoned near Sanchez bridge. Their engines had broken down, and in continuing their retreat the Federals burned all bridges behind them. The rebels obtained a switch engine from the Texas-Mexican Railway in Laredo to bring the deserted cars back to Nuevo Laredo, and then refused to surrender the engine or the cars, their commander sending word that his army might need them.

The Constitutionalists will open a customs house to-morrow. Large numbers of cattle and stock are being crossed into Texas, presumably to escape confiscation.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, April 27.—Gen. Guajardo, commanding the Federal garrison that evacuated Piedras Negras, was wounded and his forces defeated last night by the rebels at Allende. The Federals are expected to retreat to-night to the American side of the Rio Grande. A detachment of Constitutionalists arrived to-night at Fuentes, four miles from Piedras Negras.

CALEXICO, April 27.—The appearance to-night of new Mexican outposts with the report of construction of new entrenchments by the Mexicans gave evidence of increased precautions by Col. Juan Lajero against being caught napping.

The new entrenchments are reported to be at a considerable distance from the line and almost south from where Capt. Harbord's American force is encamped. The belief arose that Col. Lajero planned them in order to be able to execute a flank movement on the Americans in case the Mexicali garrison should be shelled.

LOWELL ADVISES COOLNESS.

Tells Harvard Students Time for Volunteering Is Not Yet.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 27.—"Let us strive to have a little of the spirit that fills the officers and men of the army," said President Lowell to-night in addressing a meeting of Harvard students called to consider the Mexican situation. "Regular soldiers do not hold torchlight processions or make public demonstration.

"Young men are all thinking of war and of their duty to serve the country. They would be unworthy if the call of the bugle did not stir a longing to be at the front, and when the war comes Harvard will send forth her full toll of men, as she has done before.

"We are told that we are not at war with Mexico, and that we shall not be, and it is by no means improbable. There is at present no good ground for such a war. The President has accepted the good offices of the great South American States. They will spare no effort to secure terms which the United States can honorably accept.

"These negotiations will take time, and in the meanwhile let us keep our heads cool. If we were in danger of war with a great power, with our small regular army, I should urge every young man who could do so to set about preparing himself for military service. To be thoroughly effective this ought to be done long beforehand, and, therefore, I have been deeply interested in the plan Summer military camps which will fit college men to serve as junior officers and thereby fill the greatest need we should suffer in war on a large scale. But however large the field of operations in Mexico may become, our country is in no peril.

"When an army is suddenly expanded the most pressing need is for trained officers. The nation maintains a college for such officers, but I am not aware that the Government has yet called to the flag the cadets at West Point. It believes that it can render a better service to their country by completing their education, and I think that until the call for volunteers comes the same is true of students in college."

Major Henry Lee Higginson, one of the Harvard men who served with distinction in the civil war, gave the students advice similar to that of President Lowell.

"Everybody knows that you boys will do the right thing for your country," said Major Higginson. "What is the right thing to do? May I begin by telling you to keep your shirts on and then work coolly and intelligently to see the drift of national affairs? It may be the duty of a man to enter the army, or it may be his duty to look after his mother or his sister. Any of you who wish to be soldiers would do well to join the militia now."

The Union, where the meeting was held, was crowded with undergraduates, who showed much enthusiasm. Dean Briggs made a brief speech. Bishop Lawrence of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts was among the guests on the platform.

TO HONOR DEAD MARINE.

Meisenburg's Body to Lie in State—Nathan Straus Visits Family.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Honors are to be paid the body of "Sammy" Meisenburg of Chicago, who, enlisting in the United States Marine Corps, was among the first to give his life for his country when the American forces landed in Vera Cruz.

The Chicago City Council proposes to adopt suitable resolutions eulogistic of the young man, and the body will lie in state in the City Hall upon its arrival from Mexico. To-day Mayor Carter Harrison said that he would follow the body to the grave. The United States Army and the Marine Corps will be represented by guards of honor at the funeral, and several companies of the Illinois National Guard will participate. Letters from President Wilson and others will be read at the burial service.

To-day Nathan Straus of New York visited Meisenburg's parents, who live in poverty. He told the mother that he shared with her as a Jew the pride she felt for her son, and that by dying bravely for his country Sammy had done as much for the honor of his race as any one could do. He gave the mother a check and engaged two physicians to attend her when he learned that she was not in good health.

"Jews of the United States are proud of young men like 'Sammy' Meisenburg," said Mr Straus. "When I read about him I decided to visit the grief-stricken family. I soon learned that Mrs. Meisenburg was very sick and had had no medical attention. I gave the family a small check—I never make public my contributions to poor families—and I will see that they are provided for after my return to New York.

"I spent nearly an hour at the Meisenburg home. They have two other sons, who also are willing to sacrifice their lives for their country. We are all proud of such young men."

Mrs. Meisenburg to-day received a letter from her son, written a few hours before he went ashore with the American expedition at Vera Cruz.

RABBIS UPHOLD WILSON.

Eastern Reform Council Declares for Peace with Honor.

The Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis, which opened its fifth assembly at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, on Sunday night, adopted resolutions yesterday, setting forth the hope that "peace with honor" might be restored between the United States and Mexico, but at the same time asserting its "implicit faith in the idealism, high statesmanship, and love of peace of the President of the United States." The Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis has a membership including some of the most eminent rabbis in the United States. Here are the resolutions, drawn by a committee of which Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, was Chairman:

In view of the unfortunate situation which the United States, in defense of its honor, has been constrained to meet at the seaport of Vera Cruz, be it

Resolved, By the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis that in common with all citizens, we favor the maintenance of peace with all Governments—peace with honor—and that we pray for the speedy and satisfactory ending of the differences existing between our Government and a part of the people of Mexico.

The Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis also declares its implicit faith in the idealism, high statesmanship, and love of peace of the President of the United States, and pledges to him its full support in upholding the dignity and prestige of the nation.

MORE MARINE RECRUITS.

Two Hundred Ordered Forward from Lake Training Station.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Two hundred marines from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Lake Bluff have been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard and will start to-morrow.

One hundred and eighty-two marines left the training station yesterday for the Brooklyn and Philadelphia Navy Yards for service in Mexican waters. The first detachment of recruits, numbering 191, left last Wednesday.

WILSON EULOGIST HEARD IN SILENCE

Economic Club Listens Coldly to Senator Pomerene's Praise of Mexican Stand.

TRUST BILLS DISCUSSED

Measures Before Congress Regarded with Disfavor by Most of the Speakers.

From many varying angles the trust legislation inaugurated by the Democratic Administration was discussed last night at the conclusion of a dinner of the Economic Club at the Astor. Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham was the guest of honor, and the speakers were Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University, Samuel Untermyer, Charles F. Mathewson, and United States Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio. Judging from the reception of the remarks of the various speakers the consensus of opinion was not cordial toward the measures on the part of the members of the club, of whom there were more then 500 present. They included many of the most prominent bankers, business men, and corporation lawyers.

Senator Pomerene, who is a Democrat and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, began his talk with a reference to the Mexican trouble at the request of the President of the organization, William R. Willcox.

"I am sure I voice the sentiment of every one present," he said at one time, "when I say that we all join in a prayer that peace be restored. Unfortunate as is the present situation in Mexico, the United States can be congratulated that its fortunes are in the hands of Woodrow Wilson. Differ from him as we may in some of the great issues before the country, all will say there is no man of purer or higher purpose, clearer intellect or more indomitable courage.

"I was glad he accepted the advances of the South American republics with the hope that they might stop further bloodshed. I know the public is restive, I know many insults to the flag and to the people have come in Mexico. I know we have been sometimes impatient because the President was patient. But this great giant cannot afford to become hastily angered by the petty pigmy to the south—I mean Gen. Huerta. I hope before many suns have risen the negotiations will have led to peaceful relations. I trust President Wilson's patience is not yet exhausted. But if the time ever comes when Wilson says, 'Lay on,' then damned will be he who says, 'Hold.'"

The Senator's remarks were received almost in silence, which was particularly noticeable coming after the fervid delivery of his speech.

The remainder of his speech he devoted to the trust legislation, making a defense of the Sherman act, which had often been discussed during the evening.

Prof. Jenks had some things to say in defense of the large industrial combinations. He said that a careful study of prices for twenty years enabled him to say with a good deal of positiveness that the prices which have increased are not those of the articles produced by the great combinations, but rather those of articles produced by their smaller competitors. He defended interlocking directorates, and said that, though there were cases where they had worked for harm, there were many cases where they had not, and others where they had been decidedly beneficial. It would be impossible to make a general law forbidding interlocking directorates without going contrary to public interest, he held, or writing a law which would necessitate much new interpretation by the courts.

He said that a real remedy for the trust question seemed to be provided in the Trade Commission proposed to be created, but that this commission should be given powers different from those of the bill. After investigation, the commission should be allowed, it was his opinion, to give corporations permits to continue interstate business along lines to suit the special case, free from danger of prosecution before the commission or before the courts.

Samuel Untermyer said he supposed he ought to be classed as a supporter of the bills, although in many cases he did not agree to the wisdom or efficiency of the remedies proposed. He added, however, that the bills were in their present form merely a basis for discussion, and that he had confidence enough in the Administration to believe that before the bills were completed and made into law they would meet most of the objections that could be made against them.

Charles F. Mathewson, who was the most liberally applauded speaker of the evening, made friends with his audience at the outset by saying that there was a time when we had no Sherman law and that we had got along pretty well without it—a sentiment that was liberally applauded.

"The Trade Commission," he said, in discussing that part of the subject, "should not have the right to ask questions regarding the inner workings of a man's business merely because the answers might happen to prove interesting to Congress. That has been fairly well established. The data it can require to be submitted to it should be brief. If it can come into a case before the court has heard the facts and is ready to consider what shall be done with an offending corporation, I am inclined to believe it will be held illegal as not constituting due process of law.

"I would amend the law so as to provide that the Sherman act shall not apply to our foreign trade at all, for we have to meet combinations abroad and need all the help we can get by our own combinations; further, that the act shall not apply to any combination or competition which is not in its action deleterious to the public welfare."

Mr. Wickersham criticised the proposed trust legislation as wholly negative and prohibitive except as regards the Trade Commission.

Before the speaking began the officers for the next year were elected unanimously on the report of the Nominating Committee. The new officers are: William R. Willcox, President; Frank A. Vanderlip and George B. Cortelyou, Vice Presidents, and James Speyer, Forrest F. Dryden, Ludwig Nissen, Theodore P. Shonts, and George W. Wickersham, members of the Executive Committee.

PRESIDENT'S CRITIC HISSED.

Veterans at Montauk Club Rebuke Congressman Campbell.

More than 150 members of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and the Associate Society of Veterans, attended a dinner last night at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, and went on record, with a rousing cheer, as staunch supporters of President Wilson. The old soldiers liked to hear the talk about war, but any reference which seemed to them an attack on the President was met with quick rebuff. Congressman Philip P. Campbell of Arkansas, the principal speaker, was hissed for some of his remarks.

Mr. Campbell stirred the ire of the veterans when he asserted that "we are doing too much 'watchful waiting.'"

"Every hour," he said, "works to the advantage of Huerta. Suppose he does salute. Are we to pick up and return home with the only point settled, the difference between a salute of five or of twenty-one guns? No. There are great problems confronting us in Mexico. I see no distinction between bandits and murderers. Villa and Carranza are as bad as Huerta."

Mr. Campbell referred to Secretary of State Bryan as an idealist, and spoke of his Chautauqua addresses. One of the veterans made a reference to "grape juice," and Mr. Campbell continued:

"Mr. Wilson may be a college President, but he does not appear to use discretion in international questions. And neither does Bryan. If President Wilson had been surrounded by men in his Cabinet who were able to advise him in international affairs this terrible crisis we are facing would not have occurred."

Several hisses were heard. Past Commander Fenwick Y. Hedley, his voice shaking with emotion, said:

"I would like to suggest we make it clear to the press that this meeting was in no way an attack upon the Administration."

The veterans applauded vigorously. Mr. Campbell again rose and said that he had not intended to attack the President.

"If the President should ask for an appropriation to-morrow, I would vote for it," he said.

DISCARD MEXICAN OUTFIT.

Princeton Alumni Make an Unfortunate Choice of Uniforms.

PRINCETON, April 27.—Princeton University alumni, returning at commencement for class reunions, have been accustomed to wear fantastic uniforms. Several months ago one class, thinking it had discovered a novelty, arranged with an outfitter to make 200 uniforms in the Mexican style.

The outfit included a wide straw sombrero, a blue bolero, trimmed with gold braid, and trousers of blue, heavily interlaced with gold cord. The plans, however, were upset when the war news came from Mexico.

The class decided that the uniforms, which had been delivered, would have to be discarded, as it was thought they would be in bad taste.

Powers Advise Huerta to Yield.

BERLIN, April 27.—Germany, England, and France have advised President Huerta, through their Ministers at Mexico City, to accede to the demands of the United States, according to an announcement made here to-day.

SHOT AS ROBBER BY BOY.

Chenora Supposed to be Dying—His Two Companions Caught.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 27.—Three men, supposed to be those who had committed bold safe robberies in Poughkeepsie, Wappingers Falls, and Rhinebeck, were captured in Red Hook to-day by Sheriff Hornbeck and District Attorney Conger of Poughkeepsie, assisted by a posse of villagers armed with rifles and shotguns, who fired at the men when they tried to escape.

Clifford Phillips, a farm boy 19 years old and small for his age, but an expert marksman, shot one of the fugitives, one bullet entering the man's thigh and another his back. The man, a young and well-dressed foreigner, fell unconscious. He was rushed down to Vassar Hospital in Poughkeepsie, where he is supposed to be dying. His name is Oswald S. Chenora. The other men are Ernest Bamer, 27 years old, and Jacob Krastin, 26. They are in the county jail.

Patrick Brennan, a tramp, noticed the men going up the State road toward Red Hook this morning and his information to the Sheriff resulted in their capture.

The same robbers entered the hotel of Walter Decker in Rhinebeck through a rear window early to-day and carried away a safe weighing 600 pounds on a wheelbarrow to an open field, a mile and a half out of the village, where they pried it open with a crowbar and found it empty.

PHYSICIANS STAY IN CHARGE

State Medical Society Votes on Managing of Journal.

A proposition to place laymen in charge of the business affairs of the medical publications of the Medical Society of the State of New York, which will commence its 108th annual meeting to-day in the Hotel Astor, was voted down at a meeting last night of the delegates, who decided that medical men should be continued in charge of the publications for purely ethical reasons, though at a loss to the society of thousands of dollars annually. The cost of issuing the chief publication, The State Journal, was $4,400 more than the income the last year. Dr. John C. MacEvitt of Brooklyn was the editor in chief.

Dr. William Francis Campbell, President of the society, in his report suggested that the question be referred to a special committee to consider appointing a business manager. Dr. Alexander Lambert, opposing any change, said: "We are willing to stand the loss for ethical reasons, for decency, and for the general good in a proper way."

Many out-of-town delegates objected to the cost of the annual directory, but they were outvoted by Manhattan and Brooklyn members.

The Committee on Public Health recommended a bill to the Legislature for an appropriation of $100,000 to purchase radium for the New York State Cancer Hospital for the treatment of epithelioma. State action was also asked for providing filtration plants for Buffalo, Niagara, and other lake cities. It was recommended that the Legislature appropriate money for building modern bacteriological and pathological laboratories at the Quarantine Station there.

At the general meeting, at which 1,500 members are expected, addresses are to be made by William H. Taft, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, William H. McElroy, and the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, at the banquet to-morrow night.

FRISCO BOARD CHANGES.

West and Perkins Off Directorate—Carleton, Simmons, Greig Join.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27.—Thomas W. West and Albert T. Perkins resigned to-day as members of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, and were replaced by Murray Carleton and George W. Simmons at a special meeting by the remaining members of the board.

Both Mr. West and Mr. Perkins are connected with the St. Louis Union Trust Company, which is involved in extensive litigation with the Frisco road. Both gave as the reason for their resignation the desire to eliminate any possibility of a conflict between the two interests they represented. Mr. West recently resigned as one of the three receivers of the Frisco road.

Another vacancy, caused by the resignation of W. K. Bixby from the board last November, was filled by the election of A. S. Greig. Mr. Bixby also is a Director of the St. Louis Union Trust Company.

The first official act of the new board of Frisco Road was the ratification of the agreement whereby the New Iberia and Northern Railroad, a "feeder" of the Frisco, will be returned to the syndicate, made up largely of Frisco officials, which built it and sold it to the Frisco Road.

The return of the New Iberia to its builders will cancel an obligation of the Frisco amounting to $4,600,000.

Dr. Thompson Wins His Child.

Dr. Joseph A. Thompson of Frankford, Penn., returned to his home yesterday, taking with him his daughter, Rosemary, 7 years old. The physician come here on Sunday to get the child, who had been living with her grandmother, Mrs. Bridget Galway of 306 West 142d Street. Mrs. Galway turned him away and he waited until Rosemary left the house and seized her. Justice Hoyt in the Children's Court yesterday awarded the custody of the child to Dr. Thompson.

C. E. RUSSELL TALKS ABOUT 'A DIRTY RAG'

Says He Wouldn't Enlist and Wouldn't Serve if Drafted for War.

3,500 APPLAUD SOCIALIST

Morris Hillquit Says He Can See No Difference Between John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Becker.

Charles Edward Russell, once Socialist candidate for Governor and more recently Socialist candidate for Mayor, told an audience in Carnegie Hall last night that under no conditions could he be drafted for service of the United States in war with Mexico.

"I would not enlist for such a war," he said, "and if I should be drafted I would refuse to serve. This may be seditious, but if it is sedition, then bring on your Dick law. I am not afraid. And let the long-eared ass that edits THE NEW YORK TIMES invite the attention of the proper officials to my conduct."

A little later Mr. Russell rehearsed a version of what has recently occurred at Vera Cruz, ending it with references to a flag that was in his mind "a dirty rag." He carefully phrased the reference to the "dirty rag" so that from the words themselves it would not be clear, at is was to the Socialists in the audience, that it was the United States flag Mr. Russell had in mind.

Throughout his speech the former Socialist candidate assailed President Wilson and his foreign policy. He referred to him jeeringly as "Sixteen Gun Woodrow," and suggested that this title be made permanent in Socialist circles "in honor of the fact that the issue on which the fleet was sent to Mexico was an issue as to whether Huerta should fire twenty-one guns, or sixteen more guns than was provided for in his offer to fire five guns."

Mr. Russell insisted that President Wilson could not plead that he was honestly ignorant of the conditions in Mexico, when "even the paving stones of Washington cried out that it was British oil interest backing Huerta against American oil interests backing the Madero revolution and the present effort to force intervention."

For American soldiers and sailors who might be killed in Mexico, Mr. Russell proposed this epitaph:

In whatsoever stress or strife,
Or bloody battle's toil,
Through all his short unhappy life
His heart beat true to oil.

"President Wilson has been surrendering to capital all along the line," Mr. Russell insisted. He told stories which he said were "from the inside in Washington," which illustrated the nature of the alleged surrender. He said the refusal to name Louis D. Brandeis as Attorney General was the first surrender, and that the movement for free toils was a surrender to the Hill railroad interests.

"And if some wild jingo calls for war, must I rush into a senseless and idiotic war?" he said. "I want to love the land wherein I was born. Of course I do. And I want to honor the flag that floats over it. Of course I do. But I want that flag to stand for liberty, justice, democracy, and the rights of the people. A flag is worth only what it symbolizes. If a nation should turn international bandit and make the streets of an undefended city run with blood, then the flag of that nation is nothing but a filthy rag.

"Patriotism they call it, when the advocates of a perverted jingoism rush wildly through the halls of Congress crying for war. If that is patriotism, excuse me."

The meeting brought out about 3,500 people who indicated by their frequent applause that they were nearly all Socialists. Morris Hillquit, who preceded Mr. Russell as a speaker, said he could see no difference "between Charles Becker, who hired four gunmen to murder for pay, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who hired whole gangs of gunmen to murder for pay in Colorado."

The name of Rockefeller was hissed and booed for three minutes when it was first mentioned, and was hissed liberally at each subsequent mention.

Mrs. Laura Cannon, introduced by Algernon Lee, Chairman, as a woman Socialist worker from Colorado, rehearsed the story of the Colorado fighting and told of alleged peonage in the mines through the establishment of company stores and company houses, which, she said, was responsible for the outbreaks. She blamed John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for all the troubles there.

Resolutions were passed denouncing the war in Mexico, and declaring that the working classes "were the victims of monstrous wrongs" to which the nation should give its whole attention.

P. R. R. STRIKE DEFERRED.

Altoona Men Delay It Till Thursday —Disowned by Older Brotherhood.

ALTOONA, Penn., April 27.—The strike of Pennsylvania Railroad shopmen in this city, which was called by the Brotherhood of Federal Railroad Employes for to-morrow, has been postponed until Thursday. The postponement, union officials said, was ordered at the request of Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor.

The strike is being urged by local labor leaders as a protest against alleged discrimination extended to union men when the recent reductions in force were made by the railroad company.

Officials of the brotherhood say about 7,000 members on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh are affiliated with them, while railroad officials estimate the membership of the new organization at less than 1,000. They are repudiated by the older railroad brotherhoods.

RICH WIDOW HUNTS FIANCE.

Descends on Bayonne Seeking Young Man Who Vanished After Wooing.

When Mrs. A. P. Morrison, a wealthy widow, 40 years old, of Atlantic City, arrived in Bayonne yesterday she began a search for a young man named Ben Myers. She soon learned that there were two young men of that name in town and she took down the addresses. She found one, but left his home apparently much disappointed. The other Ben Myers, she learned, had gone away recently. Then she became indignant and told her story.

A young man who said he was Ben Myers, son of a Bayonne politician, had rented a room at her home a month ago, she said, and told her that he wanted to get married. After a courtship of two weeks she accepted him. A week later he disappeared. Yesterday she took up the trail of her fiancé, and she announced that she was going to keep on searching until she found him.

RECOVER YEGGMEN'S LOOT.

$700 in Stamps and Explosives Found in Barn After Confession.

Detectives from Police Headquarters in Brooklyn and two Secret Service men went to Long Branch, N. J., last night, following a confession made by Jack Conway, one of the three men arrested Saturday night for the robbery of the Post Office at Oceanport, N. J., and broke into the barn of Samuel Wardell, on the outskirts of the town. Conway had given them full instructions, and they tossed aside a pile of hay in an obscure corner. They found an eight-ounce bottle filled with nitro-glycerine, a kit of safe-cracking tools, a large stick of dynamite, postage stamps worth $700, and a box filled with pennies.

The stamps and money, one of the detectives said, had been stolen from the Oceanport Post Office. He added, with much satisfaction, that a "bad gang of yeggs" had been broken up, and that the police were in a fair way to solve the mystery connected with the recent robberies of the Post Office buildings at Eatontown and Maywood, N. J. The men who robbed the latter Post Office attacked the Postmistress who tried to drive them away.

Besides Conway the other men under arrest are John Rockford, alias "Old Man" Rockford, and Harry Nathan. The three were picked up in a resort in Brooklyn a few hours after the robbery ot Oceanport.

Rockford and Nathan were placed in adjoining cells in the Adams Street Police Station in Brooklyn yesterday, while Detective Duane hid in another cell, a few feet away. He waited for some time and then, according to the police, he heard the men talking about some of the jobs they had done. Four Post Offices were mentioned in the talk, according to Duane. The men, he said, had spoken of "fooling the police" and of "blowing safes."

Confronted with this information Conway was the first to break down, the police say. Rockford confessed when shown a report of his conversation with Nathan. The police expect to connect the men also with the robbery of Post Offices at Merrick and Seaford, L. I.

Armed Man Arrested on Pier.

Patrolman Benzinger of the West Twentieth Street Station found a man on the pier of the Hamburg-American Line last night, looking into cases and bundles stored there. He arrested the stranger and found a loaded revolver in his pocket. The man described himself as John Brown of 2016 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, a private detective. He was charged with a violation of the Sullivan law.

WHEN a man's allus gettin' his dignity hurt, it's a sign he's wearin' all he's got on th' outside.

Velvet Joe

VELVET, the Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, is good, always, inside and outside. Full weight 2 oz. tins, 10c.

Coupons of Value with Velvet.

CLERIC TAKES LOFTY PERCH.

Burgl Finally Coaxed Down from Atop Rectory Chimney.

For two hours and a half last night priests attached to St. Francis of Assisi R. C. Church, 141 West Thirty-first Street, together with several detectives and patrolmen of the West Thirtieth Street station, tried to coax down from the top of a high chimney of the rectory, 133-135 West Thirty-first Street, a man who later said he was Marten Burgl, 43 years old, a Christian Brother, but refused to give any further information regarding himself. In the station, after being examined by Dr. Kutil of the New York Hospital, Burgl made several incoherent remarks, and was then sent to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

It was shortly before 9 o'clock when the West Thirtieth Street Station was notified that there was a man on top of the chimney, which is sixty-five feet from the ground, acting in a strange manner. Patrolman Halley was sent to the rectory, and found a large crowd in front of the building. Three priests had climbed out of the cupola on top of the building, and were vainly begging Burgl to come down from his perilous position. Reinforced by the detectives and the patrolmen, who climbed out on the roof and cupola, the priests renewed their pleadings, but Burgl obdurately refused to move.

Finally one of the priests climbed to the edge of the cupola, and after a few moments' earnest conversation with Burgl the latter climbed down. As he reached the roof of the rectory he was taken into custody. The police were unable to learn if he was a guest at the rectory, or connected with the parochial school of the parish. He wore the clerical collar and cravat of the Christian Brotherhood. On the way to the station he kept repeating that he wanted to read in some place away from the crowds, but did not desire to alarm any person.

BRONX URGES WURZBACH.

Democratic Committee Asks Glynn to Give Him Eustis's Place.

Fred. A. Wurzbach, President of the Bronx National Bank, has been recommended for the place now held by John E. Eustis on the Public Service Commission for the First District, in a communication sent to Gov. Glynn by the Bronx County Democratic Committee. Surrogate G. M. S. Schulz of the Bronx, who was appointed by Gov. Glynn and confirmed by the Senate for this place a month ago to-day, has failed to qualify, and has told his friends that he intends to remain a Surrogate.

Mr. Wurzbach is in the hardware business. He prefers to be known as an Independent Democrat. In the last campaign, according to his friends, he supported Mayor Mitchel and the local Democratic candidates in his borough. He was Chairman of the Bronx subcommittee of the Committee of One Hundred and Seven, which failed in its effort to place a local fusion ticket, independent of the Democratic organization, in the field in that borough.

As a coincidence, it was remarked yesterday that Thomas J. Quinn, who was the original organization candidate for the place to which Surrogate Schulz was appointed, is Vice President of the bank of which the new candidate is President.

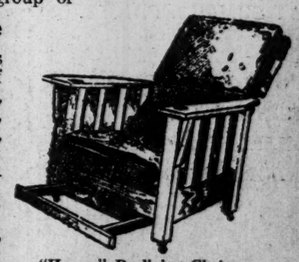
GIMBELS

Cold Dry-air Fur Storage
In our own Fireproof Building.
Fur Repairing and Remodelling.
Moderate Charges
Fur Storage Desk Third Floor

A Prize of $50
In Merchandise
To be selected at GIMBEL'S by the Winner, will be awarded to the Artist whose Picture, shown
In the GIMBEL Exhibition and Sale of Paintings by American Artists
Shall Have Received the Largest Number of Votes
Before the Closing of the Exhibition on
Monday Night, May 4th
Visitors are invited to express their preference on slips provided for that purpose, to be dropped into a ballot box.
The Store Management will count the ballots, and award the prize in accordance with the result, which will be published in the newspapers.
If two or more pictures should receive the same number of votes the prize will be divided equally between the successful exhibitors.
Sixth Floor

Men's Spring Overcoats Lightweight Suits At $16.50
Afford better choosing in point of down-to-the-minute style and superior quality, in fashions and fabrics, than any amount short of $25 will usually buy.
The Overcoats are Chesterfields and Raglans. The Suits are in a dozen different new models. There are all sizes in each group.
It requires good buying to make such savings as these possible on Clothes of GIMBEL quality. And that's just what happened here.
Fourth Floor

Are There Chairs Enough in Your House? If Not, Here's News:
We began yesterday morning the selling of over 600 different styles of Chairs, Rockers and Settees, from one of the finest and largest factories of the country. They are the
Showroom Samples ⅓ Under-Price of the Hubbard, Eldredge & Miller Co., Rochester, N. Y.
from their showrooms in the New York Furniture Exchange.
There are Chairs for every room in the house—dainty and sturdy, little and big—in every style, in short, that you could possibly want.
There are Chairs with wood seats or with cane or splint bottoms. Chairs upholstered in leather, tapestry or velour. Chairs in oak, mahogany and other woods. Luxurious Easy Chairs, and a fine group of Morris Chairs. And just as many sorts of Rockers, from a wood seat Sewing Rocker to a handsome leather-covered Library Rocker.
There are several hundred pieces of fine Mission Furniture in fumed oak and fine furniture, much of it in period designs, for the library.
Prices Range From $3 for a Golden Oak Bedroom Chair, Usually $4.75, to $108 for a Library Suit in Tapestry, Usually $162.
There is also an important group of
"Hemco" Reclining Chairs in the Sale
In a variety of styles. These delightful chairs adjust themselves automatically to every position of the sitter. The style illustrated, in Spanish leather, is $24.75, from $37; and there are others from $8.25, regularly $13, to $35, regularly $52.50. Other styles, of which we have a quantity:
Golden Oak Arm Rockers with saddle wood seat at $6, regularly $9.
Golden Oak Arm Chairs with saddle wood seat at $4.50, regularly $7.
Mahogany Arm Rocker, Colonial model, spindle back, at $9.50, regularly $14.
Queen Anne Arm Rocker, spindle back, leather seat, at $20, from $30.
Seventh Floor



"Hemco" Reclining Chairs $24.75, from $37.

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Just try this new "All-In-One" Lorgnette-Phone. The electric battery is in the handle. No annoyance by cords, transmitter, battery or other parts—the instrument complete is just as illustrated. If you now have any one of the old-style three-piece instruments, we will make liberal terms for an exchange.

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Just call at our office and test any one of our most efficient Hearing Devices. 54 distinct combinations. Let your own ears convince you that we can fit you with one that will make you hear clearly and perfectly. We guarantee every Globe Ear-Phone for ten years.

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You'll Not Need It if the Family Wears—
NOTASEME Hosiery
LOOKS BETTER—WEARS LONGER
PURE THREAD SILK - - 50c
SILK-LISLE - - - - 25c
AT ALL DEALERS

LIFE TERM FOR KIDNAPPER.

Louisiana Child Stealer Escapes Death by Jury's Verdict.

Special to The New York Times.

OPELOUSAS, La., April 27.—W. C. Walters, an itinerant tinker, was convicted late to-day of kidnapping the son of C. P. Dunbar, a prominent lumberman. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, without capital punishment. Under the law, Walters will receive a life sentence, unless successful in an appeal. Steps for which were taken to-night by his attorneys. All afternoon there had been threats of violence against the man on trial, but these subsided with the returning of the verdict.

The outcome of the trial hinged largely upon the identity of the boy found in Walter's possession. This boy, the Dunbars claimed as their son. Mrs. Julia Anderson, an illiterate woman from the Carolina Hills, said the boy was her child.

DISOWN P. R. R. STRIKE PLAN

Brotherhood Won't Recognize Walkout of Altoona Men.

The representatives of the regular railroad brotherhoods, which have trade agreements with all the Eastern railroads, said yesterday that if the threat of a strike of the Brotherhood of Federated Railway Employes on the Altoona Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to set for to-day, goes into effect, it will not be officially recognized by the brotherhoods, of which it is a rival.

G. H. Sines, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who was in this city, said yesterday:

"The Brotherhood of Federated Railroad Employes controls an insignificant number of railroad employes, probably not 500, and if the strike takes place it will be a frizzle. It is an attempt to organize the railroad employes on what are known as industrial lines, by which all the workers are supposed to be organised in one union instead of by crafts.

"An attempt was made to bring this about on a larger scale over twenty years ago, when Eugene V. Debs organized the American Railway Union, supposed to be composed of all classes of men in the operating forces of the railroads, instead of separate unions of engineers, trainmen, firemen, and others. The strike, which was against the Pullman Car Company, was lost after throwing several thousands of employes out of work. The regular brotherhoods of engineers, firemen, trainmen, and conductors have agreements with the Eastern railroads, including the Pennsylvania Railroad, and form the great bulk of the operating force. They will not recognize the threatened strike if it takes place."

The threatened strike is for recognition of the new brotherhood and for the readjustment of suspensions on a senority basis.

The Wm. J. Gaynor's First Trip.

The new municipal ferryboat William J. Gaynor, named in honor of the late Mayor of New York City, made her initial trip yesterday afternoon on the Bay Ridge route from the Battery to Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, with Mayor Mitchel and a number of the city officials on board. The new ferryboat was built during the administration of Mayor Gaynor at a cost of $350,000, and is one of four municipal boats running on the Bay Ridge route. Among the officials who were on the trip with the Mayor were Bridge Commissioner Kracke, Commissioner of Licenses Bell, Tenement House Commissioner Murphy, and Deputy Commissioner of Docks and Ferries Harris.

Marked Down Shoes— A Real Saving

ANY shoe that turns out to be a real bargain *had fine leather in it.* If leather fails, your bargain fails.

The secret of bargain buying, therefore, is simply this: Pick a manufacturer who is famous for using only fine leather. When a sale of *his* shoes is advertised—go.

Rice & Hutchins, Boston, are famous for the quality of leather in their shoes. In our Bronx store basement sale, therefore, you get "fine leather at a low price"—a real saving.

Shoes for men, women and children. Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

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WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE REMAKING OF YOUR FURS AT SUMMER PRICES.

OUR NEW MODELS SHOW WONDERFUL CHANGES IN FASHION FOR THE COMING WINTER.

H. JAECKEL & SONS
THIRTY-SECOND STREET, WEST
NUMBER SIXTEEN.
OUR ONLY ADDRESS.

BURWELL BRIBED TO LIE, HE ADMITS

Blow Dealt to Becker Defense in Midnight Confession to District Attorney.

ANOTHER PRISONER SOUGHT

Poughkeepsie Police on Trail of Man Who Made Offer First to Perjurer.

$1,000 PROMISED, NOT PAID

Fugitive, Captured in Connecticut, Is Defiant for Two Hours Here, but Then Breaks Down.

William E. Burwell, the "St. Louis Kid," who testified before Justice Goff on April 11, in an effort to obtain a new trial for the four gunmen, that he had witnessed the shooting of Herman Rosenthal and that the gunmen were not involved in it, confessed to District Attorney Whitman at 1:30 o'clock this morning that all of the testimony he gave was false and that it had been inspired.

To this statement Burwell added that he had received money for committing perjury, and it was learned on high authority that he gave to Mr. Whitman the name of the man who coached him and told him what to say. Burwell made a long affidavit which was filed with Justice Goff in the application for a new trial for the gunmen. He repudiated the entire document.

Burwell's confession was regarded by District Attorney Whitman as a blow to the defense set up by Charles Becker, who was to be tried again within a few weeks on a charge of murdering Rosenthal.

Burwell was arrested in Derby, Conn., yesterday, and taken to New Haven. Assistant District Attorney Groehl and Detective Maxwell of the District Attorney's staff went to New Haven, and he was rushed back to this city, arriving here at 11:08 o'clock, and was taken at once to Mr. Whitman's home.

Burwell, who says $1,000 was promised him for perjuring himself, is the second witness brought forward in the last fight to save the gunmen who has admitted that he committed perjury. The other witness was Karl Dresner, a waiter, who was arrested a week ago and broke down under the examination of Mr. Whitman. He also said that he had received money, but would not tell who gave it to him.

The District Attorney is looking for a third man who appeared before Justice Goff on April 11, Samuel Kalmanson. Mr. Whitman has reason to believe that Kalmanson also lied.

It was stated last night that the District Attorney had reason to believe that Dresner, Burwell, and Kalmanson were being held as witnesses for the second trial of ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker, and that they were put forward in behalf of the gunmen simply because of the desperate straits in which the four found themselves.

Burwell finally told his story in detail to Mr. Whitman, and said that the money had been promised him to make the false affidavit and give false testimony. He also stated that he had been coached in his story at an attorney's office in the financial district of New York. He had been approached first in a pool room in Poughkeepsie, he said, by a man whom he knew to be a crook and a counterfeiter and whose name he gave to Mr. Whitman. This man, he said, had sent him to a member of the police force in this city.

"But they gave me only $20 of the thousand because I didn't make good," he said. "I knew that the game was up as soon as you finished questioning me at the hearing before Justice Goff."

Burwell said that the man he referred to as a counterfeiter was now in Poughkeepsie. District Attorney Whitman got into communication with the police officials of Poughkeepsie by telephone. He received a report a short time later that the man was being trailed and would probably be arrested this morning.

When first brought before Mr. Whitman, Burwell assumed an air of unconcern and flatly refused to answer questions. It was fully two hours after he was taken to the rooms when he gave sign of weakening. Then he suddenly held up his hand for Mr. Whitman to stop questioning.

"Say," he exclaimed, "I'm going to tell you the whole thing and be done with it. I did it for a promise of $1,000 and I only got $20 of it.

"You know I'm a pool player. Well, I was playing pool in Poughkeepsie when a rough looking man came up to me and asked me why I didn't go to New York and testify; that there was plenty of easy money there, because of the gunmen's case. He said that he could put me in touch with a man who had a brother on the police force in New York.

"Then I recalled that I was in New York on the day Rosenthal was shot, and I became interested. Finally, I agreed."

Burwell said that he was brought to New York and introduced to the policeman. The policeman, he said, took him to the office of two lawyers downtown. He didn't tell the names of the lawyers.

"I told the lawyers I was in New York when Rosenthal was shot," he said, "but I also told them I wasn't anywhere near the scene of the shooting and didn't know anything about it. They told me that didn't matter. Then they showed me a lot of pictures and pointed to a picture of Harry Vallon.

"'When you are asked who did the shooting say Vallon did it,' was the instructions I received.

"'All right,' I said, 'Im on.'

"'Remember you must say you didn't see the four gunmen at the scene of the shooting,' I was then told.

"'I'm on,' I answered again.

"Then they went over the whole story carefully and told me again and again what I was to testify to. Finally they prepared an affidavit covering four typewritten pages, and I signed it without looking at it.

"I got only $20 at the time. As soon as that hearing was over I knew the game was up, and that I had failed. The only thing I wanted to do was to get the rest of the $1,000 and beat it. But they wouldn't give it to me, even when I called again at the lawyer's office, so I went away."

Burwell showed the effects of the severe questioning to which he had been submitted when he finished his story. For half an hour more the District Attorney and his assistants went over the details of the plot with him and then he was taken to a hotel, under guard. He will be placed in the Tombs later this morning.

At 3 o'clock this morning it was stated that Mr. Whitman had received from Burwell information concerning the whereabouts of Kalmanson. Detectives Maxwell and Leigh of the District Attorney's staff were hurried away to catch a milk train, but their destination was not made known. Mr. Whitman, it was learned, hoped to have Kalmanson before him to-day.

Detectives, it was also understood, had been sent to a hospital situated between Derby, Conn., and New Haven, to follow another clue. While he was being brought back to New York last evening, on the way from Derby to New Haven, Burwell asked permission to stop at a hospital to see a friend who was ill. This permission was granted. District Attorney Whitman is anxious to learn who it was that Burwell talked to at the hospital.

181 VICTIMS OF PIRATES.

Missing After the Burning of a British Steamer by Chinese.

HONGKONG, April 27.—Pirates last night attacked the British steamer Jason, bound up the West River north of Macao, and set fire to the vessel, which was burned to the water's edge. Incoming steamers rescued 158 of the passengers and crew, but it is reported that 180 passengers and the British chief engineer are missing.

The Jason was of 4,800 tons register.

ACCUSES FATHER AND SON.

Former Married Her to Latter, Who Took Her Money, Girl Charges.

Herman Gold, 35 years old, a plumber of 352 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, and his father, Jacob Gold, 59 years old, of the same address, were locked up at the Morrisania Police Station in the Bronx yesterday to await trial on indictments found against them by the Bronx County Grand Jury. The complainant is Miss Fanny Perr, 20 years old, of 306 Fifth Street, Manhattan.

She told to District Attorney Martin of Bronx County, that she met Herman Gold in March 1913. After a short courtship he proposed marriage and she accepted. Gold, she said, suggested that his father, a rabbi, perform the ceremony. They lived for a few months in Cauldwell Avenue the Bronx, Miss Perr said that Herman induced her to give him $200 she had saved. Soon after that according to her story, she learned that Gold had a wife and two children.

ENGINEER DEAD IN CHAIR.

Couch in Bedroom Partly Burned, but Fire Extinguished.

Charles Tittle, 50 years old, who was the chief engineer of the Hilliard Building, 55 John Street, shortly before midnight last night was found dead in his room on thhe seventeenth floor of the building. He was seated in a chair, his clothing disordered and the bedding on a couch was partly burned. The floor was sloppy with water, and a pail half filled with water was standing in the hallway outside the room.

The stub of a cigar was found on the floor near the bed, and the police are working on the theory that Tittle had laid on the couch with a lighted cigar in his mouth and had fallen asleep, and while asleep the cigar had fallen from his mouth, setting the bedding on fire. Coroner Feinberg was notified and arrived at the building shortly after midnight.

FIVE DIE IN BURGLARS' FIRE.

Mother and Four Children Perish as House Burns.

MT. UNION, Penn., April 27.—Mrs. Mildred Verner, aged 26, and her four children, Elmer, Ruth, Albert, and Frances, were burned to death to-night in a fire which destroyed the Verner home. The house is believed to have been fired by burglars.

Peter Verner, the husband and father, is employed at night and was at work when his family met death.

MINES IN COLUMBIA RIVER!

Report That Government Ships Are Busily Planting Them.

FORT STEVENS, Ore., April 27.—The mine planter Ringgold, assisted by the steamer Fornance and the lighthouse tender Manzanita, is actively at work laying cables and mines at the mouth of the Columbia River.

To-day mine fields were planted in the north and south channels.

Swiss Arbitration Treaty Renewed.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Secretary Bryan and Dr. Ritter, Swiss Minister, exchanged ratifications to-day of a convention extending for another period of five years the arbitration treaty between the United States and Switzerland, providing for arbitration at The Hague of all differences which do not affect the vital interests, independence, or honor of the two countries, nor involve third parties.

CITY BREVITIES.

Policeman John Curtin was killed early yesterday morning by a fall of fifteen feet down a flight of steps in Engine House 154 on Hannah Street, Tompkinsville. He was 44 years old, and had been a member of the Police Department for twenty years. His home was at 30 Chestnut Avenue, Clifton, S. I.

Schuyler C. Carlton, referee, reported to the Supreme Court yesterday in favor of the application for the winding up of the business of Thomas Whittaker, Incorporated, publisher of religious books and papers. The assets were fixed at $13,300 and the debts at $21,905.

These officers were elected yesterday at a meeting of the New York University branch of the Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A.: President, Walter G. Many; Vice President, Harold Kennard; Secretary, William S. Woolworth; Treasurer, George W. Hubbell.

A twisted steel shaft of a dynamo caused the shutting off of the power at the Jersey City power house of the Hudson & Manhattan tunnel at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and two trains were stalled under the river half an hour.

Announcement was made yesterday of the organization of a new Japanese society, the Nippon-Jin-Kai, with headquarters in New York, to foster friendship and co-operation among the resident Japanese, as well as to strengthen the friendly ties between people of Japan and the United States.

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PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

AN I. W. W. HEROINE, ALTHOUGH SHE ATE

Becky Edelson Is Freed from Jail and Has a Great Reception.

KNEW RELEASE WAS COMING

Berkman Gives $300 Bail and Young Woman Says She'll Still Talk On and Defy the Police.

Becky Edelson, the first woman to attempt a hunger strike in this country, was freed yesterday afternoon from the Queens County Jail in Long Island City, and last night was proclaimed the chief heroine of the I. W. W. and anarchistic agitators at a reception given in her honor at the offices of Mother Earth, an anarchistic publication controlled by Emma Goldman.

Alexander Berkman, who put up $300 in cash as bail for Miss Edelson, presided at the reception and joined the young woman agitator in denunciation of the "low down capitalist papers" which had printed stories to the effect that Miss Edelson had quit her hunger strike upon being tempted with chocolates and lamb chops in the jail on Sunday evening.

The release of Miss Edelson was upon a bail bond, which she was careful to explain was something very different from a bond to keep the peace. She asserted that this bail bond was without any restriction whatever, and that she proposed to go right ahead with her speechmaking and to defy all policemen to censor her remarks and all Magistrates to put her under any kind of a bond which would limit her "right of free speech to any limits which a policeman might find it convenient to enforce."

"And if I am put back into jail, after a rehearing of the present case against me on appeal," she said, "you can rest assured that I will again go on hunger strike, and will stay on hunger strike until I die, or the courts cease to make decisions which rob us of the first and primary right upon which all our discussion of our wrongs as laboring people must be based. I want my friends to know that I did not cease the hunger strike. What tempted me to eat—and I did break my fast after being on hunger strike for fifty-six hours—was a telephone message from Alexander Berkman notifying me that Judge Mulqueen had heard a motion for appeal in my case, and had fixed a date for argument, so that I might expect to be bailed out Monday. I then saw that there was no need to carry the hunger strike on at this time, and I ate a meal specially prepared for me at 8:30 o'clock Sunday night. This was two hours after the regular dinner hour had closed."

Berkman went to the Queens County Jail yesterday afternoon with a young man who said he was Benjamin Benn.

Warden Henry Sielcken opened the doors for Berkman and his companion and in a few moments Miss Edelson came bounding down the stairs from her cell on the top floor. She greeted Berkman as "comrade" and Benjamin Benn as "sweetheart."

"Did you get my letter, Becky?" was the first anxious inquiry of Benn.

"No I did not," the young woman replied, "but I won't wait here for it. Let us get out of this place. But first I must thank the warden for all the nice little things he has done for me." She walked into the Warden's office, shook him by the hand, and thanked him with a sincerity that was very evident.

Of her experience as a prisoner Miss Edelson said:

"Friday night in the Tombs I refused to eat. I again refused Saturday morning. At 9:45 Saturday morning I was taken to Blackwell's Island, where the indignities heaped upon me were such that I hate to mention them.

"Blackwell's Island is a horrible place, whose horrors have never even been brought half way to the surface. The first thing that happened was an order for me to undress. I had to disrobe in the presence of many people. For my feelings there was not the slightest concern. After I had reluctantly obeyed this brutal order I was handed prison clothing—mean stuff, illfitting and worn to tatters.

"I refused to work. I did this because I was determined to remain on hunger strike and because I could not see that the State had any right to take away my liberty and at the same time force me to work for the State. Saturday evening things turned to the better for me. I was put aboard a boat and carried to the Queens County Jail. There I had sheets to sleep on. And a clean room. They seemed luxuries, indeed. And every one was kind—very kind—to me. They offered tempting food, but I told them it was no use—until the telephone message came."

Berkman said that a public reception to Miss Edelson was being arranged and would be held in a few days.

PROTEST NOONDAY BRAWLS.

Tenants of Printing House Square Appeal to Mayor.

Tenants of office buildings in the neighborhood of Printing House Square sent a protest to Mayor Mitchel yesterday against the holding of noon-day meetings by the I. W. W. and other organizations around the Franklin Statue. For several days the neighborhood during the noon hour has been filled with large crowds, and on several occasions near-riots have occurred. The protest says, in part:

This is the busiest section, perhaps, in New York. It not only disturbs our business, but we believe in time it will become a menace to this immediate community under present conditions. We have no wish to dispute the right of free speechmaking to all American citizens, but we would suggest to your Honor to designate some certain spot in New York City which is not so congested as this neighborhood is at the noon hour. There are probably more people passing the corner of Spruce and Nassau Streets then any other spot in New York City at this given hour. Why not give these orators some place, for instance, the band stand in Central Park or at the cottage in Union Square, for their meetings?

The Mayor said he would take up the matter with Police Commissioner Woods.

At the Franklin Statue yesterday the usual noon-hour fracas occurred, with all the noisy incidents of the previous days. Joseph S. Shatzke attempted to make a speech about outrages in Colorado by the militia, while Henry Yeager, a Socialist, tried at the same time to speak against the war in Mexico. Martin W. Murphy decided that both speakers should answer some personal questions. He asked the question in what was described by witnesses as a brawling voice, and Shatzke called on the police to put him under arrest. At the Tombs Court Murphy told Magistrate Simms he could produce witnesses to show that he had acted in an orderly manner. He was paroled until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

WORK FOR "SAFETY FIRST."

Society, with Organization Perfected, Now Pushes Its Campaign.

The Safety First Society of Greater New York is now permanently organized, with Ogden L. Mills as President, and active work is in progress. Jefferson De Mont Thompson, Ogden Mills Reid, Charles L. Bernheimer, Gen. Howard Carroll are Vice Presidents; John E. Woodruff, Treasurer, and Frederick H. Elliott, General Secretary.

On the Executive Committee are Ralph Folks, Secretary of the Borough of Manhattan, Chairman; Robert S. Binkerd, City Club; Harry A. Bullock, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; Mrs. Robert Francis Carwright, New York City Federation of Women's Clubs; E. R. Hardy, Insurance Society of New York; P. J. Holdsworth, Mason-Seaman Transportation Company; George Keegan, New York Railways Company; R. W. Meade, Fifth Avenue Coach Company; J. A. Ritchie, Interborough Rapid Transit Company; Frank G. Webb, Long Island Automobile Club.

The organization aims primarily to lessen street accidents, minimize waste through more scientific traffic regulation and regulation and create a madium for the exchange of ideas of these problems. One of the important features of the society's numerous activities is a campaign of education in the public schools.

P. C. KNOX, JR.S, RECONCILED

Now Living In This City and Soon to Go Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Philander C. Knox, Jr., and his wife, who, before he eloped with her from Providence, R. I., on March 7, 1910, was Miss May Gertrude Boler, a shopgirl of that city, have become reconciled and have been living together in New York for two weeks. It was Knox who sought the reconciliation, it is said. The couple are planning a European trip together in the near future.

Young Knox on Jan. 7 last sailed from New York for Bermuda. For a while his wife remained in apartments at 1,700 Pine Street, this city. Mr. Knox and his wife had not been seen together for six weeks before that. Their residence, 202 Midland Avenue, Wayne, had been stripped of its furnishings, which had been placed in storage.

The marriage of young Knox resulted in his becoming estranged from his father, who at the time was Secretary of State. The young man went to work in an automobile factory. Later he became reconciled with his family.

Alleged Girl Slayer Held in Bail.

GARDNER, Mass., April 27.—Miss Ella F. Stiles of Athol, charged with murder in the second degree as a result of the death of Eunice E. Nash, an eight-year-old Baldwinville girl, was held in $10,000 bail at a preliminary hearing this afternoon to await the action of the Grand Jury at Worcester May 11.

Summer Rugs

We have specially priced a limited number of Colonial Rag Rugs in the following sizes

18x36 ins.	.50	36x72 ins.	1.50
24x36 "	.50	6x9 ft.	4.00
30x60 "	1.00	9x12 ft.	7.50

Extra Heavy Wool Rugs 9x12 ft. 20.00

Rugs, Draperies and Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored.

McGibbon & Co.
37th St. West, near Fifth Ave.

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$35 $45 $65 $85

Formerly $45, $75, $95 to $135

Reproductions and adaptations of late French models, fashioned from fine imported materials—and conforming in every detail to the Gidding high standard of excellence.

SALE OF FRENCH MILLINERY

$10 $15 $25

Formerly $25 to $45

Charge purchases will be billed June 1st.

HOTEL MAN AIDS SUITLESS VISITOR

Lends Wedding Attire to Person Who Thought He Wouldn't Need Formal Dress Here.

REPEATS IN THE EVENING

Guest Enjoys Himself So Much In Manager's Garb That He Borrows Dress Clothes at Night.

The assistant manager of a fashionable hotel who patronizes a Fifth Avenue tailor with results that are often envied by his friends who have to watch the columns of the newspapers for advertisements of "clearing" sales, came gallantly to the rescue of a visiting foreigner the other day who was in distress. The manager's morning suit attended a wedding in the fashion that a silk hat owned by a member of the American colony in Yokohama used to go to the Japanese Emperor's garden parties.

A foreigner living in Japan has little need of a top hat, and, of course, few American travelers to that part of the world carry such an article in their luggage. However, it is much easier for traveling Americans to obtain an invitation to an Imperial garden party than for the average American resident over there. This particular American had lived for twenty years in Yokohama before he received one of the much-prized invitations, but to some visiting fellow-countryman who was more fortunate than himself, he had year after year extended the courtesy and loan of his silk hat. The story goes on that when he was presented to the late Emperor, the latter glanced in recognition at his headgear and then said:

"Mr. Scandso, I am really delighted to meet you at last. I have been seeing that top hat of yours at every garden party for the last two decades, and I had an irresistible longing to know what its owner was like."

In the case of the visiting foreigner there is authority for the report that when he made up his mind to visit the United States, somebody told him that such a thing as formal dress for men was never needed over here, and as he had planned only a short trip, he brought none but lounge suits. However, when he and his wife received an invitation to a wedding and a reception following, and he began to make inquiries, he found he had been misinformed. However, he did not learn this until the morning of the day the wedding was to take place.

Straightway he asked for names and addresses of tailors, but a visit to several shops resulted in his being nonsuited. He tried several ready-made shops, but could not get a fit. When the time for the ceremony approached, his wife went to the church without him. After her departure, he happened to notice that the clerks in the hotel were all wearing morning coats, and an idea occurred to him. Perhaps he could borrow one.

But as he sized them up he noticed that none was of a build that approached his. Some were tall and thin, others were short and thin. None was short and broad-shouldered.

Just then the assistant manager, immaculate in his long-tailed coat and striped trousers, passed through the lobby. The visitor noted the effect at once. He rapidly measured the other's shoulders with his eyes. But how could he ask the manager to lend him his clothes? Cautiously he explained the situation to one of the clerks. The latter immediately sought his superior officer and laid the matter before him. Whereupon the assistant manager immediately sought the visitor, took him to his room, and offered him the choice of several morning suits.

He went to the reception and had such good time that that evening he borrowed the assistant manager's evening dress suit.

TIMES COPYRIGHT SUIT.

Supreme Court Rules on Demurrer in Amundsen Story Litigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Supreme Court of the United States denied to-day the petition of THE NEW YORK TIMES Company for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the review of proceedings affirming a decree of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York dismissing on demurrer THE NEW YORK TIMES bill of complaint in a suit for an injunction to restrain The Sun from infringing THE TIMES's copyright of Roald Amundsen's account of his discovery of the south pole.

There was no dispute as to THE TIMES holding the copyright, but the demurrer was dismissed on the ground that suit for injunction had been begun before the formality of registering the copyright had been completed. The forms issued by the register of copyrights bore a notice that the date of the execution of the copyrighting affidavit must be subsequent to the date of publication. Since this action was begun the blanks have been changed. According to the courts which have passed on the case, THE TIMES's error was in applying for an injunction before the required affidavit, of a subsequent date, had been attached to the copyright application. To have waited a day would have left THE TIMES, of course, no injunction remedy against a newspaper intending to purloin the narrative.

To-day's decision does not affect the validity of the copyright or prevent suit for damages for infringement.

$166,277 SMITH AWARD.

Referee Reports in Damage Suit Against John B. McDonald Estate.

Charles F. Brown, who was appointed a referee in the suit brought by Hugh Smith against the estate of the late John B. McDonald for $300,000 damages, reported yesterday in favor of the plaintiff for $166,277. The suit was begun in 1898 by Mr. Smith, who was one of the owners of the Murray Hill Hotel. On Jan. 27, 1902, a magazine of dynamite used for blasting rock in building the Subway exploded and did a great deal of damage to the hotel.

The first suit was to recover from the Rapid Transit Construction Company, but the Supreme Court dismissed the case. An appeal to the Appellate Division resulted in a reversal and the case was ordered to a trial. Meantime both Mr. Smith and Mr. McDonald died and the case lagged until 1912, when Mr. Brown was named as referee.

The report was handed yesterday to Justice Davis, who granted an extra allowance of $1,000 to the plaintiff's counsel. Mrs. Georgia A. McDonald is the executrix of Mr. McDonald's estate, which was estimated to be worth about $2,000,000.

NEW MONEY ORDER RULE.

Payment at Any Continental Office Within Thirty Days of Issue.

Postmaster General Burleson has just issued this bulletin relating to the payment of money orders after July 1:

All domestic money orders shall be made payable at a designated money order office as at present, but those issued at any money order office in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, may be paid at any money order office in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, if presented for payment on or before the expiration of the thirtieth day following the date of issue. If presented after that date and within one year from the last day of the month in which issued, they shall be paid only at the office designated in the money order as the paying office, or repaid at the office of issue.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General has been directed to take the necessary steps for putting the order into effect.

YORKE SUSPENDED; MUST STAND TRIAL

Commissioner Kingsbury Acts Following an Inquiry Into the Municipal Lodging House.

THREATENS MORE CHARGES

Thorough Clean-up and Change of Policy and Rules to be Made by Department Head.

Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury yesterday suspended and placed under charges William C. Yorke, who has been Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House since it was established. The Commissioner's action was the result of the recent "John Doe" inquiry into the lodging house held before Chief Magistrate McAdoo. More than 100 witnesses were subpoenaed, but the testimony of only half a dozen was taken. Yorke was suspended after Commissioner Kingsbury had conferred with the Mayor and Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

"I suspended Mr. Yorke and he will be tried on charges which are now being prepared in the Corporation Counsel's office," said Commissioner Kingsbury. "The suspension is one of the results of the 'John Doe' inquiry, and before I finish other employes will be suspended and more charges made. There will be a thorough clean-up of the institution, and a general change of rules and policy."

Yorke has been Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House for seventeen years and a half. He is a veteran of the civil war, and is entitled to be retired after he has served the city for twenty years on a pension of $100 a month. His salary is $2,400 a year. He enlisted in the civil war as a drummer boy at the age of 13 and served in the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia.

While Yorke would not discuss his suspension, his friends said that the charges which were being prepared by Assistant Corporation Counsel Stover did not reflect upon his integrity. He had 128 unpaid employes under him, and, it was pointed out, these men felt that the city owed them money for the services about the lodging house. Small quantities of supplies were used by some of them without permission. It was said that if Mr. Yorke was found guilty Commissioner Kingsbury might remove him as Superintendent, but keep him in the employ of the department until he had served two and a half years more and thus become eligible to retire on a pension.

"I do not know if Mr. Yorke was accused of inefficiency or carelessness," said the Mayor, "but if Commissioner Kingsbury found any necessity for taking the action he did, it was just what he was put up there to do."

Commissioner Kingsbury announced that he had appointed William A. Whiting, chief investigator of the Charities Department, to be Acting Superintendent pending the hearing of the charges against Yorke.

Four Years for Horse Stealing.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 27.—County Judge Neimann sentenced Eugene Platt, indicted for horse stealing, to four years in Sing Sing this morning. Platt's record shows he has spent twelve years in prison for other offenses. His defense was that he borrowed the horse to take Lille Mostwait to her home in Newark. The woman was indicted with him, and pleaded guilty, but she goes free under a suspended sentence.

J. R. GREENHUT, Pres.
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
THE BIG STORE
SIXTH AVE. BETWEEN 18TH & 19TH STS.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

This Store Opens Daily at 9—Closes at 6

Charge Purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered June 1st.

MAIN BUILDING

2,468 Pairs of Men's $2.50 and $3 Perfect "Waldorf" Oxfords *On Sale Here, Today, at*

$1.50

Here's a sale that points to the wisdom of stocking up with low shoes right now for the summer season.

Selling arguments are unnecessary, for "Waldorf" shoes are known throughout the country. They are sold exclusively in "Waldorf" shoe shops, and are considered mighty big values at their regular selling prices.

In today's sale we offer full style and size assortments in these cool, comfortable, stylish and substantial low shoes. All are made with Goodyear-welted soles. Leathers are TAN RUSSIA CALF, PATENT LEATHER AND GUN-METAL CALF. All sizes and widths from 5 to 11.

Women's $2.50 and $3 Low Shoes—about 1,500 pairs of new summer low shoes; more than fifteen styles for selection; Oxfords and pumps, in patent leather, gun-metal calf, kidskin and white canvas; all sizes and widths; to-day, at..... $1.50

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Complimentary S&H Stamps FREE, Today —Distribution in Our GREENHUT Building

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

In the Field of Action

Campaigning equipment for the war correspondent and the officer.

For the man who writes and the man who shoots.

Field and camp conveniences which tend to soften the grim visage of battle.

The result of close study of many campaigns in torrid countries.

All easily portable—lightening the burdens of the forced march.

Abercrombie & Fitch Field and Camp Equipment

Picot Folding Camp Cots—strongest and best made, used by French officers, $10.
Preston Mess Kits, $6.00.
Japanese Service Kits, $1.75.
Carbines and Saddle Rifles—various prices.
Revolver Lanyards, $1.00.
Magazine Belts, $1.25.
Secret Service Holsters, $3.
Fitch Field Binoculars, $70 up.
Pocket Field Glasses, $15.
Officers' Portfolios, $4 up.
Ica War Correspondent Cameras, Zeiss lenses, $35 up.
Shooting Glasses, 75 cents up.
Aviators' Goggles, $3 up.
Military Compasses, $1 up.
Canteens and Flasks—largest assortment in America.
Folding Pocket Cups, 25c. up.
Also Emergency Rations, First Aid Cases, Medicine Cases, Travel Cases, Flash Lights, Pocket Poker Sets—every possible piece of equipment.

British Solario Cloth Garments

Robbing the sun of its terorr—a special cloth invented for African campaigns.

Has a reddish thread in the woot, which sheds the actinic rays of the sun.

Positively the coolest fabric in the world, thoroughly water-proofed.

Coats and suits made to order at reasonable prices.

Complete khaki outfits ready for use; pith, cork and Madagascar grass helmets, 15 styles; Federal waterproof clothing.

Swiss Spiral Puttees, for tropical wear—cotton, $1.75; wool, $2.25.

A. & F. Tennis and Golf Goods

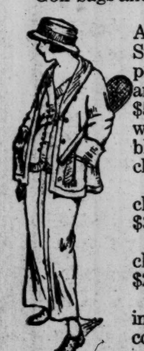
For those who are not permitted to taste the excitement of army life.

Full equipment for the courts and the links, for both men and women.

Standard racquets—Bussey English tennis balls.

Hand-made drivers and brassies; imported irons with hand-made shafts.

Golf bags and balls.



Women's Ardsley country Suits of imported Tweeds and Homespuns, $55.00. Also in white serge and black and white check.

Women's knit-cloth golf suits, $32.00.

Men's knit-cloth golf suits, $25.50.

Women's outing skirts, waistcoats and sweater coats.

Golf and tennis shoes of the newest and best style.

Largest assortment of women's sports hats in the country.

Write for our new Booklet "Summer Sporting and Country Clothes for Women"

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
53-57 West 36th St., New York

ROCKEFELLER, JR. REJECTS PEACE; MINE WAR GROWS

Attacks on Towns Follow Owner's Refusal of President's Plea for Mediation.

ARGUED WITH FOR 3 HOURS

Attitude Called Little Short of Defiance of Government and Civilization.

STRIKERS' REVOLT SPREADS

Men in Northern Coal Fields Want Guards Disarmed—Battle Near Walsenburg.

GOVERNOR IS POWERLESS

Two Troops of Federal Cavalry May Go from Wyoming to Disturbed Districts To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Representative Martin D. Foster of Illinois, Chairman of the House Mines Committee, returned to Washington to-night after an interview in New York yesterday with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Starr J. Murphy, attorney for Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., firmly believing that the crisis had been reached in the Colorado mine suituation and that the Federal troops must be sent to the region to stop further bloodshed.

Mr. Foster, who was accompanied by Representative Thomas L. Reilley of Connecticut went to New York following a personal appeal made to John D. Rockefeller, Sr., to intervene in Colorado and prevent further bloodshed, and met with a flat refusal. The attitude of the Rockefellers, he said, was little short of defiance, not only of the Government, but of civilization itself. They would hear no presentation of the case which involved any concession on their part toward organized labor.

Mr. Foster carried no direct recommendation from the President, but sought the interview in the hope that through discussion and by meeting the other side half way a compromise might be reached. Mr. Rockefeller and his associates were obdurate. They met every suggestion looking to any other settlemnt than that which would b a surrender entirely to their interests with a rejection. It was asked of Mr. Rockefeller that he agree to shut down the mines pending arbitration, the property in the meantime to be protected by Federal troops if necessary. This was swept aside by Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Murphy.

"Has the President done anything yet?" inquired Mr. Foster as he stepped from the train at midnight.

He was informed that no steps had been taken at the White House of which any information had been given to the public. He was plainly disappointed, and it was obvious that he had expected that the communication he had had with the President previous to his departure from New York would bear fruit before the President retired.

Both Mr. Foster and Representative Reilly were disappointed at the futility of their trip, and they looked it. The Mines Committee Chairman will go to the White House earily in the morning. While he regarded the situation as extremely grave, he felt that in his communication with the White House from New York he had done everything possible to do to-night, and was reluctant for that reason to awaken the President.

After a long discussion to-night at the White House between the President, Secretary Garrison ,and Senator Thomas of Colorado, Secretary Garrison announced that no orders sending Federal troops into Colorado would be issued to-night. He said the situation would be taken up again to-morrow morning.

It was indicated that a final report from Representative Foster was desired before the President reached a decision. Colorado members of Congress, however, expected that the orders for the movement of the troops would go out tomorrow.

It is understood that there has been a doubt in the President's mind as to his power to send Federal troops into a State merely on the request of the Governor. In this connection, Section 4 of Article 4, of the Constitution has been closely examined at the White House. This provision is as follows:

> The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature or the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Since the Colorado Legislature has been summoned in special session for May 4 there has been a disposition on the part of the President to await action by the Legislature. It is said, however, that he has not finally reached this view and may consult with the Attorney General before acting tomorrow.

It was said to-day at the War Department that if troops were ordered to Colorado by the President, a detachment would be sent from the two troops of the Twelfth Cavalry now at Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyo.

The President, Cabinet officers, Senators, and Congressmen have been flooded with telegrams describing the most grewsome happenings and terrible scenes.

"Nothing that has happened in Mexico," said a Cabinet official, "compared with the awful things that have occurred in Colorado. The public mind has for the moment been centred on Mexico and has not observed the great domestic struggle between the strike-breakers and the miners and militia in Colorado."

Martin D. Foster, Chairman of the House Committee on Mines and Mining, was in conference for more than three hours yesterday morning with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at the Standard Oil offices at 26 Broadway.

The conference was the result of a personal appeal made by President Wilson to John D. Rockefeller, Sr., on Sunday, when he asked him to intervene in Colorado and prevent further violence and bloodshed. Mr. Rockefeller answered that he had turned the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Rockefeller holdings, over to his son, but that he would ask the latter to take up the matter. President Wilson sent Martin D. Foster to confer with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., yesterday, and the conference, which was attended by Starr J. Murphy, Mr. Rockefeller's counsel, lasted from before 10 until 1 o'clock. On leaving the meeting Mr. Foster said that nothing definite had been accomplished, adding: "There is nothing of much promise in the air."

No definite information could be obtained from the President's representative, but he was evidently discouraged over the turn matters had taken.

It is understood that Mr. Foster told Mr. Rockefeller that unless the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, acting on his instructions, would consent to a mediation of the strike Federal troops would be sent to Trinidad and the strike district immediately. It was pointed out to Mr. Rockefeller that the placing of these troops in the district would mean the cessation of business, and would probably stop all railroad communication. Mr. Foster impressed on Mr. Rockefeller that it was important that troops should not be sent to Trinidad. Mr. Rockefeller, however, would not agree to mediate.

The appointment of a commission to consider the grievances of the strikers and a cessation of hostilities was the proposition Mr. Foster asked Mr. Rockefeller to assent to, as he had reason to believe that the miners would have been willing to abide by this arrangement.

Mr. Rockefeller would not be interviewed by reporters. In reply to a note requesting information as to the result of the conference came a slip of paper on which was written in pencil: "No information will be given out." Further inquiries elicited the information that there was a possibility of a statement being furnished this morning, but it was said that this was only a "possibility."

NORTHERN TOWNS ATTACKED.

Strikers Use Machine Guns—Louisville Reported on Fire.

DENVER, Col., April 27.—The miners' revolt now has spread not only through all the southern strike zone, but in the northern coal fields, where a quiet strike has been in progress for three years, the strikers late to-day demanded that every gun in the possession of the mine guards be withdrawn from the field immediately.

At 10:30 o'clock to-night it is reported that the towns of Louisville, Lafayette, and Marshall in the Northern fields have been attacked by striking miners with machine guns, Louisville being on fire.

One of the most spectacular batties of the strike war began at 2:30 this afternoon when 200 strikers attacked the McNally coal mine of the C. F. and I., three-fourths of a mile west of Walsenburg. It was taken by the first rush of the strikers. The fighting has continued almost without interruption ever since. Two men are reported dead, and a man and woman are known to be wounded, the woman being shot in the arm.

Ten minutes after the first shots were fired every thing and place in town from which the battle could be seen was crowded with people. The marching and countermarching of the guards and strikers looked like moving pictures.

Shortly after the firing started the townsmen could be seen hurrying from the hobback into the mining camp. They had scarcely reached the main heart of the camp when an auto carrying the Superintendent and his family charged from the mine grounds. The auto pulled up at the first doctor's office reached in town, and Miss Margery Gregory, the first to be wounded in the battle, was carried in. The strikers had shot through the door of the Superintendent's house just as they were ready to depart. A bullet hit a watch and passed through Miss Gregory's arm.

Hardly had the dust from the automobile settled when the watchers could see a bunch of men break from behind the boarding house at the mine and make for an overflow ditch that runs between the mine and Walsenburg. The men had almost reached the ditch when one of them fell.

Ten minutes after the shooting of the man six strikers made a break for the mine, and a huge cloud of smoke began issuing from the buildings. The boarding house was the first to go. The bunkhouse caught next. At dark to-night all of the camp houses seem to be in flames. The tipple and mine buildings around the opening still stand.

Just as the fire started at the mine a man on horseback made his way through the south edge of the town. When he reached the open he whipped his horse into a gallop and headed for a position midway between Walsenburg and the McNally mine. He had nearly reached the pinion trees at the foot of the hill when he pitched from his horse.

The attention of the watchers was drawn from the horse and rider by a terrific explosion. The crowd turned to see débris of all kinds flying around the tipple at the McNally mine. At 5 o'clock the rifle fire slacked. The guards had concentrated around the water tank above Walsenburg, firing a half mile across the valley at the hogback behind McNally, where the main body of the strikers was intrenched. When the firing began again the centre of the heaviest firing had shifted to the south, and was nearer the Walsen and Robinson mines. Late to-night the shooting is closer to town.

An attack is momentarily expected at the Walsen Mine. The Walsen is one of the largest properties in the district, and is the best guarded. There was no State militia in the battle, as far as could be seen from Walsenburg.

Troops Sent to the Scene.

Sheriff J. B. Farr has notified Gov. Ammons that he is powerless to cope with the situation and fears further attacks by strikers on other mines and on the town of Walsenburg. In consequence orders to dispatch a detachment of fifty State troops to Walsenburg have been sent to Col. W. Davis at Ludlow, but it is said the militia will not be able to reach there before morning.

Gov. Ammons to-night admitted that he was powerless to suppress the warfare. This admission followed a day of wild rumors, some groundless, others authentic, in regard to happenings at Chandler, Ludlow, and Trinidad, in the southern coal fields, and at Louisville, in the northern part of the State.

The State Capitol from 8 o'clock this morning until late in the day was thronged with men and women, some of them representatives of the coal companies, but a great majority went there to plead with the Governor to use his utmost power to halt the bloodshed and pillage—for it is now amounting to actual pillage—in the strike-ridden counties of the State.

The news that Congressman Foster, Chairman of the committee which a few weeks ago investigated conditions in the southern strike zone, was in conference with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for a time, inspired the hope that some settlement was at last in sight. But the subsequent information that Rockefeller had refused to offer any assistance to Colorado's plea for aid fell like a pall over the strikers and those who are earnestly hoping for peace.

"Frightfully critical," was the comment of Horace N. Hawkins, chief counsel for the mine workers. "The situation has resolved into one of obtaining Federals troops," he said. "This offers the only complete solution. The miners will never submit to the Colorado National Guard, recruited as it is, in part at least, from the ranks of the mine guards. There is no possibility of raising enough militiamen to settle it."

Women to Take a Hand.

The women of Denver, after appealing vainly to the Governor through the Women's Peace League, notified the Executive that to-morrow they would send committees out of their own ranks into every field of dissension. These committees are being named to-night.

Chandler, the mining camp captured yesterday by the strikers, was reoccupied peacefully to-day by the militia. Not a shot was fired. The mine buildings and houses were undamaged, except for damage wrought by bullets. The machinery was said to have been damaged considerably. Chandler was deserted when the militia arrived, and no strikers were sighted in the surrounding hills.

The arrival of Gen. Chase with his 200 militiamen had a quieting effect on the residents of Canon City. An effort by Gen. Chase to parley with the leaders of a force of miners at Prospect Heights, a suburb, was unsuccessful.

Notice of a suit for libel for $500,000 by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company against the publishers of The Rocky Mountain News and The Times, Denver newspapers of common ownership, was posted in the Court House here to-day. The two newspapers are accused of making false statements in their reports of the strike.

The Rocky Mountain News in an editorial this morning appeals to the press of the country to understand that the suit is the result of a refusal to doctor news at the command of the Chamber of Commerce. It says the operators have bulldozed and browbeaten the Governor throughout the situation and have attempted to bulldoze the newspapers.

This was burial day in the Trinidad district. That fact alone is believed to have held in leash the vengeance-seeking men whose women and children were killed at Ludlow. Only part of the strikers attended the funerals. The others remained on duty in their intrenchments a short distance from where 600 members of the State militia are camped and ready for action.

CATHOLICS DEPLORE STRIKE.

Federation Adopts Resolutions on Mine Trouble and I. W. W.

Resolutions condemning the mine strike in Colorado and the recent activities of the I. W. W. and kindred bodies were adopted at the eighth annual convention of the New York County Federation of the American Federation of Catholic Societies at the Cathedral School Hall, 119 East Fiftieth Street, last night. The loss of life in the strike was deplored, and justice to those responsible was prayed for.

Frank Smith, chief clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, presided. The speakers were the Rev. E. G. Fitzgerald, Cornelius F. Collins, Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, and Mgr. Lavelle.

Justice Collins spoke of "about 140,000 arraignments a year in the criminal courts of this city," and added:

"The proportion of Catholics of this number is enormous and disgraceful, and calls for immediate attention. The majority of the cases of the Catholics brought to court are caused by destitution, and could be remedied by some Catholic society. The St. Vincent de Paul Society is doing wonderful work, but has its hands full."

A motion to form a committee to investigate the suggestions made by the Justice was unanimously adopted.

The following officers were elected: President, Frank Smith; First Vice President, Joseph Frey; Second Vice President, Francis J. Briggs; Third Vice President, James Gillespie; Fourth Vice President, William F. Foley; Secretary, Austin Finegan; Treasurer, John Whalen; Marshal, James W. O'Brien.

At a meeting of the Church of the Social Revolution, held at the Berkeley Theatre on Sunday afternoon, a telegram was sent to President Wilson protesting "in the name of God and humanity against the outrages committed upon the Colorado miners, their wives and children," and demanding their immediate protection.

SUES FOR SISTER'S ESTATE.

Mrs. Emilie Taber Opposes Rich Legacy to Young Man.

Mrs. Emilie Taber of 343 West Twenty-second Street began proceedings in the Surrogates' Court yesterday to have the probate of the will of her sister, Mrs. Rosalie Cestero, vacated, and to have Ulysses L. Cestero restrained from acting as Mrs. Cestero's executor. Mrs. Taber charged that her sister was unduly influenced in the disposition of her property because of her infatuation for Ulysses L. Cestero, the youthful nephew of her husband. The property is believed to be worth $100,000.

Mrs. Cestero died in the Summer of 1912, and in her will, which was admitted to probate on Oct. 15, 1912, she named Ulysses L. Cestero, who was many years her junior, as her chief beneficiary and executor. Mrs. Taber alleged that fraud was practised upon her sister by several persons, but chiefly by Ulysses L. Cestero and by Fernando Cestero, his brother.

Mrs. Taber said that she and Mrs. Cestero had an agreement whereby they were to make reciprocal wills, each in the other's favor. This was done, she said, in the Spring of 1905, before Mrs. Cestero's devotion to her husband's nephew became so apparent. Mrs. Taber said that on several occasions she had helped her sister with gifts of money, of which she had kept no account. She said that the gifts probably amounted to several thousand dollars. She also told of an unfortunate investment which Mrs. Cestero once made, and said that when her sister grieved over her misfortune she took over the investment and assumed all the loss. Mrs. Taber said also that she had loaned her sister money on many occasions and had always declined to accept jewelry from Mrs. Cestero as collateral.

Two affidavits were attached to Mrs. Taber's complaint. One was by Jane Blakely, who served as housekeeper for Mrs. Taber and Mrs. Cestero when they were living together at 678 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, and also when they were living at 74 West Forty-fifth Street. She said that the two sisters were always loving and affectionate toward each other, but that Mrs. Taber always was willing to give way to Mrs. Cestero. The housekeeper alleged that in the last year of her life Mrs. Cestero talked constantly of Ulysses Cestero.

"I thought the good lady was getting silly in her old age," the housekeeper said.

A second affidavit was filed by Isabella Tremont, who was the sisters' housekeeper when they lived at 939 Madison Avenue. She said that Mrs. Cestero and Ulysses Cestero were devoted to each other.

"Mrs. Cestero," the housekeeper said, "always counted the time when he would call to see her and would always worry when he did not call. She spoke of his beautiful eyes, and called him 'dear Ulysses.' We thought she acted more like a young girl with her sweetheart than a sickly old lady."

Mrs. Cestero and her sister were known fifty years ago as the "Dunderdale beauties" of Baltimore.

THREE HURT IN COLLISION.

H. Boas and Dr. Schultze Thrown Out When Auto Hits Van.

Three men are in the Flushing Hospital as the result of a collision last night, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, Flushing, between an automobile and a moving van. The injured men are:

Henry Boas, 50 years old, a broker, of 138 East Ninty-fourth Street; dislocation of the shoulder.

Dr. Louis Schultze, 58 years old, of 546 West 124th Street; fractured ribs.

William Heffern, 28 years old, of 153 West 108th St; fractured right foot.

The automobile is owned and was driven by F. E Logan of 1,696 Broadway, Manhattan. In the car with him were Mr. Boas and Dr. Schultze. They collided with a moving van owned by the College Storage Warehouse Company of 162 West 106th Street, Manhattan, and all were thrown out. The van was driven by Harry Elkins of 479 Central Park West. The automobile was wrecked and the running gear of the van was smashed.

FINED $5,000 FOR GRAFT.

Contracting Company Appeals from Penalty Imposed in Prison Scandal.

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y., April 27.—The Hudson Valley Construction Company, recently found guilty of grand larceny in the second degree in connection with the Great Meadow Prison graft, was fined $5,000 to-day by Supreme Court Justice Borst, sitting here.

A certificate of reasonable doubt was granted, permitting the defendants to take an appeal.

The RIGHT Remedy for CONSTIPATION!

Don't experiment with harsh purgatives, they injure the bowels and aggravate your condition. Take the perfect remedy, Hunyadi Janos Pills, and avoid irreparable injury. 1 or 2 pills at night bring certain relief. Get a box of

Hunyadi Janos Pills

at any up-to-date Drug Store, or if he has not got it, send 25 cents in stamps NOW by mail to Andreas Saxlehner, New York

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER

Greatly Reduced in Price.

Thousands go to Carlsbad to take the waters.

If you cannot go, the Waters are brought to you.

This Water is World Famous for its curative action in liver, stomach, kidney and rheumatic troubles.

Regulates the bowels.

Write for pamphlet.

Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York.
For Sale by all Dealers.

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER

EGYPTIAN BABY IN CONTEST.

First of the Race Entered in Show at University Settlement.

The second annual Better Baby Contest of the University Settlement opened at 184 Eldridge Street yesterday with fifteen babies and fourteen mothers present—a pair of Turkish babies, Matilda and Lillie Koppe, were twins. Little Solomon Ameick was the first Egyptian baby known to the Better Baby experts.

There is to be a new feature in this contest. The babies, a hundred of them all told, are sent from the different municipal milk stations, Allen, Stanton, Division, Suffolk, and Eldridge Streets, and fifty are under six months' of age and are under condition babies, what is known as "feeding cases." This Summer will be their first, the trying one for babies. Their records are being taken now and the mothers are instructed what to do with them. The Settlement hopes to engage a special social worker to look after them the next few months, and in September prizes of $50 and $25 will be offered for the ones that have made the greatest improvement. The best baby of the other fifty will get a prize of $25 now.

The babies are to be brought in in relays every morning until May 3. Drs. Donald Sinclair, Robert Emmett Seibels, and Parsons, under Dr. Stafford McLean of the Babies' Hospital, examine them, and the Settlement decides upon the points and the winner.

There is a Child Welfare Exhibit at the Settlement in connection with the baby contest, arranged by the Emerson Society, an organization of young men of the Settlement.

ATTACHES MISS TRENTINI.

Writ for Arthur Hammerstein, Who Alleges $6,815 Overpayment.

Supreme Court Justice Davis issued a writ of attachment against Emma Trentini, the actress, yesterday upon the application of Arthur Hammerstein, through O'Brien, Malevinsky & Driscoll, his attorneys.

Mr. Hammerstein is suing the actress for $6,815. He says that Miss Trentini, who played the principal rôle in "The Firefly," was overpaid to that amount through mismanagement of one of Mr. Hammerstein's agents. This alleged overpayment took place between Nov. 1, 1913, and April 25. The attention of Justice Davis was called to the fact that Miss Trentini, who is a resident of Italy, had large sums of money in several New York banks.

Rabbis Entertain Adolph Lewisohn.

The Eastern Conference of Rabbis entertained Adolph Lewisohn at luncheon at the City Lunch Club yesterday afternoon. About fifty men attended. Addresses were made by Oscar S. Straus, Abram I. Elkus, Daniel P. Hays, Health Commissioner Dr. S. S. Goldwater, and Emanuel J. Meyers. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes presided. Mr. Lewisohn's gifts to public undertakings were praised by the speakers.

WOMAN LABOR LAW UPHELD BY COURT

Employment of Mrs. Cashel After 10 P. M. Illegal, Special Sessions Decision.

CASE TO HIGHEST TRIBUNAL

New Statute Supported by Enlightened Public Sentiment, Says Consumers' League Secretary.

A decision directly at variance with the Court of Appeals ruling made seven years ago, holding a similar labor law to be illegal, was rendered yesterday in Special Sessions by Justices Forker, Herrman, and Fleming. The case involved the recently passed statute making it illegal for women to work between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. It was admittedly a test case, and it is the determination of both sides to carry on appeals until the case reaches the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Charles Schweinler Press of 405 Hudson Street, the defendant, was accused of keeping Mrs. May Cashel, a woman bookbinder, at work until 4 A. M. each day. It came out in the testimony that Mrs. Cashel was the mother of three children, whom she had to care for when not employed as a book binder. The decision was that the defendant company was guilty of illegally employing Mrs. Cashel, and that it must release her each night at 10 o'clock.

Representatives of the Consumers' League of New York and the National Consumers' League furnished data on which the briefs of the prosecution were prepared by Assistant District Attorney De Ford.

Miss Josephine Goldmark, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, said that the decision was a victory in the first round of what would surely prove to be a very important legal fight.

"The case was decided a month ago," she said, "but the papers of the prosecution were not in the best possible shape for purposes of appeal, so we had a new case started. Assistant District Attorney De Ford argued in effect that since the decision seven years ago the whole trend of American thinking had changed, and the controlling philosophy of the courts had altered materially. He pointed to the data gathered by the State Factory Investigating Commission as evidence, not available at the trial on which the old decision was based, that women workers did need protection by the State.

"The case will go forward on these grounds—that the present law is supported by a more enlightened public sentiment than the old law was, and that the courts now are willing to take account of this sentiment. The case will simply put us back on the track from which the former decision threw us off. And it will make all the laws passed in all the States operative through the passing of simple amendments making a set closing hour. At present it is mighty hard to prove that a woman has worked more than the number of hours permitted per week, when no closing hour is provided. We purposely selected a case in which the woman's plight, if thrown out of work on account of the law, would be as bad as possible. Counsel for the defense made all they could of that point."

An arrest of judgment was granted so that the defendant company would not have to pay a fine until the case is finally settled upon appeal.

Argument Begun in Grout Case.

Argument was begun yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Kelly in Brooklyn on a motion to dismiss the indictment for perjury found last December against ex-Controller Edward H. Grout and James T. Ashley. Mr. Grout was the President and Mr. Ashley the cashier of the now defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn. The charge against them grew out of a report made by them to the State Banking Department as to the condition of the bank. Lawyer Stephen C. Baldwin argued that illegal evidence had been introduced before the Grand Jury, and that the indictment was not warranted by the facts before that body. To-day District Attorney Cropsey will be heard in opposition to the motion.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO

Offers, subject to prior sale

1 Mortgage $26,000
1 Mortgage $27,000
1 Mortgage $29,000
2 Mortgages $33,000
3 Mortgages $35,000

Netting **5%** Guaranteed

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus **$8,750,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Store Opens at 9 a. m.

Our Revised Prices

Now in effect mean a saving to purchasers of 5 to 25 per cent. There is no change in the class or charactex of the merchandise for which we have been noted since 1827.

Domestic Rugs

Made Up Carpet Rugs just received from our workroom and marked at 33 1-3% less than the regular price.

Made up in odd sizes of best quality Wilton, Brussels, Velvet and Axminster Carpets, in very choice patterns and colorings, adapted to all requirements. Approximate sizes and prices are as follows:

Size 6-3 x 4-6..... 5.00 Size 11-5 x 9-0..... 20.00
Size 8-6 x 5-4..... 10.00 Size 12-0 x 9-0..... 25.00
Size 9-6 x 6-9..... 15.00 Size 12-0 x 10-6..... 32.50

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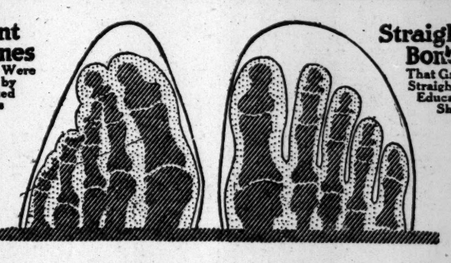

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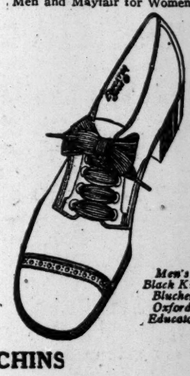

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Comprising All the Old English Periods
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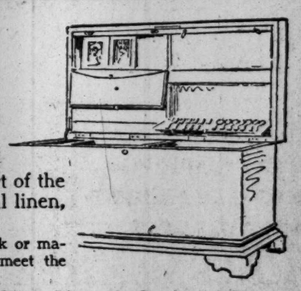

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JEWISH COLLEGE CENTRE.

Reform Rabbis Adopt Suggestion for Young Men's Association.

The Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis, in session at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday adopted the suggestion of its President, Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, who explained in his message as head of the organization on Sunday evening what results might be obtained from the establishment of a Jewish centre in American colleges, resembling the Y. M. C. A.

The Committee on the President's Message, consisting of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Chairman; Rabbi Rudolph Grossman, and Rabbi Max Raisin, reported its indorsement of the President's proposal to have an organ, preferably a weekly publication, to support liberal Judaism and disseminate its ideas. It likewise reported favorably on the President's suggestion to have a closer association between the Eastern Council and the Central Conference of Reform Rabbis. The report of the committee was adopted unanimously by the council.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers recommended that the present officers and Executive Board be re-elected "in view of the infancy of the association." The recommendation was adopted by a single vote cast by the Secretary, and for the ensuing year these officers were re-elected:

Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, New York, President; Rabbi Joseph Silverman, New York, Vice President; Rabbi Isaac Moses, New York, Treasurer; Rabbi Harpy Levy, New York, Secretary. The Executive Board consists of Rabbi F. De Sola Mendes, New York; Rabbi Nathan Krass, Brooklyn; Rabbi Harry Levi, Boston; Rabbi David Levy, Bridgeport, Conn.; Rabbi Alexander Lyons, Brooklyn; Rabbi Rudolph Grossman, New York; Rabbi J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburgh; Rabbi Charles Rubenstein, Baltimore; Rabbi Max Raisin, Brooklyn, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York. Rabbi Harry S. Lewis was elected leader for the social and religious work.

The closing session of the council was held last night, when the subject for discussion was "Jewish Religious Training School." The Chairman was Rabbi Rudolph Grossman, and some of the speakers were Rabbi Nathan Krass on "Judaism as Law in Reform Interpretation," Rabbi E. I. Goldwater on "Story Telling in the Sunday School," and Rabbi C. A. Rubenstein. The closing prayer was offered by Rabbi Frederick Braun.

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WARREN H. COLSON, 164 Boylston Street, Boston, is a liberal buyer of old letters bearing stamps, stamp collections, and autographs. The advanced collector is offered selection from one of the largest and without exception the choicest stocks of stamps in America. Mr. Colson is prepared to travel and meet clients in person anywhere.

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DIRECT TAX BILL VETOED BY GLYNN

State's Surplus Can Meet Canal Sinking Fund Without Resorting to Any Levy, He Says.

PENDING BILLS ALL DEAD

Omnibus Veto Kills 105 as Unconstitutional, Needless, or Defective —522 New Laws Enacted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—There will be no direct tax this year, Gov. Glynn having vetoed the bill providing for one. The Governor says the State can go through the next fiscal year without resorting to direct taxation.

This will be the first year since 1910 that a direct tax has not been levied. A direct tax of $6,072,768 was levied in 1911, $11,022,985 in 1912, and $6,460,093 last year.

In the memorandum accompanying his veto the Governor said:

"This act provides for the levy of a direct tax of 350-1,000 of a mill for the purpose of paying the contribution to the canal sinking fund as required by Article 8, Section 4, of the Constitution. If levied this tax would produce a revenue of approximately $4,000,000.

"On the basis of the appropriation and supply bills passed separately by the Senate and Assembly, the State's revenues from indirect sources will more than meet the current expenditures of the Government.

"The appropriation bills already signed by me for immediate work on the canal and highways and for the outstanding obligations of the State, amount to less than $6,000,000. Altogether the expenditures of the State outside of the sinking fund are not more than $39,000,000.

"The Controller estimates that the State's revenue from indirect sources will be more than $42,000,000. With the surplus now in the Treasury of the State it should be easily possible to take care of the sinking fund without resorting to a direct tax.

"Since the State Government can meet all its obligations without resorting to a direct tax, there is no reason for imposing an added burden upon the taxpayers of the State."

Of the seven hundred bills sent to him by the Legislature, the Governor either approved or disapproved of all but 106, and no action having been taken upon them by him they died by means of the Governor's omnibus veto, which was made public to-night. The veto contains all the measures which the Governor declined to approve or disapprove and all of the bills under the constitution are automatically dead.

According to a statement issued from the Executive Chamber the bills failed to become laws because they were unconstitutional, unnecessary, in conflict with State policy, in violation of the principle of home rule, too drastic and far-reaching, or were duplicates of other bills or embraced in or in conflict with such bills, were defectively drawn, or because the remedies sought should be provided by amendment to the general law. Most of the bills allowed to die were local in character.

In all 522 new laws were enacted this year. This is the lowest number since 1891, when 389 laws were added to the statute books.

The vetoed bills include the following:

Senator Bussey's, relative to cumulative voting of stockholders at elections of bank Directors.

Senator Frawley's, making it a felony instead of a misdemeanor to possess an excess of cocaine or eucaine.

Senator Herrick's, giving osteopaths the same rights as other practitioners, and another to authorize the Governor to brevet commissioned officers of the National Guard.

Senator Blauvelt's, providing that insane criminals might be released on a writ of habeas corpus.

Senator Blauvelt's, relative to the abandonment of proceedings for the acquisition of land for the Palisades interstate park.

Senator Foley's, for consolidating proceedings for the determination of election questions relative to designating petitions and to conflict in names and emblems.

Senator Foley's, authorizing the incorporation of automobile owners mutual insurance companies.

Assemblyman Talmage's, permitting the taking of wild deer in Suffolk County from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15.

Assemblyman Montgomery's, fixing the open season for raccoons from Nov. 1 to March 15.

Assemblyman Hoff's, providing that a warehouse man's lien may be enforced against all goods belonging to a debtor.

Assemblyman Willard's Land Bank bill, which the Governor at first declared his intention to sign.

Assemblyman Hoskins's, for a school teachers' retirement fund in Westchester County.

Assemblyman Nelson's, allowing the New York County register to use type and plates, photographing, photogravure, or other methods in the preparation of records.

Assemblyman A. E. Smith's, authorizing New York City Magistrates' Courts to try actions for violations of the labor law, first offense; also to require the Governor to appoint a person to hear applications for executive clemency.

GOVERNOR AGAINST SWEET.

Votes to Include Efficiency Commissioner on Special Commission.

ALBANY, April 27.—When the extraordinary session of the Legislature convenes next Monday evening the fight by Tammany to obtain appropriations for the Department of Efficiency and Economy and the State Fire Marshal will begin.

At the meeting of the Trustees of Public Buildings last week a resolution was offered to have a special commission investigate the construction of the new State education building, where water was found seeping into the cellar. The resolution named as the members of this commission the State Architect, the Attorney General, the Controller, and the Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy.

Speaker Sweet, who is a member of the Trustees of Public Buildings, objected to including the Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy on the commission. He pointed out that the Assembly had passed a bill to abolish the Department of Efficiency and Economy, and said he could not vote consistently to recognize the head of it for membership on this commission. Lieut. Gov. Wagner sent the Secretary of the Trustees downstairs for Gov. Glynn, the third member of the board. The Governor appeared and cast his vote with Lieut. Gov. Wagner, thus passing the resolution.

Democratic legislators from up-State districts are advocating the transfer of as many as possible of the incumbents in the threatened departments to the payrolls of other departments, and a canvass of other departments, with that end in view, is being made.

N. Y. Osteopathic Clinic Incorporated

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—The New York Osteopathic Clinic approved by the State Board of Charities has been incorporated to maintain a dispensary in Manhattan. The Directors are: Charles A. Eaton, Zoheth S. Freeman, William Chilvers, John T. Stanley, New York; Frank D. Waterman, Madison; John W. Rappek, College Point; Frank J. Parsons, Maplewood, N. J.; W. S. Jones, Red Bank, N. J.; T. A. Gillespie, West Orange, N. J.

Wagner is Acting Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—Senator and Acting Lieut. Gov. Robert F. Wagner assumed the duties of Acting Governor to-day in the absence of Gov. Glynn in Massachusetts. His official acts consisted of signing several extradition warrants.

WOMAN WANTED A BARBER.

Even Hotel Manager Thought the Demand Unusual.

Mrs. Lois Hughes, who as manager of the woman's floor at the McAlpin is a sort of court of reference when woman patrons of the hotel make a request of an unusual nature, was eating luncheon after a busy morning yesterday when a bellboy entered the restaurant, approached her table and whispered something.

"She wants a Bible?" asked Mrs. Hughes.

"Yes, ma'am, a Holy Bible," repeated the bellboy.

"You'll find one on my desk," said the manager, turning her attention again to her luncheon.

After an interval the boy came back. "She don't want a Bible, ma'am, at all," he said. "She wants a barber."

"A barber? Impossible. Perhaps she means a hairdresser."

"No, ma'am, she said a barber, and she's real mad; says she has been telephoning about the hotel for twenty minutes."

So the manager, with visions of a bearded lady's having strayed into the hotel incog, hurried to her office and took command of the situation.

"You wish a barber, madam?" she inquired sweetly over the telephone, after having been connected with the room on the sixteenth floor whence came the demand.

"That's what I said, and I have been saying it over and over again to sixteen persons. Why can't you send a barber up?"

"But, madam—"

"Yes, a barber. My husband is not feeling well and he doesn't want to get up, and he wants the barber to come up and shave him in bed."

MRS. MARY MORGAN QUITS.

Mrs. Belmont's "Right-Hand Man" Resigns—Due to Ill-Health.

Mrs. Mary D. Morgan, who for the past two years has been confidential representative and general "right-hand man" for Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, has resigned her post and will leave for a two months' vacation about the middle of May. Mrs. Morgan's versatility, in a working capacity, has been marked during her employment under Mrs. Belmont.

Her past experience has all been in the nursing field as superintendent of hospitals and institutions in various cities. She came first to Mrs. Belmont to be superintendent of the latter's hospital venture at Hempstead, L. I., which lasted only a short time owing to Mrs. Belmont's determination to run the institution on a feminist basis, equipped only with women internes. Mrs. Morgan also supervised the commissary end of the farm school for suffragists at Brookholt, L. I., which Mrs. Belmont maintained for a season. Then the lunch room of the Political Equality Association was opened in Forty-first Street and Mrs. Morgan took charge of that.

The reason for Mrs. Morgan's resignation is given as ill-health.

OBJECT TO DOUBLE CREWS.

Lake Tugmen Clash with Towing Company Over Navigation Law.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27.—The operation of the twelve hours' navigation law has led to a sharp controversy between the Great Lakes Towing Company and the crews of its fleet of tugs. Under the provisions of the law the crew of any steam vessel cannot be kept at work more than twelve hours nor at their post of duty for more than thirteen consecutive hours.

The towing company, it is said, proposes to put double crews on all tugs, but will require both crews to remain on board continuously throughout the season. The men contend that there is not sufficient room on a tug to accommodate the members of a double crew and also that the company's interpretation of the law is erroneous.

Only about thirty men are employed by the company here, but any difficulty over the question would affect commerce in practically all the ports of the great lakes.

STATE CHAIRMAN LECTURES M'COOEY

Osborn Tells Him Brooklyn Organization Is a Close Corporation.

DOMINATED BY TAMMANY

"Go Home and Think It Over; Come Back In Ten Days," Osborn Says In Effect.

John H. McCooey, who is looked upon as the political understudy of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy in Brooklyn, spent two hours yesterday afternoon at Democratic State headquarters in West Thirty-fourth Street in close conference with Democratic State Chairman William Church Osborn. When Mr. McCooey returned to Brooklyn last night it was with definite directions from Mr. Osborn to consider ways and means of meeting the very general complaint among Brooklyn Democrats that the Kings County Democracy is merely a Tammany annex and not at all responsive to the general sentiment among the Democratic voters in that borough. There is to be another conference in a few days.

State Chairman Osborn, in discussing the conference last night, took pains to emphasize the pleasant nature of the interview. There were present, besides Chairman Osborn and Mr. McCooey, Col. James D. Bell, Chairman of the Kings County General Committee, and William Allaire Shortt, secretary of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Shortt came with Chairman Osborn, while Col. Bell, figuratively speaking, sat in Mr. McCooey's corner.

Before summoning Mr. McCooey Chairman Osborn had discussed the situation in Brooklyn with a good many influential Democrats from that borough. What he learned from these sources, it was said, convinced Mr. Osborn that something should be done right away to placate the Democratic sentiment there before it can be given vent at the polls.

Mr. Osborn was asked last night if he had anything to say regarding his conference with Mr. McCooey.

"It is a matter of public concern," Mr. Osborn replied. "We discussed the general situation in the party over in Brooklyn and talked over plans for the selection of delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the primaries.

"I called the attention of Mr. McCooey to two things affecting the situation in Brooklyn. One was the feeling on the part of a large proportion of the voters that the organization over there is too close on district lines and that there was not sufficient recognition of the elements which do not take active part in local politics, but are interested in the welfare of the party in the Borough of Brooklyn at large.

"Another thing to which I called the attention of Mr. McCooey is that a considerable number of people over in Brooklyn have a feeling that the Brooklyn organization is closely affiliated with the Democratic organization in New York County.

"I asked Mr. McCooey what steps he proposed to take to meet these objections on the part of the voters, and added that the direct primary law had brought about an entirely different condition of affairs to what has existed heretofore. I pointed out that if the organization should attempt to select a ticket and put it through in such a way, that the general public would look upon it simply as an organization ticket, jammed through; the public would punish the party at the polls.

"I asked Mr. McCooey to think over these suggestions and meet me for another conference in ten days or a fortnight."

For some time Brooklyn Democrats, not only those of the more independent type but a certain element within the organization, have complained about the leadership of Mr. McCooey. A number of the district organizations were on the verge of an open revolt, that was staved off only as a result of the very substantial recognition in the matter of patronage McCooey received from Gov. Glynn a month ago, when Thomas F. Byrnes, one of McCooey's district leaders, and two County Judges were appointed on McCooey's recommendation.

The impression is very general that Mr. McCooey is in for a fight at the primaries this Fall unless he does something to comply with the suggestions of Chairman Osborn.

Mr. Osborn was unwilling to discuss the situation in New York County. Friends of Mr. Osborn are of the opinion that he is willing to leave Mr Murphy's leadership to be dealt with by the voters at the primaries this Fall.

Mr McCooney said last night in Brooklyn:

"I told Mr. Osborn that the organization in Brooklyn for many years had been on lines broad enough to please all Democrats; that it was broad enough to admit any good Democrat, and that I did not know of any Democrat who could not break in on an equal footing with the direct primary law we now have."

LEFT SNAKES IN HOTEL.

Figured as a Rattler and a Little One on Morning Report.

When an assistant manager at the Astor looked the other day over the customary morning list of property found in rooms after the departure of patrons, he gave a gasp when he came to two items. This is what he read:

"Nos. 381-38. One rattlesnake. One little snake."

The assistant manager pondered anxiously. There had been a menagerie proprietor in the house lately, he remembered. Could he by any chance have smuggled some of his stock into the hotel, and allowed it to get away, and then gone himself without notifying anybody? Or perhaps the hotel had been entertaining a Circassian snake-charmer unawares. The assistant manager remembered to have read somewhere that snakes had become popular as pets. He caught up the telephone and was soon in conversation with Miss McDermott, the manager of the linen room, which receives property found in the rooms. What he heard made him smile in relief, and he dictated a letter to Mrs. A. F. Schlick of Rochester telling her that a rattlesnake and a little snake had been found in her rooms after her departure, and asking whether he should forward the articles by parcel post. Back came a reply asking that he do so, and the snakes were sent that way.

However, the parcel post laws were not offended. In the brevity of the report on the articles found, no mention had been made of the fact that the "rattlesnake" and the plain, ordinary "little snake" were toys belonging to Mrs. Schlick's little boy.

FIRST TYPHUS FEVER DEATH.

Health Officer O'Connell Loses One Patient Out of Nineteen.

Health Officer O'Connell announced yesterday, from the Quarantine Station, that the first death among his typhus fever patients at Swinburne Island had occurred in the morning. The patient was John Mazucos, 42 years old, a Greek, who boarded the steamer Madonna at Naples. Since Jan. 7 nineteen fever patients have been taken to Swinburne Island, and all but Mazucos responded to treatment.

The patients were landed from ten ships, the Roma, Belvedere, Kaiser Franz Josef I., Rochambeau, Pannonia, Savoie, Cameronia, Celtic, Madonna, and Cleveland.

In each case it was discovered that the malignant fever had developed among the soldiers returning from the Balkan wars.

GIBSON CONVICTED OF GRAND LARCENY

Lawyer, Twice Tried for Murder of Mrs. Szabo, May Get Ten Years.

STOLE $7,000 AS EXECUTOR

Jury Returns with Verdict in Fifteen Minutes—Three Deaths Among His Clients.

Burton W. Gibson, the lawyer, who was twice tried in Orange County on the charge of having murdered Mrs. Rosa Menschik Szabo on Greenwood Lake on July 16, 1912, and was released on the order of Supreme Court Justice Tompkins after the jury had disagreed at both trials, was convicted of grand larceny in the first degree yesterday before Judge Swann in General Sessions for transactions relating to the settlement of Mrs. Szabo's estate.

The charge against Gibson was a violation of Section 1,802 of the Penal law, which applies specifically to executors of estates. The amount involved is $7,000. The jury returned a verdict of guilty after fifteen minutes' consideration of the evidence. Gibson was remanded to the Tombs for a week to await sentence, which may be from five to ten years in Sing Sing.

The indictment against Gibson charged that in August, 1912, he deposited in a bank in this city to the account of Rosa Menschik Szabo, Burton W. Gibson, executor, amounts totaling $7,895. In less than ten days he drew out all but $800.

Following the drowning of Mrs. Szabo investigations disclosed that the woman came to this country in 1894 with a man known as Count Szabo, who died in 1902. Gibson came into the case as lawyer for Szabo's estate. According to her friends, the woman was eccentric in many respects. On July 11 or 12, 1912, Mrs. Szabo and Gibson appeared at the Ferncliffe Hotel, Greenwood Lake. They were seen frequently boating on the lake or walking together. On July 16, according to the testimony of a witness of the drowning, the woman stood up and made a step toward Gibson, who was rowing in the middle seat. Without a warning she plunged into the lake and in a moment the boat had been upset and Gibson was struggling in the water.

Following the recovery of the body Gibson was placed under arrest and in September was indicted in Orange County for murder in the first degree. A Coroner's physician reported that death had been due to strangulation. The death of Mrs. Szabo was the third fatality among Gibson's clients within six years. On June 8, 1906, he was held in $25,000 bail at the close of an inquest into the death of Mrs. Alice C. D. Kinnan, who was beaten to death on the porch of a lonely old house in the Bronx, where she lived with her mother, Mrs. Louisa Stenton. Gibson, an attorney for Mrs. Stenton, had been named as executor of the old woman's estate in a will in which she left her property to Mrs. Kinnan, or in the event of the latter's death, to Percy McElroy. Gibson was released on habeas corpus proceedings after a day. The Kinnan murder was never solved.

A second case arose out of the disappearance early in 1911 of John Rice O'Neal. O'Neal received $10,000 from a local street railway company as indemnity for the loss of a leg. According to information reaching the British Consul at the time, O'Neal took about $6,000 of this to Gibson for investment. Soon afterward with what was left of the $10,000, O'Neal went to Ireland, where he had relatives, and bought a home. He received many letters from Gibson, urging him to return and invest more money, according to a sister of O'Neal, and determined to return here, but only to get his money and go back to Ireland. On May 9, 1911, he left a room he had engaged in East Ninety-seventh Street, saying he was going to meet Gibson. He has never been seen since. Gibson said O'Neal was in his office May 15 or 16, and that he did not see the young man afterward.

After Mrs. Szabo died, Gibson had the will probated. The estate was left to Mrs. Szabo's mother, Mrs. Petronella Menschik of Vienna. After the will was filed Gibson appeared before a Brooklyn notary, accompanied by a woman, who, he said, was Mrs. Menschik, and the woman filed a waiver of citation, which placed Gibson in control of the estate. It was later disclosed that Mrs. Szabo's mother died two years before the making of the will.

Besides the murder indictment in Orange County, three indictments were filed in this county. Two were for grand larceny, and one was for forgery. After the two disagreements on the murder charge, Gibson was arrested by detectives from District Attorney Whitman's office and was brought here for trial.

MARKS APPOINTS HINES.

Made Superintendent of Public Buildings—Jobs for Three Others.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks made three important appointments to his staff yesterday. Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines of the Second Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., was appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices to succeed Julian Beatty, who resigned last month. The salary is $5,000 a year. Col. Hines lives in Harlem where, for many years, he has been identified with building and architectural work. He was born in Nyack in 1880, and was connected with the Seventh Regiment for fifteen years, leaving it to go to the Second Artillery.

William A. Ferguson, a lawyer, living at 256 East Sixty-eighth Street, was appointed secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works at a salary of $3,000 a year. Howard W. Birnbaum of 150 East 100th Street, was appointed Supervisor of Complaints at $3,000 a year, and in the Department of Sewers Amos L. Schaefer of 2,371 Loring Place, Brooklyn, was appointed as consulting engineer. He succeeds Horace Loomis, who has been retired on a pension. The salary is $6,000 a year.

AFTER BRAINS, NOT BRAWN.

Brown University Seeks to Place Intellect Above Athletics.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 27.—Elections to the Brown Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa were announced to-day by President W. H. P. Faunce, and the successful candidates were decorated with the blue ribbon of the ancient society in the presence of the whole student body at the end of the daily chapel services. To-morrow the elections to the scientific honorary society, Sigma Xi, will be similarly announced.

This formal and public recognition of the chief intellectual distinction attainable by students is another step in the general movement at Brown to stimulate interest in the pursuit of intellectual honors, which at all American colleges have been largely overshadowed by the more easily obtainable fame of success in athletics and other so-called student activities.

GETS A NEW EYELID.

Skin from a Woman's Arm Transferred to Injured Optic.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27.—A rare operation in optical surgery was performed at a hospital here last Saturday, when three large pieces of skin were taken from the arm of Miss Sarah Trego to make new lids for her left eye. It is thought that the sight of the eye, which was rapidly failing on account of exposure, will be saved by the operation. Already the grafted skin has started to take root, and the patient can partially open and close the eyelid.

After the skin was taken from Miss Trego's arm the scarred tissue surrounding the eye and the membrane of the lid were removed. In the denuded area the skin of the patient's arm was grafted.

Miss Trego was burned about the head when a child.

$5,000 for Sealers' Families.

Bowring & Co. of 17 Battery Place, agents for the seal fishing steamers off the Newfoundland Coast, announced yesterday they had received a contribution of $5,000 from the American Red Cross to aid in the relief of the families of seamen of the steamship Newfoundland who were lost in a blizzard. The agents announced that all hope for the steamer Southern Cross and her crew of 174 men had been abandoned.

Colonial Pump

"TOPAZ" Last

Patent Leather
Gun Metal Calf

This pump is one of the new Hanan designs, with feather weight welt sole and toe pointed just enough to give the foot a slim, graceful appearance.

Hanan & Son

Eight New York Stores

Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
Broadway, corner Canal St.
Broadway, corner Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
35 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
In Brooklyn at 380 Fulton St.

STERN BROTHERS

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

To-day, an Extraordinary Offering of

Women's Colonial Ties at $2.95 a pair

Regularly, sold for $5.00 a pair

The collection includes the most desirable varieties of leathers and cloth quarters in vogue this Spring, comprising seven smart and distinct combinations:

Gray brocade, fawn color, or black cloth quarters, with patent leather vamps.

Gray cloth quarters, with black Russia calf vamps.
Brown cloth quarters, with bronze kid vamps.
All patent leather and all black Russia calfskin.

All have Spanish Louis XV heels and leather covered buckles to match, and light weight welted soles.

(Shoe Department, Second Floor)

Attention is directed to their exceptional facilities for

Cold Dry Air STORAGE OF FURS

Fur Garments and Oriental Rugs

insured against theft, moths and fire, at very low rates.

Special price concessions on alterations and repairs during the Spring and Summer months.

Lace Curtains carefully cleaned and laundered at moderate cost; and stored until wanted, free of charge.

Draperies and Hangings Stored.

Estimates submitted and articles called for upon request made in person, by mail, or Telephone: Bryant 6700.

Sporting Goods at Lowest Prices

Whatever you may require in the field of sports—indoors or outdoors—you will find here the latest and best in equipment and furnishings. Thousands of delightful things for making children's play and recreation most healthful and enjoyable.

Highest quality—lowest prices.

F.A.O. SCHWARZ
Fifth Ave. at 31st St. The Home of TOYS

Next Sunday

VANDERBILT PAINTINGS

Your friends who saw your copy of "The Rag Baby," and who failed to get The New York Times last Sunday, will be glad to learn that the second installment of the Cornelius Vanderbilt paintings will be reproduced in rotogravure and published next Sunday. Call their attention to this announcement and suggest that they place orders with newsdealers to-day. This new collection will include a full page Bouguereau entitled "Going to the Bath" and excellent art reproductions of ten other famous paintings, including "The Old Monarch," by Rosa Bonheur, whose painting "The Horse Fair" is known to every visitor to the Metropolitan Museum; two paintings by Ludwig Knaus; another excellent example of the work of Jean Francois Millet, the painter of "The Angelus" and "The Gleaners," entitled "The Sower"; "The Bride of Lammermoor," by Sir John Everett Millais; "The Frugal Meal," by Josef Israels, and also pictures by Alfred Stevens, Baron Henry Leys, and Edouard Zamacois. Good photogravure copies of famous paintings range in price from $5 to $25. Many of the pictures published by The New York Times were never before available at any price. Distinguished artists and well-known dealers have been enthusiastic in their estimate of this new process of printing. Many consider it superior to photogravure. The eleven pictures to be given to readers of The New York Times next Sunday will have an unusual interest not only as examples of art reproduction but as examples worth preserving of some of the best work of artists whose paintings hang in the great galleries of the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES NEXT SUNDAY

NEARLY 100,000,000 PEOPLE IN AMERICA

Estimate by Census Bureau as of July 1 Next—New York City Has 5,333,537.

GAINS IN ALL BOROUGHS

With Its Possessions, United States Has a Population of 109,021,992 —Cities and States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The population of the continental United States on July 1, 1914, will be 98,781,324, according to estimates prepared by C. S. Sloane, geographer of the Census Office, which will soon be published by William J. Harris, Director of the Census. This will be an increase from 91,972,266 on April 15, 1910. The population of the United States and its possessions on July 1 will be 109,021,992, according to the same estimate. This will be an increase of 7,000,000 people in a little over four years.

The population of New York City, as estimated, will be 5,333,537 on July 1, distributed as follows: Bronx, 529,198; Brooklyn, 1,833,696; Manhattan, 92,536,-716; Queens, 339,886; Richmond, 94,043. All boroughs show gains. The population at the time of the census of 1910 was 4,766,883. The estimated gain is 566,654 for the four years.

The population of New York State for the same date will be 9,899,761, a gain for the period of 786,047. Other cities of the State show estimated gains as follows:

Albany, 1910, 100,253; estimated, 1914, 102,961.

Buffalo, 1910, 423,715; estimated, 1914, 454,112.

Rochester, 1910, 218,149; estimated, 1914, 241,312.

Syracuse, 1910, 137,249; estimated, 1914, 149,353.

These off-year estimates are needed by the Census Bureau for calculating death rates and per capita averages in years other than those of the regular census. The computation is based on the assumption that the increase in each year will be identical with increases annually in the last decade.

The following Eastern States are among those which show progress:

State.	Estimated July 1, 1914.	Caucus. April 15, 1910.
Connecticut	1,202,688	1,114,756
Delaware	223,817	202,322
New Jersey	2,815,663	2,537,167
Pennsylvania	8,245,967	7,665,111

In only one State was a decrease of population since 1910 indicated—Iowa, with 2,221,755 estimated for 1914 against 2,224,771 in 1910. The biggest increases were in New York; in Ohio from 4,767,-121 to 5,026,808, Oklahoma from 1,657,-155 to 2,026,534, Pennsylvania from 7,665,111 to 8,245,967, Texas from 3,896,-542 to 4,257,854, and California from 2,377,549 to 2,757,895.

Here is the population of some of the cities of the country, compared with 1910:

Cities.	Estimated July 1, 1914.	Census April 15, 1910.
New York (inclusive)	5,333,537	4,766,883
Bronx Borough	529,198	430,980
Brooklyn Borough	1,833,696	1,634,351
Manhattan Borough	2,536,716	2,331,542
Queens Borough	339,886	284,041
Richmond Borough	94,023	85,969
Chicago	2,393,325	2,185,283
Philadelphia	1,657,810	1,549,008
St. Louis	734,667	687,029
Boston	735,892	670,585
Cleveland	639,431	560,663
Baltimore	579,590	558,485
Pittsburgh	564,878	533,905
San Francisco	448,502	416,913
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	423,715
Cincinnati	402,175	363,591
Newark, N. J.	389,106	347,469
Washington	353,378	331,069
New Orleans	361,221	339,075
Minneapolis	343,466	301,408
Jersey City	293,921	267,779
Kansas City	281,911	248,381
Rochester	241,518	218,149
St. Paul	236,766	214,744
Syracuse	149,353	137,249
Scranton	141,351	129,867
Paterson, N. J.	134,905	125,600
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	96,815
Reading	103,361	96,071
Albany, N. Y.	102,961	100,253
Camden, N. J.	102,465	94,538

Following are the July 1, 1914, estimates of population of other cities of 100,000 or more:

Detroit	537,650	Richmond	134,917
Los Angeles	438,014	Omaha	133,374
Milwaukee	417,084	Fall River	125,443
Seattle	313,029	Dayton	123,734
Portland, Ore.	290,601	Grand Rapids	123,227
Indianapolis	239,413	Incumbent	115,390
Denver	245,523	San Antonio	115,063
Providence	245,090	Nashville	114,899
Louisville	235,114	Dallas	111,986
Columbus	204,567	New Bedford	111,230
Toledo	184,126	Lowell	111,004
Oakland	183,002	Cambridge	110,347
Atlanta	179,292	Salt Lake City	109,539
Birmingham	166,154	Hartford	107,038
Worcester	157,732	Tacoma	103,418
New Haven	144,503	Camden, N. J.	102,465
Memphis	143,231	Springfield, Mass.	100,375
Spokane	135,637		

Population of States.

Estimates of the population of all the States on July 1, 1914, follow:

New York	9,899,761	S. Carolina	1,896,015
Pennsylvania	8,245,967	Washington	1,407,893
Illinois	5,986,781	Maryland	1,341,075
Ohio	5,026,808	W. Virginia	1,333,910
Texas	4,257,854	Nebraska	1,245,573
Massachusetts	3,605,522	Connecticut	1,202,688
Missouri	3,372,880	Colorado	909,537
Michigan	2,976,030	Florida	848,111
New Jersey	2,815,663	Oregon	783,239
Indiana	2,779,467	Maine	762,787
Georgia	2,778,511	N. Dakota	686,966
California	2,757,895	S. Dakota	661,553
Wisconsin	2,446,719	Rhode Island	661,215
Kentucky	2,350,781	New Hamp.	438,662
N. Carolina	2,339,452	Montana	432,614
Alabama	2,268,945	Utah	414,518
Tennessee	2,254,754	Idaho	393,407
Iowa	2,221,755	New Mexico	338,551
Minnesota	2,215,919	Vermont	361,205
Virginia	2,150,008	Dist. of Col.	353,378
Oklahoma	2,026,534	Arizona	220,053
Mississippi	1,901,382	Delaware	200,817
Kansas	1,784,897	Wyoming	168,736
Louisiana	1,773,483	Nevada	84,736
Arkansas	1,686,480		

COLLINS TELLS OF DEALS.

How He Vainly Gave a Woman a Bracelet to Get $25,000 from Her.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27.—Capt. James Glenn Collins, former British Army officer and brother of a member of Parliament, testified to-day in his own behalf at his trial on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

The accused told of his life in the army, of his loss of a fortune by cards and speculations, and of his attempts to retrieve his broken finances by promoting schemes. He also described how his first wife, after vainly trying to persuade him to give up gambling and speculation, finally left him in Egypt. Then, on her appeal, he had come to this country to aid her in getting a divorce, so that she might have a legal standing. He further testified as to his meeting Miss Amelia Wheeler of Fairfield, Conn., daughter of Samuel H. Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, who had helped him to get money to promote the Beaver Dam enterprise near this city.

"I went to Boston," he continued, "and became interested in a marble concern there. I asked my father to stake me, and he said he would if I could show him that I knew anything about it. I worked hard and we made considerable money. Then work bored me and I went back to England. When I returned I lost out.

"On my return from Italy I met some men and through them became interested in this Baltimore proposition. I went back to London to get the money to finance it, but the engineer's report was not as optimistic as mine, and I did not get the money.

"Then we presented it to a man in New York, who said if we could get $25,000 he would give us his check for $50,000. A Mrs. Studebaker agreed to put up the $25,000 if the report of her expert engineer was favorable. Meanwhile she demanded a diamond bracelet, as one she had was lost. We agreed that a diamond bracelet would be equal to a brokerage fee for getting the amount and bought the bracelet. We never got the $25,000."

PROTEST AGAINST HOSPITAL

Mayor Urged to Veto Plan to Locate Pest House in the Bronx.

A number of residents of Seaton Falls Park, the Bronx, called on Mayor Mitchel yesterday to protest against his signing the ordinance passed by the Aldermen a week ago for the erection of a contagious disease hospital in that section.

Thirty-three acres have been selected there by the Health Department as being the most accessible site for such a hospital, and the residents objected on the ground that it would injure the property of small owners. It was also asserted that it would cost the city a large sum of money to make the necessary water and sewer connections, and that there would be danger of contagious diseases spreading. Both the Mayor and Health Commissioner Goldwater, however, assured the residents that there would be no menace to health in the transportation of patients to and from the hospital, and that it was planned to make the hospital a general one at some future time. Dr. Goldwater also said that it would be better for the property owners if sewers were built in that section of the borough.

"Do you know that the most expensive private residences in the city," asked Dr. Goldwater," are now being built within 60 feet of the Presbyterian Hospital, where contagious diseases are treated?"

Dr. Goldwater then explained that it was the purpose of his department to provide a ward in every hospital for contagious diseases and not have them confined to one special hospital.

OFFER LAMBERT PORTRAITS.

Anderson's to Sell Last Part of Library on Thursday.

The fifth and last part of the late Major William H. Lambert's library of Lincolniana, Thackerayana, and civil war material will be sold at the Anderson Galleries on Thursday afternoon and evening. It consists of 828 lots, which are now on exhibition. Included in the collection are rare early engravings and lithographs dating from the time of the debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, original photographs of Brady, the rare bust photograph of Lincoln, profile to right, unkempt hair, by Alexander Hesler, made in 1857 during the debates with Douglas; European portraits, scarce lithograph portraits by Currier & Ives, rare caricatures of Lincoln and of civil war events, original drawings by D. H. Strother and Pierre Morand made from 1862 to 1865, etchings by Schneider & Johnson, with the original copper plates; miscellaneous portraits and views, including a scarce view of the Narrows; a few books on Thackeray and Lincoln, and autographs of Lincoln and others.

CONVICT SEEKS LIBERTY.

Asserts Threat to Priest Was Sent by Employer Now Dead.

TRENTON, N. J., April 27.—An application for the release from the State prison of Leonardo Cipriano, who has served six years of a term of twelve for sending a threatening letter to the Rev. Father Dassori of Livingston Park, N. J., will be made to-day.

Cipriano asserts that he was punished for a crime committed by another and names as the guilty man Michael Filoseta, for whom he worked at the time of his arrest, and who died in the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane on April 28, 1910. Cipriano was convicted under the name Michael Filoseta.

The priest was threatened with death in the letter unless he placed $2,000 in the hollow on an old tree near the railroad crossing. The police waited near the tree and arrested Ciparno. They asserted last night that the man's present contention was a false one.

Miss Wilson a Magazine Editor.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, the President's eldest daughter, will be one of the editors of a new magazine to be launched in June for promoting the use of public schoolhouses as centres of co-operative enterprise and recreation, forums of common counsel, and as public polling places.

MAY RETAIN RIGHTS ON PANAMA TOLLS

Senators Disposed to Favor Repeal if Our Liberty to Aid Coast Ships Is Reserved.

BID FOR VOTES BY FOES

Committee Hearings End — Bill Likely to Come Up in Open Senate This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals concluded its hearings on the Tolls Repeal bill to-night with an extended argument by William H. Wheeler of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, who figured prominently in the passage of the original bill exempting American coastwise shipping. A prominent member of the committee, who is one of the President's chief lieutenants in pressing the Repeal bill through the Senate, said this afternoon that the committee would probably report the bill favorably with an amendment expressly reserving the American right to grant favors to American shipping should Congress later decide to do so.

This would be a disappointment to the President, and, unless he has yielded to party expediency, the fight in the Senate would be transferred from the bill itself to the amendment. The President's critics on the question of tolls would muster several votes on the amendment that they could not hold on the straight question for or against tolls exemption.

If the Senate should adopt the resolution reserving the American rights the House would be guided entirely by the wishes of the President.

A majority of the Senate Committee is opposed to the President's bill repealing the exemption, and if it felt so disposed could report the bill adversely or pigeon-hole it altogether until the Senate directed the committee's discharge. But the committee's apparent decision to send the bill to the Senate simply with the amendment reserving American rights over the canal, gives the impression that the President's opponents hope in that way to carry their amendment through the Senate.

Mr. Wheeler argued strongly against the tolls repeal before the committee. He took the position that nothing in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty forbade favors to the coastwise shipping, which already had a complete monopoly. On the other hand, he argued that the repeal of the exemption would place a heavy burden on the coast-to-coast traffic and largely neutralize the benefits of water competition against the transcontinental railways.

"If we have been entrapped," said Mr. Wheeler, "into so foolish treaty whereby we have actually relinquished our rights to deal with our domestic commerce through our own canal, built on our own territory, I say without hesitancy that we should hide the result of our folly until such time that we shall have been honorably released from such onerous treaty obligations.

"It is my contention that we have been guilty of no such folly. It is upon the constitutional power to regulate domestic commerce and upon the exercise of that power unchallenged, since our Government was organized, that I base my argument. Not that there are not other arguments in favor of the free tolls doctrine, with some of which I am in hearty sympathy, but in my opinion none other should be necessary in order to convince any one who approaches this question with an entirely open mind.

"Indeed, the original note of protest dated July 8, 1912, and which followed closely after the Senate Committee had reported their bill exempting from tolls all American vessels, tacitly admits the soundness of my proposition that Congress may grant coastwise favors in the following language:

> As to the proposal that exemption shall be given to vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, a more difficult question arises. If the trade could be so regulated as to make it certain that only bona fide coastwise traffic which is reserved for the United States vessels would be benefited by this exemption it may be that no exception could be taken.

"I am prepared to admit that had the Senate committee bill, which provided freedom from tolls to American vessels in the foreign trade as well as in our domestic trade, been enacted into law our position would be far more difficult to defend. As the bill now stands an American vessel sailing through the canal to or from a foreign port must pay exactly the same rate of tolls as will be collected from any foreign vessel.

"Great Britain's contentions fall to the ground by the submission of proof of her continued discrimination of her own coastwise trade in violation of a sacred treaty obligation."

Mr. Wheeler then turned to the economic phases of the question.

"Assuming that a vessel of, say, 5,000 registered tons proposes to operate through the canal," he said, "her tolls charges at $1.20 a ton would amount to $6,000. If the owner bases his tolls charge per ton of cargo upon an average or minimum loading of 2,000 tons, he must add $3 to what would be his freight rate if no toll was charged. If he figures upon 3,000 tons average loadings the amount to be added for tolls would be $2 per cargo ton. And so on.

"Advocates of a toll charge on domestic commerce attempt to excuse the charge on the ground that it is so small when distributed over cargo tonnage—say 50 or 60 cents per ton—that it won't be felt and will be 'absorbed' by the carrier. This estimate is based upon the assumption that every vessel operating through the canal will be loaded to her dead weight capacity at all times. No practical steamship man will adopt any such absurd assumption in fixing his rates of freight, but will be more likely in the long run to add considerably more for tolls than he actually pays out."

The Senate Committee will begin executive sessions of a report to the Senate to-morrow to consider on the bill. Chairman O'Gorman thought the executive deliberations might last two days, but it seemed practically certain that a majority would favor some sort of report so that the measure could be brought before the open Senate this week.

DRUG ENDS TANGO ROMANCE

Miss Van Rensselaer in Bellevue Under Suicide Charge.

An acquaintance begun at a tango tea last October, resulted yesterday in an alleged attempted suicide when Elizabeth van Rensselaer, whose family live at 610 West 152d Street, but who has been staying with friends at 3 West Seventy-fourth Street for some days past, swallowed a drug on East Thirty-first Street, between Fourth and Madison Avenues.

Miss Rensselaer, who is about 25 years old, had been going about to dancing parties and restaurants a great deal this Winter in the company of William Glanding Smith, a Director of a publishing house known as Ye Scribes Club, at 39 East Thirty-first Street. It is said she was married some years ago to William L. Palmer, an up-State hotel man, from whom she obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce a few months ago. Since then she has used her maiden name. Smith is also married, but is living apart from his wife, in a boarding house at 116 West Eighty-first Street.

It is said that yesterday morning Miss van Rensselaer met Smith on Fourth Avenue, near Thirty-first Street, as he was going to his office, and began to reproach him. His replies were not satisfactory to her, and just as they came opposite the door of Ye Scribes Club she thrust her hand into a handbag and drew out three tablets which she raised to her lips, saying as she did so:

"You haven't treated me right. I'm going to die."

With that she swallowed the tablets. Smith took her into the office at once and sent for an ambulance. Dr. Davis came from the New York Hospital and took her to Bellevue, where she was held a prisoner on the charge of attempting suicide. At a late hour last night she was reported as resting easy. A stomach pump showed no trace of bichloride, and it is not certain whether the tablets really contained any deadly poison or not.

Miss van Rensselaer's mother and sister refused to say anything about the case. Smith said that the young woman was of an excitable nature, and that there was no reason for her to attempt to take her life. They were both fond of dancing, he said, and had gone about a great deal together, but there was nothing more serious.

"Engaged?" he said. "How could I be engaged to her, She knew I was married."

BLUECOAT STOPS RUNAWAY.

Peg Post Man Dragged Half a Block —His Shouts Warn Children.

Patrolman Patrick Conway of the Butler Street Station, Brooklyn, was on his fixed post at Warren and Clinton Streets yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock when he saw a runaway horse drawing a delivery wagon approaching north in Clinton Street, which was crowded with pupils returning from their homes after the luncheon hour to St. Paul's Parochial School. Conway shouted a warning to scores of children, who were in the path of the runaway, and they immediately sought places of safety.

As the horse ran by Conway leaped for its head and caught hold of the reins. He was dragged for half a block, but his weight pulled the horse to one side of the thoroughfare, and the sudden swerving of the wagon sent the vehicle crashing into an iron fence in front of 270 Clinton Street. The fence was torn down. The driver was thrown from his seat, and the policeman was painfully bruised, but Ambulance Surgeon Cotter from the Holy Family Hospital found that neither had been injured seriously. The driver gave his name as Thomas O'Connell, 10 Hicks Street.

AVIATOR NILES FALLS.

Flier's Nose Broken When Monoplane Plunges 100 Feet to Earth.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, April 27. — Charles Niles, the aviator, met with an accident at 5 o'clock this afternoon, which resulted in a broken nose and a badly smashed plane. He had been to a high altitude, had completed an S in his usual good form, and had descended. Then he started up again, but at a height of 100 feet the motor stopped.

The monoplane turned partly over, and made a dive for the earth. The body of the motor buried itself in the soft rain-soaked earth. The aviator was extricated from the wreckage, bruised and cut. Dr. Cleighorn of Mineola dressed the fracture. It was Mr. Niles's intention to fly to Governors Island, but weather conditions were not favorable for a flight cityward.

PRAISES A SANE KIND OF FEMINISM

Dr. Muzzey Says Greatest Need of Women Is Ethical Principles.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE WORK

Reports at Luncheon to Celebrate 21st Anniversary Show What Voteless Women Can Do.

The Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture yesterday celebrated its twenty-first anniversary with a luncheon in the basement of the meeting house of the society, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street.

There are many things women can do when they come of age, even if they cannot vote, the President, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, said, and the reports showed the amount of work the women had done during the year through lecture courses, a sewing society, which gives work to the needy, and a special apron department, which has regular sales, and is more than self-supporting. The sewing society supplies clothes and bedding to the district nursing work which was started by the society in 1877, and it has 600 children in different clubs in its settlement, Madison House.

The conference also announced a large balance in its treasury, and Dr. David Saville Muzzey, who was the only man present and the speaker for the day, said that the conference was the only society before which he had ever spoken which had more than $1,000 in its treasury, and if he was a member he should ask to have a dividend declared. Dr. Muzzey told a story to show how brave he was.

"If you want to know what I have done for women," he said, "you should have seen me at last year's suffrage parade. After I had stood that hot day for an hour or more on the concrete and boiled and baked and fried while the procession was passing, I was following the women up with a rapt expression of admiration on my face when a teamster called at me:

"'Oh, Bessie, your sidecombs are coming down.' You may guess whether I put my hands up to my head to see. You will see, at any rate, by that what I have done for the cause of woman."

Besides being Assistant Leader of the Society for Ethical Culture, Dr. Muzzey is a Columbia College Professor of History.

"This is a woman's age," said Dr. Muzzey in his address. "It is a truism to say so. Women are coming to the fore, and they must be advocates of a sane kind of feminism, they must not lose their balance in their enthusiasm. That is what history shows that men have done. The French Revolution started in with noble ideas, but in the loss of balance it gave the people of that great nation an injury from which they have not yet recovered. The Ethical Culture Society can be helpful to you because its work is especially to strengthen the ethical fibre. The advance of the woman must not degenerate into a fancy or a fad.

"I have heard people say they would have nothing to do with the new feminism because the women are so silly about their dress. That is about as sensible as to say that it is not worth while because women cannot make good apple pies. There are some undeveloped women, as there are undeveloped men. Some women will continue to scold their servants and put all their interest in clothes and the color of their wigs. The greatest need of the women is ethical principle.

"You must not look forward to doing as the men are doing—as some do. I do not take that attitude. The men have not come into their own. They have made a bad muddle of things. I think we will begin to get where we wish to be when we work things out together. If the women make their advance honestly and do what they do earnestly, and not because it is a fad to fill the hours or because others do it, they will become more sympathetic and more responsible. The women will be an inspiration to the men."

There was music, and Miss Vida Sutton gave some new and interesting monologues on the woman question as she has found it among the women in England, in Italy, and in Germany.

The conference has taken in fifty new members during the year, besides bringing new members to the Ethical Culture Society. The Treasurer, who announced the conference's generous balance in the bank, was Mrs. Henry W. Schloss, and the Secretary is Mrs. Alfred W. Martin. At the luncheon were 280 of the conference's 375 members.

3,000 PUPILS COOL AT FIRE.

March Out of School in Perfect Order When Alarm Sounds.

Three thousand children marched out of Public School 39, in Longwood Avenue, between Kelly and Beck Streets, the Bronx, in perfect order yesterday afternoon when the fire alarm was sounded while they were at their recitations. Smoke which poured into the hallways from a room on the top floor warned the pupils that it was not a false alarm, but at no time was there any serious danger of a panic. They had been carefully drilled for just such an emergency since the opening of school last Fall under the direction of Miss Emilie J. Lichtenstein, the Principal.

Parents living in the vicinity of the school stirred up much excitement, however, when they heard the fire apparatus in the street. They were informed that the blaze had been extinguished quickly and that all of the children were safe.

Automobile Engine 94 met with a mishap going to the fire. The driver lost control of the machine while it was dashing along Southern Boulevard, and it ran into the stone steps of a house, smashing two of its lamps.

EGAN SENTENCE UPHELD.

Former Hudson County Collector Must Serve Seven-Year Term.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Supreme Court to-day dismissed the appeal of County Collector Stephen M. Egan from his conviction for misuse of funds of Hudson County, N. J., for which he is under sentence to imprisonment for seven years.

Egan had loaned money to the late Robert Davis, who was the Democratic boss in the county. The jury in finding him guilty said there was lack of evidence of intent to defraud for personal gain and recommended him to mercy.

TWO RAILROAD INQUIRIES.

Commerce Board to Investigate Pere Marquette and Rock Island.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—An order was issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day instituting investigations of the operations of the Père Marquette Railroad Company and of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

The investigations will be conducted through the Division of Physical Valuation of Railways. Both railroads named have been the subject of criticism in resolutions introduced in Congress.

Dr. Gorgas to Get Safety Medal.

Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., will receive the Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman medal to-night from the American Museum of Safety in honor of his work for health and sanitation in the Panama Canal Zone. The medal will be presented by Prof. Frederick R. Hutton, Vice President of the Museum of Safety, in the library of the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

American Beauties
$5.00 DOZ., THE BEST. OTHER FLORISTS $6.00 DOZ.
Stems 4 TO 5 Feet Long.
Fleischman
5 AVE., COR. 42 ST. 30 CHURCH ST.

Compare all other silk gloves by the "KAYSER" standard *of wear, of fit, of style* and the result will prove why more "KAYSER" Silk Gloves are sold than all other silk gloves in the world.

Look for "KAYSER" in the hem.
You will find it in the genuine.

A guarantee ticket with every pair that the tips outwear the gloves.

Short "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 50c to $1.25
Long "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 75c to $2.00

AT ALL STORES

A-5

B. Altman & Co.

have prepared for this day (Tuesday)

A Special Sale of
Men's Sports Coats, Raincoats, Negligee Shirts and Pajamas

marked at prices very much less than the actual values.

Men's Sports Coats

made in Scotland and just imported; a selection of entirely new models, suitable for golfing or general sports wear; made of tweeds and other serviceable materials, in gray and brown mixtures . at $10.50

Men's Worsted Gabardine Raincoats, with silk-lined yoke and collar . at $14.50

Men's Negligee Shirts, of silk mixtures; with soft cuffs . . . . . at $1.85

Men's Pajamas of madras and mercerized materials . . . . . at $1.35

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Sooner or Later

drugging, even in its milder forms, clouds and mars the fairest complexion.

Coffee drinking isn't considered drugging by most people, but physicians know that the average cup of coffee contains from 2 to 3 grains each of the drugs "caffeine" and "tannin," that affect stomach, liver and kidneys, disturb circulation and work havoc with natural nerves and a healthy skin.

Every woman who values a clear complexion, soon finds that a change from coffee to

POSTUM

makes rapidly for personal comfort and wholesome beauty.

Postum is a pure-food drink, made of prime wheat and a small percent of molasses. It tastes much like high-grade Java, but is absolutely free from caffeine, tannin, or any other drug or harmful ingredient.

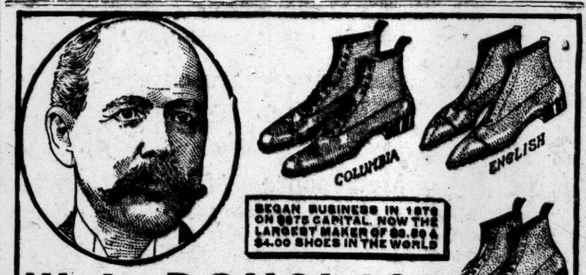
Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—well boiled, yields a delightful flavour. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder. A teaspoonful stirred in a cup of hot water dissolves instantly A delicious beverage. 30c and 50c tins. The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

—sold by Grocers everywhere.



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50, $4.00 & $4.50 SHOES

BEGAN BUSINESS IN 1876 ON $675 CAPITAL. NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

COLUMBIA ENGLISH NO KORN REGENT PLAZA

Over 180 styles, kinds and shapes, in all leathers, sizes and widths, to suit everybody.

$1,006,279 INCREASE
in the sales of W. L. Douglas shoes in 1913 over 1912

THIS is the reason we give you the same values for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 notwithstanding the enormous increase in the cost of leather. Our standards have not been lowered and the price to you remains the same.

Call at my store and see for yourself the kind of shoes we are selling for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50.

A trial will convince you that W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort and service are *absolutely* as good as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00. The only difference is the price.

I call your especial attention to my low, broad heel, receding toe English Walking Boots in Tans, Gun Metal and Imported Patent. Also, my exclusive short vamp shoes which make the foot look smaller. W. L. Douglas conservative, comfortable shoes, which require no breaking in, are worn the world over.

The Best $3.00, $3.50 and $3.00 Boys' Shoes in the world.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog, showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 150 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

W. L DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
847 Broadway, near 14th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1493 Broadway (Times Square).
924 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2302 Third Avenue, corner 129th Street.
2778 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
643 Eighth Avenue.
653 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
708-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
NEWARK—631 Broad Street.
PATERSON—129 Market St., cor. Cliff.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
TRENTON—101 East State Street.

ADVANTAGEOUS RENTALS

PHOTOGRAPHER'S STUDIO

arranged in such a splendid way, that a photographer can come right in and find things just as they should be. (No equipment). For certain reasons which will be explained, this studio suite can be rented at an extremely reasonable figure at this time.

INDIVIDUAL SUITES

consisting of from two to four rooms can be now had at prices greatly to your advantage.

These suites are very choice, being light and airy; and having more square feet than is usually found in offices of this kind.

The MARBRIDGE BUILDING
34th St. & Broadway

Renting Office Suite 624

Renting Office Suite 624

Regal
A Smart Style for Every Occasion

Vamp of Patent Leather With Silver Silk-Brocaded Quarter. Black Enamel Silver-Rimmed Buckle

CLEO—$6

THE NEWEST STYLE-NOTE OF SPRING 1914 IS STRUCK BY THE DEFT COMBINATION OF FABRIC AND LEATHER WITH NEW PATTERNS, AND THE USE OF HARMONIZING OR CONTRASTING COLORS. CLOTH INLAYS AND BROCADED QUARTERS, WITH TONGUES OF PATENT LEATHER AND SELF-MATERIAL MAKE THIS A SEASON OF LUXURIOUS DECORATION IN SHOES

REGAL SHOE COMPANY

MANHATTAN
178 Broadway
Broadway at 125th Street
Broadway at 42d Street
Broadway at 37th Street
6th Ave. at 21st Street
14th Street at 3rd Ave.
125th St. at 7th Ave.
40 West 34th Street

BROOKLYN
301 Broadway
1049 Broadway
1375 Broadway
512 Fulton Street
168 Fifth Avenue

NEWARK
825 Broad Street

JERSEY CITY
104 Newark Avenue

Shoes sent Parcel Post on Receipt of Price.

WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

ULSTER COERCION HINTED BY ASQUITH

Premier Says Government Will Take Immediate Steps to Vindicate the Law.

100 QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

Nature of Action to be Taken Owing to the Ulstermen's Gun-Running Exploit Is Kept Secret.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 28.—"This grave and unprecedented outrage" was a term used by Premier Asquith yesterday in reply to a question in the House of Commons regarding the gun-running exploit of the Ulster Volunteers, who, in strong armed force, landed 40,000 rifles and 500,000 cartridges at various points in Ulster last Friday. The Premier said:

"The House may rest assured that the Government will take without delay proper steps to vindicate the authority of the law and to protect the officers and servants of the King and his Majesty's subjects in the exercise of their duties and in the enjoyment of their legal rights."

The Premier spoke gravely, as though foreshadowing the taking of steps which will possibly entail a serious sequel.

Over 100 questions were put to Mr. Asquith yesterday in his dual capacity of Premier and Secretary of State for War. They all referred to the Ulster situation, but the replies given were mostly bare negatives or colorless reiterations of facts already established relative to the recent "precautionary disposition" of the troops in Ireland.

Mr. Asquith declined to answer several questions in regard to reports as to the situation in Ulster or in connection with orders issued in consequence. He took the ground that these reports and orders were confidential.

As to the dispatch of troops to Ulster in March, Mr. Asquith explained that the Government did not share the apprehension of Gen. Paget, the Commander in Ireland, that the movement would set the country in a blaze. He declared that he thought it the Government's duty to safeguard its stores and arms.

Altogether, during question time, the Opposition obtained from the Premier only a small amount of material for the two days' fight on the subject, which will begin in the House of Commons to-day.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, was a keen listener. The only interlude which raised a smile throughout the hour during which the Premier was catechized was when the Nationalists greeted the Ulster leader as "King Carson" and called out "Hats off to the King."

Immediately after he had finished replying to questions the Premier proceeded in a motor car to Buckingham Palace to have an audience of the King.

The nature of the steps which the Government intends to take in Ulster is not yet known, except that Major Gen. C. F. N. Macready of the Adjutant General's staff of the War Department has taken over the command of the police forces in the Belfast district.

No troops have yet been moved north from Dublin, although it is understood that certain regiments have been warned to hold themselves in readiness.

Five warships arrived off Larne, 17 miles from Belfast, on Sunday, and last night played searchlights on the town.

In addition to the five small cruisers off Larne, there are seven dreadnoughts at Lamlash, Scotland, within three hours' run of Belfast.

Rumors are again current that the Government has issued warrants for the arrest of Sir Edward Carson and Capt. James Craig, another of the Ulster leaders, but it is believed that they are unfounded.

The Cabinet will hold another meeting to-day to make a final decision as to the course to be pursued in Ulster.

DANNY MAHER MARRIES.

Jockey Weds Dorothy Fraser—Lord Rosebery Gives Bride a Jewel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 27.—Danny Maher, the jockey, was married at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, this morning to Miss Dorothy Fraser.

Lord Rosebery, for whom Maher was the leading jockey for some years, was present and signed the register. He gave the bride a handsome diamond and sapphire pendant.

The honeymoon will be passed in Scotland, where the couple will remain for some time for the benefit of Maher's health. He has been very ill throughout the Winter. He has been selling cattle, horses, and some of the land of his property at Nottingham, and intends eventually to go abroad.

STEAMER BLOWS UP; 15 DIE.

Russian Tank Vessel Kometa Destroyed—Half of the Crew Saved.

ALGIERS, April 27.—The Russian tank steamer Kometa was destroyed by an explosion to-day off Sidi-Feruch, on the coast of Algeria.

Passing steamers picked up fifteen of the crew of thirty which the Kometa carried. The others perished. Nine of the survivors were injured.

The Kometa was burned to the water's edge.

EMPEROR'S COLD STUBBORN

No Amelioration in Francis Joseph's Catarrhal Condition.

VIENNA, April 27.—The official bulletin regarding Emperor Francis Joseph's condition issued to-night says that there has been no amelioration of the catarrhal condition, but that in other respects progress has been satisfactory.

A bulletin early in the day said the Emperor passed another good night, and that the catarrh had become easier, while the cough, though still somewhat troublesome, was looser.

VITTEL GRANDE SOURCE

French Natural Mineral Water

Eliminates uric acid, the chief element in Rheumatism, Gout and many forms of kidney diseases.

A pleasant, palatable still water, imported in quarts, pints, and splits

EDWARD LASSERE, Genl Agent.
249 West 23d Street, New York.

RICH MAN 'PRESUMED DEAD.'

English Probate Court Grants Order in the Case of F. R. Reveley.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 27.—Frederick Radcliffe Reveley of St. Louis and New York was presumed to be dead by the Probate Court here to-day.

His brother Henry, who is entitled to considerable property that was possessed by Frederick Reveley, last heard from the latter from St. Louis in December, 1893.

Advertisements in New York and St. Louis newspapers resulted in no trace of Reveley being found. On this statement the court granted a presumption of his death in 1893. The property involved is in America and England, and is valued at $250,000.

QUEEN MAY NOT VISIT US.

Will Cancel Proposed Trip in Case of War, Sofia Telegram Says.

SOFIA, April 27.—Queen Eleanora of Bulgaria has decided to cancel her proposed visit to the United States in case of war between the United States and Mexico.

Her Majesty had planned to sail for America toward the end of May.

When the foregoing telegram was shown yesterday to William Caspar, advance representative for the Queen of Bulgaria's visit to the United States, Mr. Caspar said he had no advices direct from the Bulgarian Court which would indicate that the Queen thought of postponing her trip.

"A few days ago, however, I did have a cablegram asking whether I thought it advisable for the Queen to come in the event of war," said Mr. Caspar at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday. "I am endeavoring to gather the opinions of a number of leading Americans on the subject. There has been such divergence among the expressions of those I have seen that I have as yet been unable to reach any conclusion.

"So far as a decision is concerned, if the Queen makes any change in her plans I would be sure to be informed before any announcement is made at Sofia. My advices so far indicate that her Majesty has not changed her plans."

JAPAN TO EXHIBIT AT FAIR.

Definite Decision Announced Yesterday in Tokio and Washington.

TOKIO, April 27.—An official announcement issued to-day by the Government says it has been definitely decided that Japan will participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Ambassador Chinda to-day conveyed to Secretary Bryan official notice that the Japanese Government would do all in its power to assure a creditable representation of Japan at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

He added that not only would the Government make an exhibit, but that it would encourage individual Japanese business concerns to take part in the exposition.

BIG GERMAN BANK COMBINE.

Disconto Gesellschaft and Schaaffhausen—$75,000,000 Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 27.—The greatest financial combination ever arranged in Germany was announced to-day. It is the union of the Schaaffhausen Bank of Cologne and the Disconto Gesellschaft of this city, with a combined capital of $75,000,000.

This is regarded as an important development in the direction of the increased influence of the Berlin money market and the centralization of the German banking business. From this point of view it has international importance.

The new combination ranks, as regards capital, equal to the Deutsche Bank.

ROCKHILL TO ADVISE YUAN.

Ex-Envoy to Turkey to Reside in America—$1,000 Salary a Month.

PEKING, April 27.—William Woodville Rockhill, formerly United States Ambassador to Turkey, has accepted an engagement from President Yuan Shih-kai as Adviser at Large to the Chinese Government, at a salary reliably reported to amount to $1,000 a month.

Mr. Rockhill will return to the United States immediately and advise President Yuan from there. At the same time he will otherwise serve Chinese interests in the United States.

ASBERT'S TRIAL BEGUN.

Governor of Havana Province Accused of Killing Gen. Riva.

HAVANA, April 27.—The trial of Gen. Ernesto Asbert, Governor of Havana Province, on the charge of killing Gen. Armando Rive, Chief of the National Police, on the Prado last July was begun to-day. Declarations of Gen. Asbert and Senator Vidal Morales and Representative Arias, who were involved, were presented.

The session lasted five hours. The trial will be continued to-morrow.

STILL CHAMPION TYPIST.

Miss Owen First in Toronto Test—Two Next Also New Yorkers.

TORONTO, April 27.—At the world's championship typewriting contest held here to-day Miss Margaret Owen of New York, the holder of the title, maintained her supremacy, writing 126 words a minute for half an hour. Miss Rose Fritz of New York was second with 122.3 words. Miss Bessie Friedman, also of New York, was third with 122 words.

A new Canadian record was established by Fred Jarrett of Toronto, who wrote 104 words a minute.

EXPECTS COLONEL TO-DAY.

Manaos Looks for His Arrival—Steamer Sent to Meet Him.

RIO JANEIRO, April 27.—The members of the second section of the Roosevelt expedition arrived here to-day.

Col. Roosevelt will it is expected be in the vicinity of Manaos to-morrow.

The Government of the State of Amazonas has sent a steamer to meet the ex-President.

Victor Herbert is Much Better.

LONDON, April 27.—Victor Herbert, the American composer, who was operated on last Saturday for appendicitis, was much better to-day. The doctors are of the opinion that the crisis has been passed.

FRANCE ACCEPTS NEW ARMY BURDEN

But Sunday's General Election Leaves the Fate of the Government in Doubt.

A TRIUMPH FOR BARTHOU

Ex-Premier, Responsible for Three Years' Service Bill, Returned by Overwhelming Majority.

PARIS, April 27.—An examination of the complete returns from the general election for the Chamber of Deputies yesterday shows that France wants neither revolution nor reaction. The new Chamber will differ little in its composition from the old.

The political leaders consider that the country has given a clear indication that it favors the programme of the Federation of Democrats of the Left, led by ex-Premier Briand. A large number of Caillaux Radicals threw over the official programme of that party, adopted at the Pau congress, and substituted many articles of the Briandists.

The principal interest centred in the country's verdict on the armament question, and the electorate accepted the additional military burden. Ex-Premier Barthou, who was responsible for the passage of the bill increasing the period of military service to three years, was re-elected by an overwhelming majority, as were also Louis Klotz, Minister of the Interior in the Barthou Cabinet, and Alexandre Millerand, ex-Minister of War.

Although 351 Deputies were definitely chosen in yesterday's general election, the country will have to await the result of the 251 second ballots on May 10 before it can tell whether the present Government will obtain a majority.

The Temps in an exhaustive analysis of yesterday's elections finds that the Ministerial groups lost ten seats and gained six.

The results, however, may undergo a change at the second ballots, and it may be necessary to take a test vote in the Chamber itself before it can be known with certainty whether the Government will stand or not, as the 602 Deputies are divided into thirteen groups.

TOGA SOON FOR MARCONI.

He Is Now Forty Years Old, and So Can Be an Italian Senator.

ROME, April 27.—King Victor Emmanuel intends to nominate William Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, a Senator at an early date.

Mr. Marconi has now reached the age of 40 years, which makes him eligible for that position. He was born at Bologna on April 25, 1874.

Hugo Reisinger Sails To-day.

Hugo Reisinger, who was recently appointed Honorary Commissioner to the Anglo-American Exposition to be held in London, will sail to-day on the Mauretania to arrange for the American Art Section, which has been placed entirely in his hands. After the opening of the exposition Mr. Reisinger will go to France and Germany, and will not return to New York until late in the Autumn.

The New York Dispatch Co.
Executive Offices
New York

April 15th, 1914.

IN RE NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE

Mr. F. X. Gaylord,
500 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your recent inquiry, WILSON Whiskey was first distilled in 1823, but it was not until 1911 that we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle.

You are perfectly correct. We use the Non-Refillable Bottle in order to guarantee our patrons against substitution and adulteration.

It is only in this bottle that you can be sure of getting WILSON - REAL WILSON - THAT'S ALL!

Very truly yours,
THE WILSON DISTILLING COMPANY.

W. W. S.

Enclosed is a little book of valuable recipes for mixed drinks. Anyone wishing a copy should merely address WILSON, 307 Fifth Ave.--THAT'S ALL!

SURE CONLEY SLEW OTHERS

Burns, Besides Clearing Frank, Aims to Fix 20 Ripper Crimes on Negro.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27.—Detective W. J. Burns reiterated to-day his statement that he and Leo M. Frank's attorneys have absolute proof that the negro, Jim Conley, murdered Mary Phagan, and was simply trying to save his own life when he charged Frank with the crime and with being a pervert.

Mr. Burns again denounced the Atlanta detectives and Solicitor General Dorsey. He maintains that they do not want the truth. He also repeats that he is certain Conley is the "Jack the Ripper" who has murdered about twenty young negro women in Atlanta in the last three years, and that he will be able to fix these crimes on the negro.

Letters written by Conley in his possession, he says, will prove that Conley wrote the notes left by Mary Phagan's body, and also the notes left by the bodies of the twenty murdered women. The phraseology and handwriting of the letters, he insists, are almost identical with those of the others.

The letters are unprintable. The language he describes as of the foulest character and proves the writer to be a person of perverted tendencies. He points out that the bodies of his victims were also mutilated in a way to indicate perversion.

Mr. Burns now has twenty persons at work on the case in Atlanta, including several women, both white and black.

Solicitor General Dorsey, aided by William M. Smith, attorney for Jim Conley, and a corps of detectives, continued to-day the work of getting affidavits to be used to combat the new evidence introduced by Frank's counsel at the hearing of their extraordinary motion for a new trial. The Solicitor General has practically completed his evidence in rebuttal, and unless something new develops will be ready for the hearing to proceed next Friday.

Mr. Dorsey has a stack of affidavits relating to the alleged manner in which evidence was obtained for Frank, and he promises sensational revelations. He says that prosecutions for perjury are certain and that the public will be amazed when the names of those implicated are made known.

SOUTH BROOKLYN MEN DINE.

Mayor Mitchel Guest of Honor of Board of Trade.

Mayor Mitchel was the guest of honor last night at the annual dinner of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade, which was held at the Imperial, Red Hook Lane and Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The Mayor spoke particularly of the waterfront development in South Brooklyn, and deplored the Gubernatorial veto of bills which provided for a terminal marginal freight railway system.

At the Mayor's suggestion a committee was appointed to take steps to obtain the re-enactment of the legislation. A special hearing will be urged on Gov. Glynn.

Others present at the dinner were R. A. C. Smith, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries; Louis H. Pounds, Borough President of Brooklyn, and Raymond V. Ingersoll, Deputy Park Commissioner.

WOMEN DOCTORS MEET.

"Seven Ages of the Physician" Discussed at Their Dinner.

"The Seven Ages of the Physician" were discussed at a dinner of women doctors at the Park Avenue Hotel last night, when the Women's Medical Society of the State Medical Association brought its annual convention to a close. The convention was held during the day at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. "The Seven Ages," according to the seven speakers, were "The Babe," "The Schoolgirl," "The Débutante," "The Soldier," "The Mother," "The Judge," and "The Ripened Years."

At the day session Dr. Angevine Parry of this city was elected President to succeed Dr. Marion Craig Potter of Rochester. Two interesting guests were Dr. Lillian South of Kentucky, who conducts a laboratory in which only women are employed and is the third Vice President of the American Medical Association, and Dr. Grace Ilahi-Baksh of Rajputana, India, who was graduated from the Buffalo Medical College in June and appeared at last night's dinner in Oriental costume. She is continuing her studies at the New York Lying-in Hospital, and later hopes to join her mother, also a physician, in work in India. The State Association convenes to-day.

Tablet to Smith's First Head.

Miss A. M. Wright of Albany, N. Y., who has been studying sculpture in Paris for four years, returned yesterday on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis with a bronze tablet, 4 feet by 5, a full face bas-relief of the first President of Smith College, L. Clark Seelye. It will be unveiled at the college on reunion day, Miss Wright said. She brought six cases filled with her work.

The Aristocrat of Cigarettes
RAMESES
Largest Selling 20c Cigarette
Also Cork Tips in Boxes of 20 and Tins of 100

New York, February 25, 1914.

Mr. E. A. Stattler,
Sales Manager, Overman Tire Company,
250 West 54th Street, New York City.

Dear Sir:—

Referring to yours of February 24th. I have two Overman Pneumatic Tires on the rear wheels of my 60 horse-power Alco limousine car. The car weighs something over 5,000 pounds and the tires have made 4,000 miles, without punctures or any tire troubles whatsoever. Their present condition is very good. I do not believe the non-skidding qualities have deteriorated at all. I have not used a chain on these tires this Winter, with the exception of the last week, on account of the snow in the country.

Yours truly,

The original of this letter is on file in our office.

OVERMAN
Cushion-Tread Pneumatic
TIRES

The Overman Cushion-Tread Pneumatic Tire is a new tire. It is constructed on a new principle, a principle which the severest tests have shown to be scientific in theory and sound in practice.

In offering this tire to the Public, our claims for it are based not on what we believe the tire will do, but upon *what it actually has done and is doing* in daily use on the cars of hundreds of private owners.

DURABILITY—We guarantee the Overman Tire for 5,000 miles. If any Overman Tire fails to give that mileage, we will make good the difference to the purchaser. 5,000 miles is what we guarantee, but the Tire itself is *better than our guarantee*, and with any kind of proper care will give greater mileage.

RELIABILITY—While not absolutely puncture-proof, punctures with the Overman Tires are very *rare* occurrences, so rare indeed that this fundamental and disagreeable weakness of all pneumatic tires has been reduced to a minimum. In fact, it has been almost eliminated. *Blow-outs and rim-cuts are practically unknown.*

Permanently Non-Skid

THE OVERMAN TIRE CO.
250 West 54th Street New York
After April 15th, 1853 Broadway, at 61st Street

An Inquiry from Hartford.

"The splendid quality of your tyre has been brought to my attention by a man who has used Engleberts for some time. He states that two of your chevron treads have given 7,500 miles on the rear wheels of his Stevens-Duryea and are still in use. I would like copy of your price list."

Our Customers Secure Us Additional Customers.
American Sizes. Clincher and Quick-Detachable Types.

TYRES ENGLEBERT
MADE IN BELGIUM
ENGLEBERT TYRE CO., 1928 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A Real Lozier—
this light Lozier Four

THIS NEW LOZIER FOUR is made just like all Loziers always have been made—conscientiously and intelligently, and with no concessions to popular clamor or the direction others are going at the moment.

THIS IS A FOUR BECAUSE our engineering knowledge said it must be a four—should be a four—if we were to make a car to fill the demands of thousands who have asked for a Lozier, "a seven passenger car, and yet set the limit they wanted to pay "around $2000."

AND THIS LOZIER FOUR IS LIGHT—just as light as sound engineering practice will permit. But in making it light our engineers stopped before they reached the danger line—even the doubtful line.

OF COURSE IF YOU WANT A SIX—feel you can afford the difference in upkeep cost—by all means you should buy one.

BUT DON'T BUY A CHEAP SIX—buy a real six, or buy a real four.

AND WHEN YOU'VE INSPECTED this new Lozier four critically, ridden in it—and we defy you to tell whether you are riding in a six or a four—when you've asked all the Lozier owners you know about Lozier cars generally, you'll decide you don't want a cheap six, but a first class four—A Lozier Four that will stay good.

"The Choice of Men Who Know"

LOZIER
Light Four $2100
Light Six $3250

HARRY S. HOUPT, Inc.
56th Street and Broadway, New York
1170 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

If your pocket-book could talk—it would recommend the Ford. The man who obeys the voice of economy invests his dollars in the Universal car. He knows it serves his every purpose best and at lowest cost. Buy yours to-day.

Five hundred dollars is the price of the *Ford* runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—f. o. b. Detroit, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Company, 1723 Broadway; also Jackson Avenue and Honeywell Street, Long Island City.

7 PAGES OF NEW PICTURES

will appear in the Picture Section of next Sunday's Times. These pictures have been selected because of their broad appeal. They will include the latest photographs obtainable growing out of the dispatch of our troops to Mexico and our trouble with Huerta; a striking, almost speaking, likeness of Huerta himself; with photographs of the wild mountainous jungleland through which our troops must fight their way if ordered to Mexico City.

Other Pictures are two towering icebergs found by the revenue cutter Seneca lurking in the lane of Transatlantic Steamships, the lonely Cross erected by Dr. Mawson to his comrades who perished in Adelie Land of the frozen Antarctic, the three prize winning paintings at the Carnegie Institute Exhibition, a page of beautiful New York women, including two brides in their wedding gowns, and a page of theatrical scenes and people, among them an unusual photograph of Ruth St. Denis in the costume of her noted Lotus Dance.

"TIMES PICTORIAL SECTION
SUPREME IN PICTURES."

MATTY WINS FOR GIANTS---YANKEES LOSE---BILLIARDS---ATHLETICS

GIANTS WIN POORLY PLAYED GAME, 4 TO 3

Mathewson Gets Erratic Support, but He Pitches Himself to Victory.

The Giants and the Phils did not care what they did with the ball at the Polo Grounds yesterday. They tossed it around like a lot of girls playing bean bag. After each team had bobbled the ball away two or three times the Giants became ashamed of themselves and won 4 to 3. Beals Becker started a Philadelphia rally in the ninth inning which gave the Phils a run and the New Yorks acute nervousness.

It was the first win of the year for Mathewson and he did not settle down to high-powered pitching until he got mad at the tissue paper defense of his teammates. Matty got hot under the collar several times, but he got warmest in the sixth when Capt. Larry Doyle, caressing the ball fondly, remained as motionless as the Statue of Liberty and allowed the Phils to romp around the bases before his very eyes.

The play permitted the bases to be jammed and on the next play Doyle felt the responsibility of making some atonement for his awful concrete contribution, so he was the pivot of a quick double play which snuffed out the Phils' chances. George Chalmers of the Bronx did the tossing for the Phils and wasn't any tamer than a Hottentot. He spilled eight bases on balls, which was another reason why the Giants won.

Both teams tried hard to undo the work of the pitchers, but the Phils were better at the undoing than the Giants, that is, they made their errors just when they did the Giants the most good. Bert Murphy showed that he is still up there in the front row when it comes to making errors. Nobody in the league can miss the ball more times in one game than "Murf." Art Fletcher made one more error than Murphy yesterday, but Murphy is confident that he will leave any shortstop on the circuit far behind before the week is out.

Hot frankfurters have been added to the line-up at the indigestion counter at the Polo Grounds. They are served between the peanut course and the lemonade, and those who tried them yesterday recognized several old friends who were on duty at Coney Island last Summer.

Mathewson showed what little confidence he had in the rest of the team by scoring a run himself in the third inning. He walked and did Bescher. McGraw called Burns and whispered something in his left ear. Burns forced Bescher at second, but that was hardly what McGraw whispered to him. Fletcher rolled to Bobby Byrne, who had a good chance for a double, but only got Fletcher at first, Mathewson scoring.

The Phils took the lead in the fourth. After Paskert skied to Bescher, Byrne singled to left and took second on Burns's fumble. Luderus filed to Bescher and Magee was safe on Fletcher's error, Byrne going to third. He scored on Meyers's passed ball, Magee taking second.

Cravath banged a single to right. Magee started for home and Murray made a fine throw toward the plate. Matty intercepted the ball and Magee scored, but Matty got the ball to second in time to chop down Cravath's career.

The Giants tied the score in the sixth. Fletcher got a pass and was forced at second by Doyle. Merkle walked and Snodgrass, batting for Murray, almost broke up the game right then and there. He poled a long fly to left. Magee made a wonderful catch, picking the ball off the fence after his head had collided with the woodwork. Magee remarked that that was once when a good hard bonehead was an aid rather than a detriment to the national diversion.

Miner Stock threw out Doyle in the Giants' rescue with a single and sent Doyle to third. He scored when Murphy messed up Meyers's grounder. Mathewson lifted a high fly over Murphy's head. Now, don't judge the player too quickly—he caught this one. That's the first time in several games that Murphy has missed such a good chance to make an error.

New York began to get some understanding of Chalmers's pitching in the eighth. After Merkle fanned, Snodgrass singled, and got second when Byrne failed to tag him. Stock singled to left and Snodgrass scored, Stock going to second on Magee's bad throw. Meyers died at first and Matty walked. Stock stole second amid tremendous applause. Bescher drove a single to right, scoring Stock. Matty also tried to score, but was thrown out at the plate.

In the ninth, Manager Doolin rushed in all his pinch hitters and tried to start something. He almost did. Magee filed to Bescher and Cravath was safe on Fletcher's third error. Luderus walked and Reed ran for him. Beals Becker batted for Murphy and garnered a double to right field, scoring Cravath. Becker could never bat like that when he played in this town. Devore batted for Killifer and rolled to Fletcher, who tossed Reed out at the plate.

Manager Doolin then took a swing at the pill, and he hoisted a high fly to Meyers. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, cf.	3	0	1	4	0
Burns, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Fl'tch'r, ss.	4	0	0	2	4
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	0	4	3
M'kle, 1b.	3	0	0	13	1
M'ray, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Sn'g's, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Stock, 3b.	4	1	3	1	3
Meyers, c.	4	0	0	8	1
M'son, p.	1	1	0	1	4
Total.	33	4	7	27	21

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'kert, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Byrne, 2b.	4	1	2	2	3
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Magee, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
Luderus, 1b.	3	0	0	12	1
Reed, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
M'phy, ss.	2	0	0	5	3
Becker, ss.	1	0	1	0	0
Killifer, c.	3	0	0	3	0
Devore, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Ch'm's, p.	3	0	0	1	1
†Doolin	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	3	3	24	15

*Ran for Luderus in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Murphy in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Killifer in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Chalmers in the ninth inning.
Errors—Byrne, Magee, Murphy, 2; Burns, Fletcher, 3; Doyle, Stock.

New York	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	.	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3

First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Stock, Bescher. Sacrifice hit—Murphy. Stolen base—Mathewson. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 6. Double plays—Stock, Doyle, and Merkle; Byrne, Murphy, and Luderus; Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 3; off Chalmers, 5. Struck out—By Mathewson, 1; by Chalmers, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Chalmers (Bescher.) Passed ball—Meyers. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

Benton Pitches Reds to Victory.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Benton's pitching enabled Cincinnati to win the second game of the series from St. Louis to-day, 2 to 1. Rawlings's and Clark's two-base hits and Moran's single scored both of Cincinnati's runs in the second. Wilson's triple and a wild pitch by Benton in the fifth saved St. Louis from a shut-out. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Groh, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4
Bates, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Mars'l, lf.	2	0	1	1	0
Hoblitt'l, 1b.	3	0	0	14	0
Herzog, ss.	3	0	0	3	7
Raw'l's, 3b.	3	1	0	2	2
Clark, c.	2	1	2	5	1
Gons's, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Benton, p.	3	0	0	0	1
†Fr'ghm'r	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	26	2	7	26	15

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2
Magee, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Butler, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
J. Mil'r, 1b.	4	0	0	10	1
Wilson, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Doran, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Cruise, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
C. Mil'r, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Cath'e, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	2	2
Rob'n, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Steele, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	28	1	2	24	14

Error—Herzog.
†Ran for Clark in seventh inning.
‡Batted out, hit by batted ball.

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Groh, Rawlings, Clark. Three-base hit—Wilson. Hits—Off Robinson, 7 in 7 innings; off Steele, none in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Hoblitzel. Stolen bases—Huggins, Butler, Marsans, 2. Double plays—Herzog and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 8. Bases on balls—Off Robinson, 4; off Benton, 8. Struck out—By Robinson, 1; by Benton, 3. Wild pitch—Benton. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Mason and Quigley.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Pittsburgh at Chicago—Rain.
Brooklyn at Boston—Rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 5; New York, 4.
Washington, 6; Boston, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 5; Montreal, 0.
Jersey City, 5; Toronto, 1.
Rochester, 3; Baltimore, 2.
Rochester, 2; Baltimore, 1.
Buffalo at Providence—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	5	2	.800
Brooklyn	5	2	.714
Philadelphia	5	3	.625
Cincinnati	5	6	.455
New York	3	4	.429
Chicago	4	6	.400
St. Louis	4	7	.364
Boston	2	6	.250

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	7	4	.636
Detroit	7	4	.636
Washington	5	4	.556
New York	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	4	4	.500
St. Louis	5	6	.455
Boston	4	5	.444
Cleveland	3	8	.273

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	8	2	.800
Baltimore	8	2	.714
Buffalo	3	3	.500
Brooklyn	3	4	.429
Chicago	4	6	.400
Indianapolis	4	6	.400
Kansas City	4	6	.400
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	4	0	1.000
Jersey City	3	2	.600
Baltimore	3	3	.500
Montreal	2	3	.400
Toronto	2	3	.400
Providence	2	3	.400
Buffalo	2	3	.400
Rochester	2	3	.400

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Providence.
Rochester at Baltimore.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Buffalo at St. Louis.
Pittsburgh at Indianapolis.
Baltimore at Chicago.

POOR PICKING FOR ORIOLES

But Jack Dunn Denies Baltimore Club Seeks Commission's Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—"No chance, absolutely no chance"—this was the comment of Jack Dunn, President and owner of the Baltimore International League club when told of the report emanating from New York that he was being driven to the rocks by the Federal League, and that he had applied to the National Commission for aid.

"I am the owner of this ball club, and I think I have a little something to say in directing its affairs. All those yarns that the Orioles would be transferred are absolutely without foundation. We have suffered considerably from conflicts with the local Federal League club, but are still undismayed and intend to stick it out. There is no doubt in my mind that the Federals started the report that the local International League franchise would be transferred."

So far in the battle at the turnstiles between organized baseball and the Federals in this city the Federal organization has won a sweeping victory. The sentiment here is considerably with the Independents and when the two local teams conflict, there never has been over a hundred people at the International League games. With the Federals out of town the Orioles drew a large crowd for the first time of the season to-day, 3,260 fans paying to see the double header with Rochester.

Whenever a good play was recorded the fans would yell at the player making it. "We need you across the way," (Meaning at the Federal park.) To this Catcher Bob Williams of Rochester replied, "Unless somebody comes across very shortly you'll see me there."

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

									R.H.E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0 1 3
Newark	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0—5 13 0

Batteries—Mason and Madden; Heimquist and Heckinger.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.H.E.
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	5 0
Jersey City	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—5	9 0

Batteries—Rogge and Kelly; Frill and Wells.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Buffalo-Providence, postponed; wet grounds.

AT BALTIMORE—FIRST GAME.

									R.H.E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3 8 3
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—4 1

Batteries—Keefe and Williams; Danforth and McAvoy.

SECOND GAME.

										R.H.E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—2	5 3
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	4 3

Batteries—Duchesnil and Williams; Ruth and Egan.

Southern Association.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 7; Montgomery, 1.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 5; Memphis, 1.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 7; Nashville, 1.
At Mobile—Mobile, 3; Birmingham, 2.

Virginia League.

At Norfolk—Norfolk, 7; Richmond, 2.
At Roanoke—Roanoke, 6; Newport News, 5.
At Petersburg—Portsmouth, 8; Petersburg, 7

Scores of Other Games.

At Hackensack—Hackensack H. S., 4; Cliffside H. S., 2.
At Morristown—Princeton Key and Seal Club, 11; Morristown School, 6.
At Ridgefield, Conn.—Ridgefield School, 20; Sanford School, 5.

To Step Resolute's Mast To-day.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 27.—A northeaster storm prevented the stepping of the mast of the cup defense candidate Resolute to-day. Riggers spent the day in perfecting minor details, so that there would be no delay in the work to-morrow if the weather permits.

Steamer for Vanite's Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 27.—The big steamer City of Stamford, which is to be fitted as a floating boarding house for Capt. Dennis and crew of the new cup defender Vanite, arrived from Greenport about 4 o'clock this afternoon and remained in port an hour to take on supplies, and then proceeded to Boston, where she will be fitted up.

Widener Horse Wins at St. Cloud.

PARIS, April 27.—Mont d'Or, belonging to Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, to-day won the Prix des Peupliers at the Saint Cloud races.

BATTING RALLY IN EIGHTH BEATS YANKS

Chief Bender Saved from Defeat in His First Game of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Chief Bender won his first game of the season this afternoon from the New York Yankees, but would have fallen down on his first appearance of the year but for a batting rally of the Mackmen in the eighth inning, which netted the champions three runs and the game. The score was 5 to 3. The Indian was pounded by the Chancemen for three runs in the sixth inning, which gave the Yankees a temporary lead. Bender retired during the batting soirée in the eighth to make way for a pinch hitter, and the game was finished by Brown and Plank, who held New York safe in the final inning.

Hartzell and Walsh carried off the batting honors for the visitors with two hits each. Schulz had the White Elephants guessing until the eighth inning. Then a pass to Collins was followed by a bunch of hits and an error by Walsh, and when the smoke cleared away the Athletics had overcome the New York lead and snatched the game.

A dull play probably robbed the Yankees of several scores in the opening inning. Maisel walked and Barry fumbled Hartzell's grounder. Then Walsh came to bat, and his third strike struck in front of the plate, but was stopped by Schang. Walsh forgot that under the rules he was out, and started for first. Midget Maisel darted for third, and he was easily doubled up on Schang's throw to Baker. Hartzell, who had held first base, was cut down trying to steal.

New York scored first in the third inning, on Peckinpaugh's double, Sweeney's fly to Murphy, advancing Peck to third, and scoring on Hartzell's single. Schulz, who had walked, was thrown out at the plate on Walsh's single by a great play on the part of Daley, who made a running pick-up of Walsh's hit and lined it straight into Schang's hands at the plate.

The Yankees' big inning was the sixth, which began with Maisel's walk and Hartzell's single. Walsh bunted, filling the bases. Williams walked, forcing in Maisel. Holden came through with a single, scoring Hartzell and Walsh. On Peckinpaugh's grounder Williams was out at the plate after Truesdale fouled to Baker. Sweeney ended the inning by grounding to McInnis.

The Athletics got one in the third on Schulz's three-base wild throw on Murphy and Daley's double. In the fifth Murphy beat out a bunt and went to third while Schang, who had singled, was being run down. Daley's hit scored Murphy. Collins opened the eighth by walking. Then followed singles by Baker and McInnis and a triple by Schang, netting three runs.

During the batting practice "Bob" Shawkey dislocated the thumb on his right hand, and it will be several weeks before he again will be able to pitch for the Athletics. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	2	1	1	0
Daley, lf.	4	0	3	1	1
C'lins, 2b.	2	1	0	2	4
Baker, 3b.	4	1	1	2	0
McI's, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
Str'k, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Barry, ss.	4	0	0	4	1
Sch'g, c.	4	0	2	7	0
Bender, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Plank, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Orr	1	0	0	0	0
‡Kopf	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	5	8	27	16

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1
H'tz'l, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Walsh, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
W'ms, 1b.	2	0	1	11	1
H'den, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
T'd'le, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1
P'p'gh, ss.	4	1	1	0	3
Sw'y, c.	4	0	1	10	2
Schulz, p.	4	0	0	0	3
*B'nolds.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	4	8	24	12

*Batted for Truesdale in ninth inning.
†Batted for Bender in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Brown in eighth inning.
Error—Walsh. Peckinpaugh, Schulz, Barry.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	—5
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Daley. Hits—Off Bender, 8 in seven innings; off Brown, none in one inning; off Plank, none in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Schang, Bender. Stolen bases—Daley, Collins. Double plays—Schang and Baker; Collins, Barry, and McInnis. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Schulz, 4; off Bender, 4; off Brown, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1. Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Schulz, (McInnis.) Struck out—By Schulz, 4; by Bender, 2; by Brown, 1. Wild pitch—Schulz. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Dineen.

Senators Handy with Their Bats.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Washington took the last game of the series with Boston to-day, winning easily 6 to 1. The locals found Foster easy, scoring four runs in the second inning on six hits and a sacrifice. Leisser replaced Foster in the third inning and fared little better. Boston's only run was made in the sixth on doubles by Hooper and Speaker. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	4	1	2	2	1
Engle, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	2	3	0
Lewis, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
Janv'n, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
Yerkes, 2b.	3	0	1	2	6
Scott, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Thomas, c.	3	0	0	7	0
Nun'r, c.	2	0	1	2	1
G.F'ter, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Zeiser, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Henrik'n.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	1	7	24	15

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
E.F'ter, 3b.	5	0	2	0	2
Milan, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
Gandil, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
M'sen, 2b.	3	1	1	4	4
Shanks, lf.	4	1	1	0	0
Henry, c.	3	1	1	9	2
Fo'de, ss.	3	1	1	3	5
Boeh'r, p.	3	1	1	0	3
Total.	32	6	12	27	14

*Batted for G. Foster in the third inning.

Washington	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Janvrin, Hooper, Speaker, Shanks. Three-base hit—Moeller. Hits—Off Foster, 6 in two innings; off Zeiser, 6 in six innings. Sacrifice hit—Henry. Stolen base—Morgan. Double plays—Foster, Morgan, and Gandil; McBride, Morgan, and Gandil; Boehling and McBride, and Gandil. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Washington, 8. First base on balls—Off G. Foster, 1; off Zeiser, 4; off Boehling, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Boehling, 1. Struck out—By Zeiser, 2; by Boehling, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

National League Bulletins.

John K. Tener, President of the National League, last night made public Official Bulletin No. 21, announcing the following contracts and releases:

Contracts.—With Boston—C. O. Kraft, George Brooks Ellison, 1914, 1915, 1916. With Philadelphia—William Burns, 1914, 1915, 1916. Murphy, C. C. Alexander, 1914, 1915, 1916. With St. Louis—W. B. Hopper.

Releases.—By Boston to Rochester, I. L., Arthur Duchesnil; by Boston to Rochester, I. L., Willard Meikle; by Boston to St. Joseph, W. L., Edward H. Zwilling. (as per terms of 1913 agreement); By Brooklyn to Boston, N. L., O. C. Kraft; by Chicago to Indianapolis, A. A., Herman C. Dronkie; by Chicago to Memphis, S. A., Pete Allison; by Cincinnati to Montreal, I. L., Edward A. Kippert; by Cincinnati to Lynn, N. E. L., Irving M. Porter; by New York, unconditionally, Henry J. Westerwick; by New York to Toronto, I. L., Sumn Hearn; by New York to Toronto, I. L., Montague Priegle; by New York to Toronto, I. L., William H. Ritter; by New York to Dallas, T. L., Edwin R. Harrison.

Nick Cullop Goes to "Nap" Farm.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 27.—The Cleveland Americans to-day released Southpaw Nick Cullop to the Cleveland American Association team. Cullop came to the Naps last season.

Prizes for N. Y. U. Athletes.

Frank B. Cann, Director of Athletics at New York University, announced yesterday the donation of two sets of prizes of gold, silver, and two bronze medals by Dr. John P. Munn, President of the New York University Athletic Association, to be contested for in an all around track and field competition. A set of medals will be presented to the best track athletes in the university, consisting of the 100-yard dash, the 220-yard low hurdles, and the mile run. The second set will go to the winners in the three field events, including the shot put, the broad jump, and the high jump. In order to give the contestants an opportunity for preparation the meet will not commence until the early part of next week. Contrary to former customs, students ineligible to compete on the Varsity track team because of delinquencies in studies will be excluded from the contest.

FORDHAM TIES SERIES.

Bronx Collegians Easily Defeat Columbia Nine on Fordham Field.

Columbia's chances for the local intercollegiate baseball championship were lessened yesterday when Fordham defeated the Blue and White nine at Fordham Field by a score of 7 to 2. It was the second time the two teams have played as opponents this season, and as Columbia was the victor a week ago, a third game will be necessary to decide the city title.

Encouraged by their heavy stick work against N. Y. U. last Thursday, the Fordham batsmen went right after Shea and before one was out in the second inning had scored three runs. O'Neill was then sent in to save the game for Columbia. Victory practically already rested with the home team, however, and three more counts were rolled up before the lanky Blue twirler got down to real work.

Fordham scored again in the fourth, when Berrigan took first on Pallen's miserable muff, beat Rosseff's throw to second, and came across on Kane's screecher over the third sack.

Columbia also scored in the fourth session. Fredericks drove a liner through short, and came home on Gretsch's triple. A home run wallop to deep centre by Lee in the seventh ended the Blue and White's tallying.

The game was marked by clever fielding on both sides and by the clever box work of Martin and O'Neill. Martin, Fordham's bantamweight boxman, proved a puzzle to the vanquished batsmen, holding them to three hits.

Fordham displayed a marked improvement in the field. The work of Berrigan and McEllean was especially noticeable. Flanagan was back in the line-up after a month's absence on the hospital list, and he proved a valuable aid to the Maroon fielders. Roseff and Fredericks starred for Columbia, pulling O'Neill out of several difficult situations. The score:

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'rian, cf.	3	2	1	1	0
Carroll, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1
Kane, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
K'nan, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
G'ney, ss.	4	0	2	1	3
V'ano, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
McE'n, ss.	4	1	2	1	4
Fl'gan, 1b.	1	0	0	9	0
Martin, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Total.	29	7	7	27	9

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1
Hann, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0
Page, lf.	4	0	0	0	1
Buncke, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Fr'ch'k, ss.	3	1	1	5	0
G'tsch, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
Pallen, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
R'seff, c.	3	0	0	6	7
Shea, p.	1	0	0	0	0
O'N'l, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Lee, cf.	2	1	1	0	0
Total.	30	2	3	24	12

Fordham	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	—7
Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2

Three-base hit—Gretsch. Home run—Lee. Stolen bases—Berrigan, Conway, Buncke. First base on errors—Fordham, 2; Columbia, 1. Left on bases—Fordham, 5; Columbia, 5. Struck out—By Martin, 5; by O'Neill, 7. Bases on balls—Off Shea, 3; off Martin, 3; off O'Neill, 1. Hit by pitchers—By Martin, (Hann and Rosseff;) by Shea, (Flanagan.) Hits—Off Shea, 3 in 1-3 innings; off O'Neill, 2 in 6 2-3 innings. Umpire—Mr. Bedford. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

DRUBBING FOR PRINCETON.

Pennsylvania Pounds Tiger Pitchers and Wins, 7 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 27.—Pennsylvania defeated Princeton in baseball here this afternoon by a score of 7 to 3, hitting the Tiger twirlers all over the field and seemingly whenever they needed a hit.

The game was to have been played last Saturday, but was postponed until to-day on account of rain. In the third inning every Pennsylvania batter made a trip to the plate, getting four runs, which sufficed to give the visitors a lead which Princeton never overcame. The few opportunities which the Tigers had to win after this inning were once in the sixth and again in the eighth, which were spoiled by the lack of a properly timed hit. Capt. Rhoads particularly had an off day. In both the sixth and eighth innings he, with two men on, with the proposition of saving the day, in the latter inning with three men on bases, but the best he had to offer was a strike out. Pennsylvania sent Wood, the first Tiger slabman, out of the box in the eventful third, and Lamberton, a lefthander, went to the rescue. Nothing seemed good enough, however, to break the Pennsylvania swatfest, although Lamberton was better in the pinches. Sayre, in the box for Pennsylvania, was effective throughout the game and especially so when he had men on bases. The score:

PENNSYLVANIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mann, 2b.	4	2	2	3	0
Haley, c.	4	2	3	0	0
Irwin, lf.	5	2	1	1	0
Minds, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
W'ms, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Sch'pf, ss.	4	0	2	2	3
W'lace, 1b.	4	0	1	5	0
Schw't, c.	4	0	0	12	2
Sayre, p.	3	1	1	1	1
Total.	37	7	13	27	8

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hanks, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Cook, cf.	4	2	1	1	0
Hoyt, rf.	2	0	0	3	1
Reed, 3b.	2	0	1	0	1
Rh'ds, 1b.	4	0	1	7	1
Sm'th, 2b.	4	0	0	3	4
Koji Yamada, ss.	4	0	1	0	3
W'lace, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3
*Greene	1	0	0	0	0
Wood, c.	1	0	1	7	2
V'h's, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
L'b'ton, p.	4	1	1	0	3
Total.	38	3	6	27	11

*Batted for Voorhees in ninth inning.

Pennsylvania	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Princeton	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—3

Stolen base—Haley. Sacrifice hits—Schimpf, Mann, Wallace. Two-base hits—Haley, Cook. Double plays—Hoyt and Law; Cook and Rhoads. Number of innings pitched—By Wood, 2 1-3; by Lamberton, 6 2-3. Hits—Off Wood, 5; off Lamberton, 6. Struck out—By Wood, 3; by Lamberton, 4; by Sayre, 11. Bases on balls—Off Wood, 1; off Sayre, 3. Hit batsman—Hoyt by Sayre. Left on bases—Pennsylvania, 10; Princeton, 6. First base on errors—Pennsylvania, 2; Princeton, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sternberg and Keenan.

Syracuse Defeats Dartmouth.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 27.—By bunching hits in the second inning, the Syracuse University baseball team defeated Dartmouth 5 to 3, this afternoon. Turnure, although he allowed 11 hits, was never in trouble. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Dartmouth	0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	3	11 3
Syracuse	0 3 1 0 0 0 0 1 *	5	9 0

Batteries—Curtis, Parrott and Wanamaker; Turnure and Morgan

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1914.

THE SITUATION.

Mr. PORTILLO Y ROJAS, Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of Gen. HUERTA, having cabled to the Spanish Ambassador at Washington formal acceptance by the Government at the National Palace of the tender of good offices by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, it cannot be said that the Mexican situation has not changed for the better within the last twenty-four hours. Gen. HUERTA'S own message to THE NEW YORK TIMES, stating his position in regard to the tender, is not quite so reassuring. Taken alone, it might be construed as the very reverse of reassuring. But it must be taken in connection with his Foreign Minister's formal acceptance.

Meanwhile, the United States Government is not fairly to be expected to stop its military and naval preparations, or even to proceed more slowly with them. International etiquette requires no such neglect of reasonable precautions. The detention of the transports carrying Gen. FUNSTON'S brigade outside of the harbor at Vera Cruz seems unadvisable. Plans of defending that city which have already been made should be carried out. Nor should the measures already taken to strengthen the military guard on our southern frontier be abated.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Two facts stand out in the returns of the French elections on Sunday. One is that M. CAILLAUX, the former Minister of Finance, whose wife killed the editor of the Figaro, has been re-elected. The facts brought out in the investigation following his resignation from the Government were certainly sufficient to discredit him with any constituency at all sensitive as to the reputation of its representative. They were also such as to throw suspicion on the independence and integrity of the judicial system of France. Apparently they have had no substantial influence on the public opinion of his own district, or, for that matter, on that of France. It is not an encouraging symptom.

The second fact to be noted is that the composition of the Chamber of Deputies appears to be not seriously changed by the result of the elections. The movement of M. BRIAND, to which President POINCARE was supposed to be favorable, and which was directed especially toward electoral reform as a means of raising the standard of public life in France, has made no considerable progress. A Government will have to be formed again of a combination of groups only distantly connected in spirit and aim, the number of groups will be even greater than before, perceptible gains have been made by the Socialists and the Royalists, who are working together, and anything like advance in orderly, economical, and political administration seems more remote than ever. The situation is not improved by the fact, noted by the correspondent of The World, that not one-half of the enrolled voters, even in the capital, went to the polls.

HOPE AND EXPERIENCE.

It is always sad when experience shatters hopes built upon beautiful theories which ought to be true. It is only a little while ago that we were depending upon irrigation, with the aid of unlimited Federal millions, to reduce the h. c. l. A beginning was made under chosen conditions in Colorado, and the sequel was testified to on Wednesday. Representative TAYLOR of Colorado asked Gov. AMMONS of Colorado whether the people of that State were in favor of "building more of those expensive ditches." The Governor replied: "We are not. We would like to have them close up and finish them, and we do not ask them to come back with another one." The committee was "amazed," supposing that the people of the Western States were strong supporters of the Administration's irrigation policy.

The trouble is not with the theory, but with the practice. There has been too much that was forced and impracticable. Hope prevailed over experience, and many cultivators undertook more than they were able financially to accomplish. There has been need of lessening the demands upon them, and there will be need of lessening the demand upon the Government to assist them beyond their capacity. Irrigation is not a barren ideality and a failure. It will succeed when it meets the wants of those for whom it is provided. The trouble is that it was provided by some people for other people, and that the supply exceeded the demand by those for whom the supply was provided without responsibility for results.

NEARING A DECISION.

It is reported that the Senate Canal Committee will lay the Tolls Exemption Repeal bill before the Senate today, and it is estimated that from two to three weeks will suffice for the debate in that body. It has seemed to be the purpose of Senator O'GORMAN to delay the report of his committee, and he has even been credited with an intention of prolonging debate to the verge of a filibuster. His experience in the open hearings on the bill in committee cannot have encouraged him in this direction. The weight of evidence and of expert and informed opinion has been decidedly in favor of repeal.

On the other hand, not only has the preponderance of testimony strongly inclined in committee to the side of repeal, but the evidence of popular sentiment has steadily been also in that direction. Especially it is to be noted that the question of the good faith of the nation, its obligations under treaty engagements, has taken a constantly firmer hold on the general public. The petty attempt to excite race prejudice, and to arouse resentment at the alleged purpose of Great Britain to influence the legislation of the Union, has failed miserably. In the light of historic evidence and in the light of the recent favorable and friendly spirit shown by the Government and the people of Great Britain in the troublesome situation as to Mexico, the notion that it is a good time to show hatred and jealousy of that country is as absurd as it is wicked.

Moreover, the events of the past few weeks since President WILSON appealed to the Congress to aid him in rehabilitating the good name of the country have made it very plain how precious an asset that good name can be. The evidence which he has given that he values highly the national reputation for frank honesty and will use all possible means to sustain it has not been without its influence in the adjustment proposed by the chief republics of South America. It is not too much to say that without that evidence any foreign nation might have hesitated to make the friendly offer which these republics have made. As to a matter of this sort, the subsidy hunters may rage and the protectionists imagine vain things, but the mass of honest and sensible Americans do not ignore it. In such a situation they stand instinctively by the President.

THE RAILWAY ISSUE TAKEN TO THE PEOPLE.

There are two ways of appealing to the people regarding the railway crisis. One is to satisfy the users of the railways with what is given for the money paid to the railways. The other way is to foster sound public opinion by proper appeal to the public judgment. Both methods are being followed by the New Haven Railway. Some commuters have agitated for lower fares by appealing to the lower rates on other railways, but the body of them would not accept the service provided by the lower rates. What commuter would accept a change to a ferry in return for the abandonment of the electric locomotives and the Grand Central Terminal? In all other respects the New Haven has met every reasonable expectation. It is trying to improve the freight service, which always has been efficient, and the general passenger service, which always has been as cheap as even the Granger States have dared to enact.

Mr. ELLIOTT'S appeal to the popular judgment is not confined to the conditions on his own road. Here is one passage from his statement to the stockholders' meeting which ratified the dissolution of the system:

> If Governmental authorities feel that a majority of the American people believe that aid should not be extended to the railroads probably such aid will not be rendered. Over 27,000 stockholders should express their opinions, for just a little help from the stockholders will make just the difference between success and failure for this company. One of the troubles is that the railroads are being chased around the yard, and you know that a hen chased about just to hear it squawk cannot lay eggs.

Mr. ELLIOTT is right. The politicians will stop chasing the railways whenever the people cease to find the squawking funny. These 27,000 stockholders are an influence in New England. In the country there must be 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 interested in the profit and loss of corporate capital. That is a larger body than ever voted for a Presidential candidate, and there are few Representatives or legislators who could hope for continuance in their careers against the united action of those suffering through present tendencies. It is true that many widows and orphans are among those chased around with the railways and the trusts. They are not voters, but they have influence with the Administration all the same, if they only will speak up and tell their sufferings through the suspension of interest and dividends.

GOV. GLYNN'S ECONOMY.

It is not to be doubted that Gov. GLYNN is a good business man. In vetoing fifty-five special bills that carried nearly $6,000,000 of appropriations, the greatest amount ever vetoed by any Governor, Mr. GLYNN is able to state that he has done this without crippling any department. Gov. SULZER signed special appropriation bills last year that totaled $8,000,000. Gov. GLYNN gave his approval to the spending of but $126,000 for special purposes.

A Governor who can save the State nearly $6,000,000 after one legislative session is worth more than his salary. His example will be felt by future Administrations and result in future savings. Especially this will be true of his vetoes of the reappropriation bills, amounting to $1,717,554. Great sums of money will not henceforth be kept lying idle for possible future needs of departments and institutions which have got opportunely of the Legislature more than they could spend legitimately during the current year. Where proper activities should be continued, Gov. GLYNN has allowed sufficient money to cover the year's expenses, and he has weeded out all local appropriations that were not needed by the State.

As a result a surplus from the State's revenues of $42,000,000 will be created this year above the expenditures estimated at $38,600,000. The imposition of a direct tax can be deferred to next year. Hereafter the people will be directly taxed for the great improvements in roads and canals undertaken by the State. These are extraordinary works. It is proper that the taxpayers should feel the tax directly in their building, since the feeling will enforce economy. The watchword of this Democratic Administration has been economy. Gov. GLYNN is fulfilling his promises.

THE REBELLION IN COLORADO.

The Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT was reported as preaching on Sunday in Manhattan upon the text of "ROCKEFELLER'S war." In Brooklyn the Rev. HOWARD MELISH from the pulpit "denounced the outrages against the miners." These are "sympathetic" utterances, and differ from the cold impartiality of those who place regard for law above sympathy with those who defy the law. Law is a universal rule of conduct, and should be effective upon all persons and protective of all property, especially upon that sort of property embraced in the phrase "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." There is no way of guaranteeing this property to one class and denying it to another.

There are those who think that "infamy" in Colorado consists in the fact that the militia are shooting workmen. It may be contended that there is something like infamy in the opposition of workmen to society and order. The militia are as impersonal and as impartial as the law. The militia cannot take sides or consider the merits of the controversy. The militia are the agents of society to maintain the principles upon which alone society is possible at present. Workmen with guns and bombs are guilty of the faults they attribute to capital. So long as there is killing there can be neither sympathy nor argument. The war proceeds in the manner selected by those who began the shooting. If Mr. ROCKEFELLER uses guns in support of the position that workmen shall not organize, he ought to be opposed. The same is true if the mine guards use their machine guns upon workmen "when they demand the rights of combination and "organization which capital has long "enjoyed." The use of cannon to "drive miners back to the mines" cannot be excused. On the other hand, if none of those things is true, those asserting them from the pulpit and in print are not assisting a settlement upon the merits.

Two things should be insisted upon at the present juncture. The Federal troops should be brought to Colorado in sufficient strength to quell a formidable rebellion against the State maintained by force and arms. Secondly, Gov. AMMONS should resist all appeals to call a special session of the Colorado Legislature to pass laws in the present excited state of popular feeling. Such legislation would be worse than useless.

Whether or not the heads of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company consent to the shutting down of the mines pending an "arbitration" of the question whether labor leaders may invade the State and unionize an army of contented workers by means of threats and murder, the duty of President WILSON is clear. The authority of a sovereign State is being defied. The State is unable to quell the insurrection. The presence of the Federal troops is needed.

THE REFUGEES AT GALVESTON.

The plight of the Americans driven out of Mexico and now assembled in a camp at Galveston, Texas, compels the sympathy of all their fellow-countrymen. It is not the time to reproach these refugees for not leaving Mexico sooner. All that most of them owned was tied up in that disturbed country. They are the victims of Mexican irresponsibility and brutality, and the failure of the United States Government to keep its promise to protect American life and property in Mexico. To be sure, they were warned from Washington more than once to leave, but the circumstances did not seem to warrant them in abandoning all their belongings, sacrificing the results of many years of labor. For thirty years, every inducement was held out to thrifty Americans to settle in Mexico, to invest their savings there, to help in the work undertaken by DIAZ to upbuild that country. Since the disastrous revolution began in 1910 they have been told again and again by the conflicting parties that protection would always be given to American residents.

More than 4,000 of these shockingly ill-treated compatriots of ours, men, women, and children, will be in Galveston before the week is out. The tales many of them have to tell of insult, robbery, intimidation, and torture must stir the blood of all who read them. But anger suffices nothing now. Succor for the refugees is the need of the hour. They have lost everything and at best a long time must elapse before they receive any indemnity. They need shelter, food, and clothing. To any formal appeal made in their behalf there should be a generous response.

THE WORK OF THE "FAKERS."

Newspaper readers cannot be too careful these days. Reports from Mexico, or supposedly from Mexico, are frequently misleading. The mere transmission of news dispatches from the centres of information has been very difficult of late. There is a great deal of jumping at conclusions in too many of the American newspapers. A just and earnest attempt has been made by the Washington Government to avoid hostilities, if they can be avoided with honor. The support of the people should not be withheld from the Administration in this trying hour. Therefore it is well to avoid being wrought up to patriotic passion by mistaken clamor. The truth is bad enough, but peace and mutual understanding between the countries are still possible, though it may not seem so to persons who have accustomed themselves to dwell on the fake horrors of the sensational press and base their judgment on false reports.

In view of the uncertain character of a great deal of war "news," the new regulations of the War Department touching correspondents in the field are interesting. Each accredited newspaper correspondent must deposit a certified check for $1,000, against which he may draw for supplies and equipment. He must provide a bond of $2,000 for good conduct, which in case of forfeiture may be transferred to a charity designated by the Secretary of War. Commissioned officers will act as censors with the army and at Washington. The licensed correspondent will have the status of a non-commissioned officer and will enjoy many privileges. It is not to be understood that the regulations are intended to hamper honest and competent newspaper men in the performance of their duty.

The value of this precaution must be tested by its operation, but we are afraid it will be ineffective in the suppression of many so-called dispatches which can be justly attributed to no discoverable correspondent. Readers of this newspaper scarcely need to be told that all reports which cannot be reasonably verified are zealously excluded from its columns, and there are many other newspapers as cautious. But there are plenty of exceptions, which scarcely need be specified.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Of Charity, Ancient and Modern.

In the address delivered by JACOB H. SCHIFF after the cornerstone of the new home for the Young Women's Hebrew Association had been laid, he spoke regretfully of the greater difficulty encountered in raising money for institutions like this one than for those designed to perform reparative and reformative services. As Mr. SCHIFF phrased the difference—"We invest millions in hospitals for the care and reconstruction of the human body, but we contribute only moderately, if not grudgingly, the much smaller sums needed for constructive work like this, which builds character and lays the basis for respectable and respected existence."

Through this sentence sounds the keynote of the new philanthropy, so different from the old. It also revealed the constant struggle forced upon the new philanthropists to teach people that help to self-help and independence is a better kind of charity than that which by doled-out alms relieves "distress" for the moment, but does nothing at all to cure it.

Of course human beings cannot be treated as LUTHER BURBANK treats his seedlings, letting the few of promise live and killing all the rest as not worth the room they occupy. The starving must be fed and the naked clothed, without too deep inquiry into the relation between these conditions and constitutional inefficiency. But making the sorry best of "defectives," when it stands alone, is a hopeless, because a perpetual, task, and timely prevention and protection, the tendency and intention of which are to make needless charity of the conventional kind, count for vastly more in the end.

Failure to realize this leads to the periodic outbursts of criticism against the expenses for "administration" incurred by what is called organized or scientific charity, and the resentment so often expressed on the discovery that money "given for the poor" has in considerable part been paid out for salaries to trained social workers. Unfortunately, guarding against future ills does not give the thrill of personal satisfaction that comes from the old-fashioned almsgiving, and there even are people who would regret the disappearance of the beggar, for the reason that with him would go a simple and easy means of "acquiring merit."

Mr. SCHIFF pleaded wisely for recognition of the greater as well as the smaller need, with a better estimate of relative values.

Postage on Books Too High.

Just how cheaply books should be carried by the Post Office is a debatable question, with common sense tending to the conclusion that they—like all other things—should not be carried at a loss either to the Government or to the carriers. The problem is complicated, however, by the fact that, for what have been held sound reasons, it is considered good policy and in the general public interest to impose upon certain sorts of mail matter a part of the cost incurred in transporting certain other sorts.

It would seem to be only right that books should be placed in a more or less favored "commodity class" by the postal authorities, if anything is, or rather as some things have been. Of course not all books make for edification, but no more do all newspapers and magazines, and in both cases the preponderance of effect from reading is probably good. Indeed, it is probably better for people to read books of pretty poor quality than none at all. Distinctly bad books, unquestionably harmful, are few; those either harmless or beneficial for one reason or another are innumerable.

Hence do the complaints we are receiving about the rates of book postage since the parcel post law went into effect seem to be justified. Cheap postage for books would facilitate their distribution and circulation, both highly desirable ends, if accepted estimates as to the value of literacy be sound, and who will doubt them? And even if books are not favored, there should be no discrimination against them, as compared with other objects of like weight and size. Such discrimination does exist, as several of our correspondents have pointed out, and while the postage rate for most things has been lowered of late, that on books has been appreciably raised by the new regulations.

If the Post Office Department spent less ingenuity in figuring out imaginary excesses of receipts over expenditures, it might confer a real boon on the country's readers of books—a large class, including many voters already and apparently likely before long to contain a good many more.

This Strike Was Soon Broken.

Our first feminine practitioner of the hunger strike seems to have lacked the stern determination of her British exemplars. Possibly her surrender after a fast so brief was due to a subconscious realization that her grievance against the law was not so very great after all—that its restrictions upon her saying about what she pleased were not of a severity really to justify carrying her resentment to the desperate length. On the other hand, she may have yielded because her jailers tried an expedient of which the English authorities seem not to have thought.

Instead of resorting to the abhorrent feeding tube, the more ingenious Americans—one suspects as the result of having a woman for Commissioner of Correction—first attacked the recalcitrant's resolution by putting a box of candy within her reach, and then, as the inevitable signs of weakening were seen, they completed the temptation by setting before the hungry girl some particularly appetizing food.

Anyhow, she ate, and so lost the chance to be a martyr.

There is suggestion in this for our troubled cousins across the sea, as it is probably much easier to refuse ordinary prison fare than chocolates and viands craftily adjusted to feminine taste.

FIGHTING AGAINST WAR.

It Should Be Done by Strengthening the Army and Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it was at a dinner given to some French and Italian naval officers in Cannes that the following statement was made. One of the Italian officers said in discussing the American Army: "America will never have an efficient army of real fighting men. America is a nation of business men." "Ah," replied a French officer, "but suppose they should make fighting a business."

Yes, if we only would make a business of promoting peace and fighting war, and that can only be done by the United States bringing her navy up to the position of being second to England and remaining so. We should have a standing army of 300,000 soldiers and realize that soldiering is a trade, and that you can't make an efficient soldier under seven years' training.

Do away with the army posts that were placed in the West during the early days of Indian warfare and place our troops on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts and along the Mexican border. Follow out the idea of the Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War; have Congress appropriate sufficient money so that every schoolboy may be taught to handle a rifle and shoot straight. We can very easily raise a volunteer army, but they are not of much use until they learn how to shoot straight. I think this was proved in the first battles of the civil war.

A stamp tax on checks and a graduated stamp tax on receipted bills would provide enough money. The American citizen does not know what it is to be taxed, or pay very little in comparison with the Frenchman or German. If every billboard and poster carried a 10-cent stamp tax we might have a few less unsightly pictures placed before our eyes. A good-sized budget, like a large navy, goes a long way in maintaining peace. So let us follow out the French naval officer's idea and make a business of fighting—but of fighting war.

T. M. FOOTE, JR.,
New York, April 26, 1914.

A Mother's Bravery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Most of us, not being sentimentalists, are inclined to look upon the more showy, superficial sort of bravery as greater than that which we can rather feel than see.

Take, for instance, the examples which have been brought to our notice during the last few days. Far be it from me to underestimate in the slightest degree the courage of our brave lads who fell in the battle at Vera Cruz. They showed themselves to be Americans in the fullest sense of the word; ready to give up the dearest possession of man—life. The order came, and they gladly, willingly went forward to death. The other kind of bravery of which I spoke is that of the little white-haired mother, who can greet the news of her son's death with a smile, and, albeit her voice wavers, can say, "I am glad my son died fighting for his country." Can you, dear readers, sitting with your sons safely beside you, imagine the awful anguish in that mother's heart to know that her boy, for whom she has striven and sacrificed herself, flesh of her flesh, blood of her blood, is—no, she cannot say "dead"—passed away, passed to a fairer, brighter, greener land than ever the one for which he gave up his life. LARRY.

New York, April 25, 1914.

Anglo-Saxon "Supremacy."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Frederick Adams Woods should remember that neither the Anglo-Saxon element (so called) nor any other element is benefited by boastful assertions by one of its supposed members, nor by derogatory references to other elements. He makes hardly an assertion quoted by you which could not be challenged. His statement that the population of the United States before the last century was wholly, or even mainly, Anglo-Saxon is unworthy of a schoolboy.

The English were the last people in Europe to succumb to civilization. They received civilization through the medium of Christianity, just like any other African tribe, and that Christianity was conveyed to them by Irish scholars. The Italians, who, being the latest immigrants, are presumably the least in the professor's estimation, from the mere point of achievement, can be shown to have left the English so far in the rear that they can hardly be seen. The Jews enjoyed a development of civilization and religion several thousand years before the English had ceased to be howling and naked savages. Go slow, my good professor.

ERNEST L. MacGWYER.
New York, April 26, 1914.

MAN'S FEMALE CRITICS.

Despite Their Kindly Efforts, He Does Not Seem to Improve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although the temperaments, aims, and motives of men have been studied for centuries by the wisest of our fellows we have thus far remained unsolved and patiently bide an introduction to ourselves. Several weeks ago, in the main reading room of the Fifth Avenue Public Library, one afternoon the writer made an approximate count of 240 males and fourteen females. When an attendant was asked for a possible explanation of the disparity of numbers between the sexes he gravely replied: "Why, the women know everything."

It has remained for a woman, before fashionable and curious audiences of her sex at paid admissions, on a dozen or so occasions, to reveal us to her full and indisputable knowledge, as also much more. It seems that we are devoid of all merit, seek no rational or virtuous lines of action, are despotic toward women, like Topsy we "are desprit wicked, and are glad of it," and hopelessly incorrigible. Through past ages we have been and for ages yet unborn we shall continue to be lassoed by kindly women with ardency of hope for reclamation or other good purposes.

As our mothers, they have earnestly sought to confirm the adage "as the twig is bent the tree is inclined," or, again, "train a child the way he should go and he will not depart from it"; but our innate perversity foils their efforts at our culture. We men all admit and deplore it, and are bewildered in contemplation of the solemn fact that the daughters and sisters of graceless men, although so vastly superior, should continue to tuck their arms through ours and in our pockets for warmth, protection, and sustenance. There seems but one way for women to relieve themselves of man, the world's evil. Let him be ostracised completely and in a century he will cease, and then—Adamless Eden and— MILLENNIUM.

New York, April 25, 1914.

SENSIBLE MEN'S CLOTHES.

Time to Rebel Against the Tyranny of the Summer Coat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been said and written by mere men about the follies and foibles of feminine clothes, but, in my opinion, that is a subject on which the "lord of creation" should sing mighty small. Madame's hat may be astounding in size, shape and scenic effect, but at least it does not cause baldness, as do many of the most popular styles of masculine headgear. From the standpoint of health, feminine costumes are far from perfect, but what shall we say of the clothes in which civilized and perspiring man swaddles himself? It is said that a man can become accustomed to anything, and the proof of this statement is to be found in the fact that he can wear the clothes he does without complaint. As a physical trainer, I spend most of my time in a "gym" suit or a costume composed of a flannel shirt, loose trousers, and comfortable shoes. After knowing the freedom of such garb, it is little less than torture for me to wear "civilized" clothes.

Now that Summer is coming, it would be well if men would resolve to put away their coats and organize themselves into a league to defy custom, convention, and the tyranny of the tailor and demand, as free and independent American citizens, the right to be comfortable in theatres, restaurants, and other places of amusement and refreshment from which coatless masculinity is now barred. Women don't have to wear coats in such places—are not we men as good as women? We'll have to admit, however, that of late years the fair sex has manifested more sense on the clothing question, by discarding surplus swaddling, than has man. Of course, the tight skirt isn't very sensible, and merits the withering wit of The Dartmouth Jack-o'-Lantern in "The Charge of the Tight Brigade":

'Arf a hinch, 'arf a hinch,
'Arf a hinch honward,
'Ampered be 'obble skirts,
'Opped the "400."

MAC LEVY.
Babylon, N. Y., April 25, 1914.

A WOMAN'S WARDROBE.

Will $150 a Year Supply Her with Needed Clothes?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am interested in dress allowance as part of a division of income. May I then ask some questions in regard to some items of dress allowance as tabulated in Friday's TIMES by Miss Causeret? I am a thorough believer in a budget for money to be spent, but I feel that $150 as a yearly estimate for an entire new wardrobe is much too low. It gives men an exaggerated idea of what their wives and daughters may do with a stated amount for clothes; they expect a neat, if not stylish, appearance on little. A teacher of limited income shows me accounts in which it took $195, with a wardrobe to make over, to take her through a year. She is not extravagant and does most of her own sewing, including the making of her undergarments.

In Miss Causeret's accounts the item of "underwear" does not include apparently nightgowns, kimono, bathrobe. As these are essential garments, they must be included in "sundries" at the expense of shoe repairing, handkerchiefs, gloves. Neat gloves and shoes are necessary for business or school, and should not be sacrificed for anything.

Can one buy ready-made shirts, drawers, corset covers for $1 per set, and if so where? We should like to know. When one goes through the Summer with two white petticoats, does one present an X-ray appearance, or go to bed while the skirts are laundered?

Is one Winter coat without furs or a sweater adequate for this climate? Winters in New York are quite as cold at times as Winters in Albany.

The young lady who can have a silk or wool afternoon gown for $3 must have a nunlike taste for simple gowns without any trimmings and an utter lack of knowledge of textiles.

Does the apron to keep one serge house gown for morning come from the "sundry" item? That particular item seems to be overcrowded, and made to do what in reality $20 should do. COLLEGE STUDENT.

Albany, N. Y., April 26, 1914.

Widow's Struggle to Keep a Home.

At the time of her husband's tragic death from drowning, the mother of five children had a little saved, as the man had been well liked by his employers and had been steadily employed as a laborer. Her friends came loyally to her assistance, and so she managed to meet her expenses through the first nine months of her widowhood. Then she asked help, for she was determined to keep the children together under her own care. Three of them—two girls, 10 and 9, and a boy 7 years old—go to school, and their mother makes a good home for all. There are relatives who can give her clothing, and she herself earns from $2 to $3 a week by doing odd jobs for her neighbors, in addition to meeting half the rent by working as a janitress. She has a friend as a lodger who pays $5 a month. The Charity Organization Society asks for $100 with which to pay the balance of her rent and give her $2 a week additional during the next six months.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES: "C. E. P.," $1; William Messer, $1; Herbert C. Pell, $10; "Cash," $2; "Cash," 50 cents; Samuel Auchonuty Tucker, $25; "E. A. R.," $1; "G. J. C.," $1; "F. N. W.," $2; Henry W. Wheeler, $5; "Cash," $1; Mrs. Payson Merrill, $5; Charles T. Olmsted, $5; F. H. Gray, $5; Miss Lena Briant, $2; "A. C.," $5; "Cash," $1; P. B. Heilner, $5; "A Sincere Sympathizer," $1; Miss S. B. Floyd, $1; Mrs. James R. McKee, $5; C. H. Ruhl, $5; Sam Simon, $2; "X. Y. Z.," $3; "Cash," $1; "H. B. J.," $1; Joseph L. Geismar, $1.

WESTCHESTER COMMUTERS.

Should Not Grudge Higher Fares in View of Good Service.

Poor Westchester County! According to its champion, George L. Carlisle, whose list of grievances you printed on the 14th, if the old commuter rates are not restored, and if the 5 per cent. advance in freight rates (very much needed) should happen to be granted, this good old county will go to the "demnition bowwows" or to some other equally objectionable place.

Let me say right here that I do not own any stock in the New Haven Railroad Company. I wish I was able to. It ought to be good stuff to buy just now. I have no acquaintance with any of its officials by whom it might be charged that my opinions could be influenced.

To me the commutation rates appear to be reasonable, even though they may be higher than the rates of some of the other roads.

In commutation tickets the rule of quality ought to apply as in anything else.

Let Mr. Carlisle and others who are growling because they have to pay a few cents more per month than they used to consider what they get for their money as compared with commuters on some of the other roads.

Here are a few of the advantages we enjoy. An electrified road, with very little dust and no smoke or cinders to damage eyes and ruin clothes; a service perhaps not equaled on any other system; trains every few minutes night and morning; a magnificent station in New York, with accommodations surpassed nowhere, and polite employes.

No matter what the road has been, we are only interested in what it is now under new, and let us hope more efficient, management than ever before.

The little extra we pay does not hurt us and is of great benefit to the road. What would we do without it? Our land held now at almost fabulous rates wouldn't be worth as many cents per foot or per acre as it is now worth dollars but for the New Haven Railroad.

Why not let us be fair in the face of increasing expenses for equipment and fresh demands on the part of employes?

Give the new management a chance. If they can raise the money they will give us steel cars by and by and many other things.

M. T. RICHARDSON.
New Rochelle, N. Y., April 15, 1914.

New York's First Printer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find an interesting article in THE TIMES in reference to early newspapers in New York City, and mention is made of the tablet on the Cotton Exchange Building in Hanover Square that marks the site on which the first New York newspaper was produced. It might be interesting to some of your readers to know that a short distance away, at 81 Pearl Street, is another tablet that marks the site upon which printing was first done in New York City, the year being 1693. William Bradford came to New York from Philadelphia and was made public printer of this district. His first office was located at the site indicated by the tablet at 81 Pearl Street, and later, in 1725, when his office was at the site indicated by the tablet in Hanover Square he issued the first New York newspaper.

It might also be of interest, in view of the fact that the American Army may soon be in the Mexican capital, to recall that printing in the New World was first produced in the City of Mexico by John Cromberger, or his agent, Pablos, between 1536 and 1540. The first printing press in North America was set up in Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., in 1638. EDMUND G. GRESS.

Associate Editor The American Printer.
New York, April 25, 1914.

Light for the Blind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appeal in THE TIMES made by Joseph H. Choate on behalf of the blind should find a responsive echo in every section of the community. There cannot be an object of greater pathos than a blind person struggling in the darkness. Thanks to the ministrations of the New York Association for the Blind, the sad conditions of the afflicted have been considerably ameliorated, and there are even cases of blindness which, through the instrumentality of the association, have been found to be only temporary. The money asked for by Mr. Choate should be immediately subscribed, and no section of the people of New York should be kept in ignorance of the great work performed by the Lighthouse Clinic.

Strange that so little should be known of the noblest kind of charity in such a city as ours, in which every kind of well-doing is appreciated! I am glad to understand that a committee of one hundred is in course of formation to bring the claims of the institution before the people. Every man and woman should give according to his or her means.

LUX IN TENEBRIS.
New York, April 27, 1914.

Lonely College Graduates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the correspondence in THE TIMES following the suggestion of "Yale '08" that a social club be formed of college graduates, men and women. Might I make a suggestion bearing on the above? There are in this city many graduates of English universities who experience exactly the same feelings of isolation and loneliness that characterize your correspondents and who would be delighted at the opportunity of meeting their American prototypes on some common ground.

There is no doubt that a club such as the one proposed would fill a great blank in the lives of many men and women who have for various reasons lost the companionship of old chums, and who now, saddled with the responsibilities of earning their livelihood, would gladly welcome an atmosphere that would bring back to them some of the joyous memories of 'Varsity days and enable them once more to be part of a community such as nothing but the college spirit can engender. B. N. G.

New York, April 27, 1914.

Bad Taste In Modern Homes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has your correspondent Tom Fleming, whose letter appeared recently in THE TIMES, ever been inside a "modern apartment"? He omits the principal articles of modern art furniture, viz.: the ghastly, yawning music box funnel (creation of Satan himself) and the near-silver chewing gum set, which the advertisements assure us "add tone to the homes of the real aristocracy!"

If Col. Lampson has gone to the Mexican mix-up I would like to add his copyright word "What?" to the foregoing.

New York, April 25, 1914. OBSERVER.

THE MOTHER.

She read the lines with dry eyes burning bright;
Another woman's son was lying dead.
So young! the paper said.
She thought of how his mother grieved to-night.

The vivid color of the Gulf she knew—
Water and sky clear like chalcedony.
It must be strange to see
Death hurtling through the sunshine and the blue!

"Her son is dead," she said. "Alas for me!
I may not stand before the world in pride
Because my son has died,
Steadfast and fearless for the world to see."

She thought of wounds that tear and kill. She said:
"Ah! happy is that mother who is proud
And speaks her grief aloud,
And may look unashamed upon her dead!"

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

DR. PARK MADE DEAN BY N. Y. U. COUNCIL

Noted Investigator Named for Medical College Office Made Vacant by Le Fevre's Death.

17 YEARS IN THE FACULTY

Fine Record In Department of Health — Medical Examiner In Hygiene for State.

Dr. William Hallock Park, professor of bacteriology and hygiene in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, was unanimously elected dean of the college yesterday afternoon by the Council of New York University, which met in the University Building in Washington Square. Dr. Park will succeed in office Dr. Egbert Le Fevre, who died in this city on March 30.

The council was prompted to choose Dr. Park by his long association with the medical college and his high standing as a physician in the research field. He has been on the college's medical Faculty and Director of the Research Laboratory of the New York City Health Department since 1897. Also, he has been medical examiner in hygiene of the New York State Department of Education since 1900. In all of these positions Dr. Park has constantly added to his reputation.

Several days ago, when the council was considering the election of Dr. Park, Dr. William H. Welch of the Johns Hopkins University Medical College wrote his approval of Dr. Park to Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University. He said:

"I have the highest opinion of Dr. Park as a man and an investigator, and I am convinced that your medical college would be extremely fortunate to secure him as dean. He is in the front rank as an authority in bacteriology and hygiene, and I should expect him to administer the affairs which would fall to him as dean with conspicuous success."

Dr. George Alexander, President of the council, has known Dr. Park since 1884. After the election yesterday he said:

"I regard Dr. Park as possessing a personality peculiarly adapted to deal with individual students."

Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute said last night that the council had made an admirable choice.

Dr. Park was born in New York Dec. 30, 1863. He obtained his B. A. degree from the College of the City of New York in 1883 and his M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University two years later. He went abroad in 1889 and studied at the University of Vienna for one year. In 1910 Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him.

Dr. Park first attracted public attention when in the Department of Health under Commissioner Lederle. In 1911 he obtained a patent for a milk-purifying device.

Dr. Park is a member of the Association of American Physicians and of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists. He also belongs to the Century and University Clubs. He is unmarried and lives at 315 West Seventy-sixth Street.

THE FREE TOLLS PLANK.

Baltimore Delegates Had No Authority to Adopt It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many Senators and Representatives appeal to the plank in the Baltimore platform favoring the exemption of our coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls for the use of the Panama Canal as a justification for their opposition to the Repeal bill, though recent developments indicate that the plank received no serious consideration at the hands of the delegates, and that its presence even was unknown to most of them. But aside from this consideration, it seems to me that the correct view to take of that plank is that it is not binding, because in adopting it the convention assumed powers not delegated to it by the voters at the convention elections.

The primary function of these delegates, as recognized both by long custom and recent statutes, was to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President. Custom has sanctioned a declaration of party principles, but only of accepted party principles. It has never been contemplated that a convention should itself advance new policies, never authorized by the party in any of the customary methods of creating new issues. The voters never had in mind the attitude of the party towards this question in selecting delegates—they never gave those delegates a mandate to adopt resolutions which are in direct contravention of long-established Democratic policy. The adoption of the exemption clause by Congress was the act of the Republican Party—not of the Democratic. For a Democratic Convention to arrogate to itself the right to proclaim the adherence of the party to such a doctrine, and to pledge its support for its mainten

CANON CHASE WEDS MISS F. L. JACKSON

Rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, Married to a School Teacher in His Church.

REV. DR. DOWNEY OFFICIATES

Bridegroom's Son an Usher and His Brother the Best Man—The Bride's Attendants.

The marriage of Miss Fannie Louise Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson, to Canon William Sheafe Chase was solemnized last evening in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Canon Chase has been rector of Christ Church, Bedford Avenue, the largest church in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, since 1905. It was formerly the parish of the Rev. Dr. James Henry Darlington, now Bishop of Harrisburg, Penn.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Downey, formerly pastor of St. John's Church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Robert Moses, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral at Garden City, and the Rev. Dr. Robert M. Moore. There was an informal reception for the members of the congregation in the church parlors, and later there was a supper at the Hanover Club for the relatives.

The bride's brother, Edward Everett Jackson, gave her in marriage. Her gown was of ivory satin, cut with a full court train, and trimmed with pearls and Princess lace. Her veil also was of Princess lace, and her only ornament was a heavy gold cross. She carried a shower of bride roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Lillie Frances Anderson acted as maid of honor in a gown of shell pink pussy willow taffeta and shadow lace trimmed with blue maline. The bridesmaids were the Misses De Etta M. Wildes and Isabel Eastmond. They appeared in pale blue taffeta, and, like Miss Anderson, carried Enchantress carnations.

Canon Chase was a widower. His only son, Newton Gladding Chase, acted as an usher. The best man was James Tanner Chase, a brother of the bridegroom, and the other ushers were John M. Evans, Winthrop M. Tuttle, Kenneth C. Wilson, Oscar M. Reed, the Rev. Reginald Heber Scott, Frederick C. Bowman, the Rev. John Edward Gerstenberg, Ward Melville, and Bradford Downey.

Canon Chase was born in Amboy, Ill., in January, 1858, and is a graduate of Brown University. His mother, Mrs. Harriet F. P. Chase, lives at Woonsocket, R. I. In August, 1912, his engagement to Miss Rowena Saxe Keyes of Brooklyn, a school teacher, was announced, but was broken within a month of the date fixed for the wedding, owing to the continued ill-health of Miss Keyes. Canon Chase, while is a school teacher, and is 32 years old.

MISS BUTLER'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Maitland Dwight on May 26.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Lydia Coit Butler, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, and Maitland Dwight, the son of the Rev. Franklin B. Dwight and Mrs. Dwight of The Holt, Convent, Morristown, N. J., have been completed. As previously mentioned, the wedding will take place on Tuesday, May 26, in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin will officiate, and a small reception will follow at the Butler residence, 30 East Seventy-second Street. The invitations will not be sent out until next week.

Miss Louise Tracy Butler is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Elaine van Dyke, daughter of the Rev. Henry van Dyke, of Princeton, Miss Mary Paul of Philadelphia, and the Misses Helen Hyde, Dorothy Dennis, Dorothy Cramp, and Alice Dickson.

Mr. Dwight will have Julian Thompson of New York as his best man, and the ushers selected are Beverly Ober of Baltimore, Andrew Munroe of Philadelphia, James M. Schoonmaker, Jr., of Pittsburgh, and Cortland Handy, Lemuel Skidmore, Francis R. Larkin, who married Miss Bessie F. Yoakum; Le Roy K. Howe, and Lyman C. Butler of New York, the latter being a brother of the bride.

Miss Butler is a great-granddaughter of Benjamin F. Butler and a granddaughter of the late William Allen Butler. She made her début two years ago.

MR. AND MRS. WATROUS HOSTS

Artists Give a Dance for 200 Friends at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Watrous of 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, the artists, gave last night a dance at the Plaza for 200 of their friends. There was also auction bridge, with silver cups as prizes, for those who wished to play cards.

The dance was in the Rose ballroom, on the main floor, and Mrs. Watrous had receiving with her Mrs. Lorenzo Daniels, it being also Mrs. Daniels's wedding anniversary.

One of the features of the entertainment was a serpentine dance, wires being run from one end of the room to the other, over which serpentine confetti was thrown and dance partners selected in that way. Calcium lights were thrown on the dancers, and prizes were awarded to three dancers, who did not know they were in competition until it was all over and the prizes were given.

The supper was served in the main dining room after midnight, the signal to adjourn being the Lohengrin Wedding March. Mrs. Watrous's table was in the centre of the dining room, and seated four. It was decorated with white flowers and shades, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniels sat with the host and hostess. The tables were decorated with pink flowers and shades. Mrs. Watrous's mother, Mrs. Snowden Nichols of Buffalo, N. Y., was the guest of honor.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Jabish Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herter, Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor, Miss Ivy Troutman, Mrs. John C. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mott Warner, and Mr. and Mrs. John Watkins.

Late Supper—Dry Tongue Next Morning

Too much rich food—late hours, and unless something is done, the next morning you are unfit for business. There is nothing like Hercules Water to clean out 24 feet of outraged intestines. This fine natural water comes from Hungary and is the most perfect aperient water for the morning after the night before. Ask for Hercules Water—your druggist will have it. Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York.

IT LIFTS HERCULES WATER THE LOAD
IT LIFTS THE LOAD

WEDDED AT THE BILTMORE.

Miss Clara Buttenweiser Married to Albert B. Unger by Rev. Dr. Mendes.

The wedding of Miss Clara Buttenweiser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Buttenweiser, to Albert Blogg Unger, son of Henry W. Unger and Mrs. Unger of this city, took place at 6 o'clock last evening at the Hotel Biltmore. The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes officiated. As the bridal procession entered, Mme. Kalich sang "Where Thou Dwellest, I will Dwell."

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white moire and uncut velvet trimmed with rose point lace, and a court train of silver cloth fell from the shoulders. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Florence Buttenweiser was her sister's maid of honor. She wore pale blue brocaded moire trimmed with silver lace and carried purple orchids and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were the Misses Sophie Hyams, Stella Schwarz, Mathilde Steinfeld, and Jeannette Van Raalte. They appeared in gowns of pink taffeta and net and carried lilacs and tea roses.

Mr. Unger had as best man his brother, Herbert Unger. The ushers were Newman Levy, Charles Mayer, M. Bernard Scheyer, and Charles A. Strauss.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mr. and Mrs. Max Borg, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Cowen, Mrs. J. Klingenstein, Mr. and Mrs. William Korn, Justice and Mrs. Waunhope Lynn, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. H. Snowden Marshall, Mrs. H. Pereira Mendes, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Peyser, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rubinger, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sanger, Isaac Sanger, Dr. and Mrs. Edward W. Stitt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Unger, Mr. and Mrs. William Unger, Isaac Ullman, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Weil, Samuel Weil, Mr. and Mrs. William Wetstein, Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, John Manning Battle, Harold Content, Benno Falk, Raymond Sarfaty, Dr. D. De Sola Pool, Millard Schroeder, Jerome Steiner, Edward F. Unger, Winifred Watson and Roger Wood, and the Misses Julia Foys, Rita Grüenstein, Ruth Goodfriend, Consuelo Honigsberger, Bessie Levy, Tessie Mayer, and Emma Unger.

ASTOR WEDDING PRIVATE.

Few to Witness Ceremony in Huntington Home on Thursday.

The wedding of Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington and Vincent Astor is to take place on Thursday, the day originally set. Mr. Astor, who has been seriously ill at Hopeland House, the Staatsburg (N. Y.) country home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, parents of his fiancée, is now on the way to recovery. He has been up and around the house for several days, and the present plans will not be changed unless he has a setback, which is hardly likely now.

The ceremony will be performed at about 12:30 o'clock at Hopeland House by the Rev. Charles H. Duncan, rector of St. Margaret's Church at Staatsburg, where the wedding was to have been celebrated if Mr. Astor had not been taken ill. Miss Alice Huntington will be her sister's only attendant, and Hermann Oelrichs is to serve as best man.

The wedding is to be celebrated in the very simplest form, with only the immediate relatives and a few friends from the neighboring estates present. Owing to Mr. Astor's illness, every effort will be made to insure quiet and privacy, and only those who have been invited will be allowed to enter the grounds of the Huntington estate while the wedding is in progress.

Mr. Astor has not made any plans for the immediate future, and it is probable that he will decide to remain for some days in the vicinity of Staatsburg, perhaps at his estate at Rhinecliff, until his health is fully restored.

MRS. MANNING WEDS TO-DAY.

Her Marriage to J. A. Topping to be Held in St. Thomas's Chapel.

The marriage of John A. Topping, who resides at the Plaza, and Mrs. Louise Manning of 701 Madison Avenue, widow of Richard F. Manning of this city, will be celebrated at noon to-day in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church.

Mr. Topping is a widower, his first wife having died in December, 1912, and is 53 years old. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. His son, Henry J. Topping, who maried Miss Rhea H. Reid, the daughter of Daniel G. Reid, the banker, and who lives at 563 Park Avenue, is at present in Europe. W. B. Topping, another son, who lives in Philadelphia, will serve as his best man.

Mrs. Manning's first husband was formerly of the firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore. She is the daughter of Seth W. Johnson, a retired merchant of this city, and is 39 years of age.

The couple will spend the Summer at Mr. Topping's country place in Greenwich, Conn.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Two Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

MAURETANIA (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Arbuthnot, Miss C. E. M. Arbuthnot, Mrs. D. B. Barnum, Mrs. H. L. Bayles, Mrs. J. Bookman, Theodore Butler, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Coats, Miss Mabel Coats, Miss Elizabeth Coats, Mrs. F. L. Crocker, Sir Bache Cunard, Lord Delaware, Eugene De Pois, John Dewar, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Duveen, Mrs. H. M. Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Francis, Mrs. R. Gambrill, Basil Gill, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Guiness, Sir Robert and Lady Hadfield, Mr. and Mrs. L. Harding, Miss Mary Heffman, Miss Marie Illington, A. N. S. Jackson, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, George A. Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. Alex B. Legare, Prof. Alex. R. C. Leith, Mrs. Craige Lippincott, Duchess of Manchester, Cyril Maude, Miss Maude, Mrs. C. H. Mellen, Capt. the Hon. Montague Parker, Sir Robert W. Perks, R. M. M. Perks, Mrs. R. L. Stevens, Mrs. A. Phelps Stokes, J. B. Thomas, Mrs. E. G. Tinker, Countess de Langier Villars, Miss E. H. Warner, Mrs. John Wells, Egerton L. Winthrop, Miss Haidee Wright, and William P. Walker.

POTSDAM (Rotterdam)—R. T. Barr, Mrs. M. Beebe, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Van den Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Franz Cramer, Dr. and Mrs. N. H. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Henry George, Jr., Preston B. Keith, Dr. and Mrs. H. M. King, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Nelson, Mrs. C. Ernest Perkins, Prof. Carl Ritter, Mrs. E. O. Walter, and Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Westerman.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

NIEUW AMSTERDAM (Rotterdam)—Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Balfour, Miss Z. A. Barker, Mrs. J. Barr, Dr. and Mrs. A. Bloome, Mrs. S. H. Bradley, the Rev. Samuel Callen, D. D.; E. S. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, Walter Devereux, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Downs, the Rev. D. J. Dunn, Mrs. C. P. Eaton, Mrs. L. P. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. James, J. P. F. Pool, the Rev. F. J. Ryan, Col. and Mrs. Henry W. Sackett, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Warner, and the Rev. R. S. Williams.

MINNEAPOLIS (London)—Mr. and Mrs. George Allan, Mr. and Mrs. M. Atkinson, C. E. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Cooper, Mrs. Havelock Ellis, Miss E. Korwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Sheridan, R. W. Stewart, Miss C. M. Vaughan, Miss A. M. Wright, and Mrs. K. M. Yarrow.

CALEDONIA (Glasgow)—Mrs. W. F. G. Anderson, W. H. Barrow, Miss E. A. S. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cook, W. B. Van Leer, Miss Agnes Miller, C. H. Smith, H. A. O. Speers, and Adam O. Mackay.

Amateurs to Act "The Girls of '76."

"The Girls of '76" will be given by society amateurs in the Aerial Theatre, atop the New Amsterdam Theatre, on next Saturday evening, in aid of the New York Association for the Blind. The play was written by Miss Dora Shoemaker, and portrays home life during the revolutionary war. One scene is laid in Philadelphia and the other in Trenton, N. J. The girls will dance the minuet, and there will also be minstrel dancing.

Miss Winifred Holt, Miss Harriet Glover, and Mrs. Lewis Woodruff will occupy a box with Mrs. Gardner, Miss Eltinge, and Miss Mashland of the Gardner School, under whose auspices the play is being given.

GERMAN PLAYERS IN GREEK TRAGEDY

The "Oedipus" of Sophocles Impressively Given by the Irving Place Company.

CHRISTIANS AS THE KING

His Own Performance and This Work of His Direction Finely Crown German Theatre's Season.

KOENIG OEDIPUS, a tragedy, by Sophocles. German version by Adolf Wilbrandt. Given by the Irving Place Theatre Company at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Oedipus	Rudolf Christians
Iokaste	Agathe Barsescu
Kreon	Otto Stoecker
Teiresias	Heinrich Marlow
Der Oberpriester des Zeus	Ernst Robert
Erster Burger	Ernst Holznagel
Zweiter Burger	Willy Wahl
Dritter Burger	Paul Dietz
Ein Bote	Heinrich Matthaes
Ein Hirte	Christian Rub
Ein Diener	Rudolf Alcher
Ismene	Iffi Engel
Antigone	Cenzi Goetzer

A crowd of such proportions as Caruso draws to the Metropolitan Opera House filled that huge auditorium last evening when, to mark the close of the season for the Irving Place company, the German players gave upon the larger stage the "Oedipus" of Sophocles. So marked, their unusually successful season came to a fitting end, and last night was a triumph for Rudolph Christians in his double rôle of director-player. This German presentation of the Greek tragedy had dignity and beauty, while to the part of the suffering Theban King, Mr. Christians brought with full effect his fine presence, his superb voice, and his great ability.

He elected to break the course of the tragedy into two acts, the first one ending when the realization comes to Oedipus that it was he who years before had slain Laius as he rode along the sacred ways to Delphi. And in order that the performance of the play might fall more easily within the limits of a New York evening the chorus of the old tragedy was largely omitted. Where represented at all to mark the rhythm of the story, its part was played, as in the text of Adolf Wilbrandt, by three Elders of Thebes, who spoke the lines to the sighing accompaniment of the suppliants, caught up from time to time by strains from the orchestra.

There was no attempt to reproduce here the conditions of the ancient theatre. The setting was modern, the play staged before a Doric palace, the slanting sunlight throwing the shadows of its fluted columns against the wall. Beyond one saw a glimpse of cloudless sky and the outline of distant Boeotian mountains. The point of this home of Oedipus and on its broad stone steps the tragedy was unfolded before the eyes of the plague-ridden folk of Thebes. These people of Thebes—played by lesser members of the company, together with the students of Columbia University"—were massed on either side of the entrance, and with the dull reds and greens and blues of their costumes lent color to the picture.

With such a setting Mr. Christians played the part of Oedipus, that King of Thebes who, all unwitting, struggles in the toils of a malignant fate and in the end is overtaken and crushed by errors long gone by and crimes whose black significance he never knew. He played with power, with resonance of speech and with a fine economy of detail that befitted both the sombre grandeur of the tragedy and the vast spaces of the playhouse in which this production was staged.

The shattering first revelation which led up to the close of the first act was met with emotion of a violence that was physical; thereafter each revelation found him calmer with the calmness of a growing despair. When he came to the examination of the trembling shepherd, which yielded the certainty of his final horror, his manner had become dogged, his voice low and even. The break came when, with arms flung up, he wheeled about and lifted his voice in the lines:

"Klar, klar ist alles! Zeus, ich weiss' genug!"

There was a shuddering parting of the awe-struck crowd, the sound of thunder, a sudden veiling of the sun, a rumbling of music as with the finish of his lament he walked up the steps through the columns, and passed on out of sight. Mr. Christians realized the heroic figure of Oedipus, the King.

The Jocasta was Mme. Barsescu. In her performance she finely embodied the royal queen sheltering woman of the tragedy. She was superb in one silent moment when the full realization came to her with the words let slip all unconsciously by the messenger from Corinth. You heard the speech as the bearer of the tidings talked with Oedipus. Between them and the house were the suppliants and the elders.

Beyond them and above on the steps stood Jocasta, mounting wearily when the significant words reached her ears and she knew that the tragedy was upon her. There was no sound from her, but the swift movement of the arm as she flung her veil across her face. Then her hands were lifted in an instant of trembling supplication before she turned and walked unsteadily across the threshold. This pantomime was dramatic poetry.

The adequacy of the entire cast spoke volumes for the stock company in Irving Place. Mr. Marlowe was the Teiresias. Mr. Alcher was admirable as the servant who brings from within the story of Jocasta's death and the self-inflicted blindness of Oepidus.

The material of the "Oedipus" as it was used by Sophocles became a story of the blood-guilt and where it reaches back into the dateless centuries of Greece, it touches upon patriarchal pieities that we can understand to-day. The tragedy has had many presentations in recent years. It was given at the Irving Place Theatre in the late Summer of 1911, not in German but in English, with John E. Kellerd as Oedipus.

It has been given at various universities in this country, but its most important performance in recent times was the one given by Prof. Reinhardt in Berlin more than two years ago, a season when the plays of Sophocles were the talk of every gathering and when three of them were being played in Berlin at one time. The Reinhardt version was based upon another text, but the version of "Oedipus in Kolonos," which was played at that time was by Adolf Wilbrandt, who wrote for the German stage the text that was used last night.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

On the special Patriotic Night at the Winter Garden Thursday the upper tier boxes will be decorated by the League of Peace. The emblems employed will represent the various nations, the American flag having been supplied by Andrew Carnegie, President of the New York Peace Society.

Carroll Johnson and twenty-four minstrel men have been engaged by George R. Webb, the inventor of Webb's "Electrical Picture," for a minstrel programme, which will be seen at the Fulton Theatre, beginning next Monday evening.

Mary Lawton, who appeared at the Little Theatre in Bernard Shaw's "The Philanderer," sails for Europe to-day on the Mauretania.

A new scheme of presenting vaudeville will be tried by William Hammerstein at the Victoria Theatre next week under the heading of "Three-Ring Vaudeville." He will present in spots three acts simultaneously, a singing comedienne, a team of comedy acrobats, and a posing cat.

Cowboys and cowgirls of the 101 Ranch Wild West show will parade from the Garden to Grace Church Thursday morning, where the rector, the Rev. J. C. Slattery, will conduct a special service. Communion will be given to a class which includes three Indians, who have attended Episcopal services since the arrival of the Wild West at the Garden.

Cecelia Wright, known as the "adopted daughter of the American Navy," has been engaged to sing an important role in the forthcoming production of the Ziegfeld "Follies."

The one hundredth performance of "The Midnight Girl" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre will be celebrated next Monday evening, when specially designed souvenirs will be distributed.

Blanche Ring has closed her season, which opened last August in "When Claudia Smiles," and yesterday reached New York after an automobile trip through New England. She leaves to-morrow for French Lick Springs, and will then spend the Summer at her home, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Frederic McKay, Miss Ring's manager, has booked Miss Ring for a second season in "When Claudia Smiles," opening in September and extending to San Francisco and New Orleans.

FOUR ONE-ACT PLAYS

Given to Demonstrate Character Work by Several Players.

With the United Theatrical Association given on the programme as the patron of the occasion, four one-act plays were presented for one performance yesterday afternoon at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. The entertainment was planned with an eye to providing several players with chances to show their ability in character rôles.

The four plays were "Lonesome Like," by Harold Brighouse; "The Last Toast," by the Rev. Forbes-Phillips; "Uncle Sam's Money," by I. K. Friedman, and "The Worth of a Man," by Mrs. Vere Campbell. Of these the first was the most interesting—a Lancashire story of a slow-witted, village youth in search of some one to fill the place left vacant in his home by his mother's death. He is after some one who could scold him as she used to scold him, and his search is rewarded by an old, sharp-tongued, crippled woman of the village, whom he finds in the shadow of the poor-house.

Whitford Kane, who acted here during the notably brief run of "The Drone" and was later seen on the road in "Hindle Wakes," appeared to advantage yesterday as the Lancaster youth. "Lonesome Like" was given last year as one of several one-act plays presented at the Fine Arts Theatre in Chicago.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

Grace La Rue, who is soon to return to England, where she has been playing for several years, made her reappearance in vaudeville in this country yesterday afternoon at the Palace Theatre. Others on the bill at the theatre this week are Joan Sawyer and John Jarrott; Bickel and Watson; Coleman's Lifelike Ball Player, a mechanical contrivance which depicts the progress of a baseball game; Hermine Shone and company in a new playlet by Edgar Allan Woolf, entitled "The Last of the Quakers"; Billy Gould and Belle Ashlyn; Paul Conchas in exhibitions of muscular development; Conlin, Steele, and Carr in "Follies of Vaudeville," and the Turners, acrobatic roller skaters.

Keith's Alhambra Theatre features Bertha Kalich, the dramatic star, this week in the epilogue to "Mariana," by Jose Echagaray. Other acts here include Nellie V. Nichols, the songstress comedienne; Stepp, Goodrich, and King in comedy, music, and song; Gus Edwards's Matinee Girls, with Will J. Ward and company; George McKay and Ottie Ardine, delineating "On Broadway"; the Asahi Troupe, Japanese wonder workers; Robbie Gordone in statuesque poses; Ismed, the Turkish piano wizard, and Burley and Burley, acrobatic comedians.

A good bill of entertaining vaudeville is the offering this week at Keith's Bronx Theatre, made us as follows: Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in "Twenty Minutes of Pat and Marion"; Ed. Flanagan and Neely Edwards, playing in "Off and On"; Mme. Dorea and company in "Great Moments from Grand Opera"; Marie Shaw, operatic soprano; Fred J. Ardath and company in a rural comedy, "Hiram"; Apdale's Animals; Carl McCullough, Sterling Trio in "Footlight Illusions"; De Haven, Nice, and De Haven, dancers, and Dare brothers, acrobats.

Dazie, the American dancing pantomimist, heads the bill at Keith's Colonial Theatre this week, offering a playlet, "Pantaloon." Others here include Stuart Barnes, the singing comedian; B. A. Rolfe's "Colonial Days," the Farber Girls, Jim Diamond and Sybil Brennan in "Nifties of Dance," Leon Wa Dele, delineator of feminine types; Consul and his adopted daughter, a Simian comedy couple; Eva Shirley, prima donna, and Gilding Girls, dancers.

Mae Murray and Clifton Webb are on the bill at Hammerstein's, which boasts of twenty acts. Belle Story and Harry Fox and Yancsi Dolly are also on hand. Roberta Mengue-Searle, in ballroom dances, appears upon her third week. Mabel and Max Ford appear in a new act, and Charlotte Davies, the original of "Innocence," appears in living art for a second week. Others are Winona Winters, Lyons and Yosco, Bank off and Girlie, the Exposition Four, the Four Harveys, Those Four Entertainers, Hines and Fox, the Four Raymond, Morris Prince, Sue Edwards, Castle and Cromer, Merritt and Steele, and International Trio.

Dorothy Russell and Leon Van Delle in dances head the bill at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre for the first three days of this week. A long bill includes "Peggy and Her Honeymoon Girls" in musical comedy; Eddie Rowley, comedian; Chuck Haas, comedy lariat thrower; Allman and Nevins, comedians; Murphy and Francis, colored singers and dancers; De Velde and Zelda in a bicycle act, and Van and Pierce in a singing and dancing act. There will be a complete change of bill for the latter half of the week.

For the first three days of this week at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre is William Lytell and company in "The Gray of the Dawn." Franks and Hilbert, the Juggling Burkes, Jean Baldwin, and the Booth Trio in singing and comedy. For the latter half of the week an entirely new programme will be offered.

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre a novel musical act is introduced entitled "The Musical Farmyard," Theo and Her Dandies present a singing and dancing novelty, Williams and Sterling cause laughter, Miller and Hackett sing the newest melodies, and Budd and Annie Lansing present an acrobatic comedy act. The latter part of the week, commencing Thursday, Peggy and her Honeymoon Girls in musical comedy will be seen; Billy Jones, comedian; Allman and Nevins in a comedy act; Chuck Haas, comedy lariat thrower; Van and Pierce in comedy singing; De Velde and Zelda in a bicycle act, and others.

At Cohan & Harris's Bronx Opera House Henry Savage offers the dramatic spectacle "Everywoman." The cast includes 37 well-known players, there is a dramatic ensemble of 150, and the orchestra consists of 25 musicians.

Charles Frohman presents Julia Sanderson in "The Sunshine Girl" at the Grand Opera House. Miss Sanderson is back in New York after a tour of the country with the same cast, which includes Joseph Cawthorn.

George M. Cohan's well-known musical play "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway," with Louise Gunning in the Mary role, is staged by William Fox as the second of the stock star players season in conjunction with his regular stock company at the Academy of Music.

"The Traffic" is the bill at the Royal Theatre this week.

The Corse Payton Stock Company began a Spring and Summer season at the West End Theatre yesterday afternoon. The first play is Henry Miller's success, "The Rainbow." Included in the company is Claude Payton, Alice Donaldson, Claire Messerole, Charlotte Wade Daniels, Joseph Sweeny, William Mortimer, James Hayden, Dorothy Davies, Katherine Webb, and Walter Hill. A matinee will be given every day.

A reproduction of the execution of the four gunmen is now on exhibition in the Chamber of Horrors at the Eden Musee. The naval views of the United States, in the World in Wax, the cinematograph every hour, and the band concerts are other attractions.

The Dreamland Burlesquers are at the Columbia. Theatre this week, presenting ten one-act travesties and an olio of vaudeville specialties.

Rose Sydell presents her London Belles at the Murray Hill Theatre this week with Johnny Weber as the comedian. "The Rising Son," is the title of the two-act burlesque.

The Watson Sisters are at Miner's People's Theatre this week in "Morocco Bound."

Brooklyn Amusements.

Robert B. Mantell is at the De Kalb this week. The feature of the engagement will be his production of "King John," which will be displayed Friday and Saturday nights. The first two performances will be for the benefit of the Williamsburg Hospital. The first of the plays of the week was "King Lear," and to-night Mr. Mantell will present "Richelieu," the only non-Shakespearian play in the répertoire. Wednesday matinee and Wednesday matinee bill will be "The Merchant of Venice." Wednesday night Mr. Mantell will give a performance of "Macbeth." On Thursday night Mr. Mantell will be seen in "Othello," and his Friday and Saturday night performances of "King John" and his Saturday matinee's presentation of "Hamlet" will complete the week.

Gertrude Hoffmann is the headliner at Keith's Bushwick Theatre. Others are Hoey and Lee, Kluting's dogs, Charles H. O'Donnell and company present a dramatic playlet called "Flashlight Cragin," which deals with the criminals of New York's east side; John and Winnie Hennings, Cleo Gascoigne and Charles Thomsen, the English juggler.

Nat M. Wills, "The Happy Tramp," makes his first Brooklyn appearance this season at Keith's Orpheum Theatre. Others are Mary Nash in a new sketch called "The Watch Dog," Maud Lambert and Ernest Ball, the Bell family, B. A. Rolfe's in "How Hofmeister Did It," Bobby Heath and Fiorrie Millership, Frederick and Minita Brad, Lou Lockett and Jack Waldron, and Vernie Kaufman, European cyclist.

Thomas-Bottomley Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Eversley Haynes Thomas of Philadelphia have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Raymond Thomas, to John Francis Bottomley, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bottomley of 112 East Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Bottomley is a member of Squadron A Club. His father is a well-known attorney. His mother was Miss Susan A. Steers before her marriage. The Misses Anna T. and Susanne M. Bottomley are his sisters. No date has been set for the wedding.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 25, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.74 cents; imported beef, 8.78 cents per pound.—Adv.

ENDS HIS RUN IN "GRUMPY."

Cyril Maude Makes a Speech—Sails for England To-day.

With 207 performances to his credit, Cyril Maude brought his run in "Grumpy" to an end at Wallack's Theatre last night, and will sail to-day for England. Early next month, in London, Mr. Maude will play the same piece, which has never been seen there. He will return to New York in September to resume his run in the comedy.

Last night's performance was an added one, as Mr. Maude originally planned to end his season last Saturday night. His daughter, Margery Maude, who left the cast of "Grumpy" to play with Margaret Anglin in "Lady Windermere's Fan" several weeks ago, returned to her father's company last night for the special performance. She will sail for home to-day and later, in England, will appear in "Young Wisdom." Mr. Maude having bought the English rights to Rachel Crothers's play.

At the end of the third act last night Mr. Maude made a speech, in which he spoke of the splendid treatment he had received in America.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The Duchess of Manchester, who has been visiting in the South, arrived at the Plaza last evening, and is sailing to-day for England on the Mauretania. Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, and Countess de Laugier Villars are also sailing to-day on the same steamer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Isham have returned to New York, and are staying at the Vanderbilt. They had planned a honeymoon trip through Central America, but were forced to return owing to the Mexican hostilities. Mrs. Isham was Miss Marion Gaynor, daughter of the late Mayor Gaynor.

Count and Countess del Sera are spending the Spring season at the Garden City Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Hill will give a dinner dance to-morrow evening at the Hotel Biltmore.

Miss Isabelle H. Hardie of 72 East Seventy-seventh Street sailed for Europe on Saturday for a two months' stay.

Prince von Muenster of Germany, who has been in Washington, D. C., is expected to arrive here to-day. On May 7 Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cary will give a dinner in his honor at their Fifth Avenue house.

The Junior League of the Bloomingdale Day Nursery will give a tea dance at the Plaza on next Saturday afternoon. Tickets may be had from Miss Theresa D. Browning, 18 West Fifty-fourth Street.

The Swiss Consul and Mrs. Louis H. Junod will give a dinner at their residence, 337 West Seventy-first Street, tomorrow night, for Dr. Paul Ritter, Minister from Switzerland to the United States.

Miss Marjorie Leaycraft, who took a leading part in "Sylvia," the operetta presented by amateurs, is leaving shortly for the Homestead at Hot Springs, Va.

Miss Amy Baker will give her annual recital at 3:30 this afternoon in the Women's Cosmopolitan Club. Frank Pollock will sing and Bruno Huhn will be at the piano.

Miss Annie B. Jennings will give a Drama League luncheon to-day at her residence, 48 Park Avenue. Francis Wilson is to be the guest of honor.

Miss Ethel McLane Lee, a daughter of William H. L. Lee of this city, and Richard Curzon Newman, Jr., of Baltimore, will be married to-day in St. Paul's Church in that city. Miss Lee lives with her grandfather, James M. McLane, and the wedding reception will be held at his home.

The marriage of Miss Ethel V. Hopkins and Dr. Wallace T. Van Winkle will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Michael's Church.

Albert Eugene Gallatin has invitations out for a dinner this evening at Sherry's.

GILBERT C. HEBBERD DIES.

Superintendent of Downtown Relief Bureau Was 81 Years Old.

Gilbert C. Hebberd, for the last thirty-two years Superintendent of the Downtown Relief Bureau at 209 Fulton Street, and father of Robert W. Hebberd, formerly Commissioner of Charities and now Secretary of the State Board of Charities, died yesterday at his home at 907 Morris Avenue, the Bronx. He was 81 years old, but continued active in the charitable work of which he was Superintendent almost up to the day of his death.

He was born and brought up in New York City and was a prominent member of the old volunteer Fire Department, holding for a number of years the office of foreman of Cornellus V. Anderson Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, at Eighty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. A brother, the late William E. Hebberd, was one of the founders of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Mr. Hebberd was married to Isabel Lennox of New York on April 27, 1856. His death fell on the fifty-eighth wedding anniversary, and the funeral will be held on his wife's eightieth birthday. Besides his widow he is survived by three sons—Robert W. Hebberd, Gilbert C. Hebberd, Jr., an expert accountant with the American Audit Company, and Frank L. Hebberd of West New York. The only daughter died in February last.

Henry A. Ball.

Henry A. Ball, for the last four years Deputy State Elections Commissioner assigned to Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 308 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Ball was 58 years old and was born in the Fourteenth Ward. As a youth he was an apprentice in the iron molding department of the Hoe & Co. shops, and remained there for twenty-five years. In 1899 he was elected to the Assembly from the Eighteenth District, and when his term expired he became Secretary to the Deputy Charities Commissioner, serving for ten years under three Commissioners. Mr. Ball was one of the Board of Governors of the Madison Club, and a member of the Pequot Club, Parkway Council, K. of C.; Catholic Benevolent Legion, and the King County Democratic Committee. His wife and four children survive him.

Rev. Dr. Wm. McKendree Darwood.

The Rev. Dr. William McKendree Darwood, since 1880 a member of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday in Little River, Conn., where he had gone for his health. He was 73 years old. Dr. Darwood came to New York from Indiana, where he had been pastor of several prominent churches. He was pastor for three years of the Bedford Street Church here, three years of the Washington Heights Church, and five years in Yonkers. In 1890 he went to the Eighteenth Street Church in this city, and served until his retirement from active ministry five years ago. He was a well known public speaker. Surviving Dr. Darwood are his wife and a daughter, Mrs. H. G. Myers of 158 West Seventy-eighth Street, with whom he lived.

Sir George Doughty.

Sir George Doughty, 60 years old, the Liberal-Unionist member of Parliament from Grimsby, died yesterday in London, England. He was the son of William Doughty of Grimsby, and was educated in the Wesleyan Higher Grade School of that city. He was a merchant and shipowner; was Justice of the Peace for Parts of Lindsey, and twice Mayor of Grimsby. He was married twice; in 1879 he married Rebecca Vere, who died in 1904, and in 1907 Eugenia, the daughter of John Stone of Melbourne, Australia. In the session of Parliament of 1898 he turned from the Liberals and became a Liberal-Unionist. However, his constituents elected him on the new platform. He was knighted in 1904, and was a member of the Carlton Club.

Very Rev. Dionysius F. Best.

The Very Rev. Dionysius F. Best, Prior Provincial of the Order of Carmelite Fathers in the United States and Canada, died suddenly Sunday at Pittsburgh. He had gone there to attend the twenty-fifth anniversary of Father Berthold Lazu, a friend for many years. Father Lazu was to have been present on Sunday at Father Best's twenty-fifth anniversary at Englewood, N. J., where Father Best was rector of St.

GAUGE ON PRODUCER URGED BY VANDERLIP

Banker Tells Cotton Men Efficiency Methods Should Be Applied to Agriculture.

DUKE WAREHOUSE PLAN UP

Committee to Report to Convention Here To-day on Co-operative Project—Dinner at Waldorf.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, addressing the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at their dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night declared that society should demand wise and efficient conduct of the great agencies of production as well as of public utilities.

"Directors of railroad property are told what they owe to the people in the way of wise and efficient management, and, in spite of the results attained, with which the results in no other country are comparable," Mr. Vanderlip said, "they are held up to the public almost in the light of criminals, and compelled to perform their daily task under the regulating eye of agents of the Government. If that is a fair measure of the duty to society which the managers of public utilities may rightfully be expected to perform, and I do not wish to be considered as denying that the public has a right to exact wise and efficient management, then why should not society demand wise and efficient conduct of the great agencies of production?

"If a railroad manager is culpable and is answerable to society for anything less than a hundred per cent. of efficiency, what of the great farmer and planter holding the great agency of production—land—and utilizing it with but 40 per cent. of efficiency? That is the indictment that stands against no small part of the agricultural community."

Mr. Vanderlip's statements were made in connection with his talk on the Duke Warehouse Plan, on which he was the principal speaker of the evening. The plan is one which was advanced by J. B. Duke of this city, and which provides for the organization of a string of co-operative warehouses throughout the entire cotton belt, the warehouses to be amalgamated into a central organization with power to issue negotiable certificates. The warehouses, it is proposed, shall receive, weigh, sample, grade, and insure the storage of bales of cotton, and a practical system of sealing, inspecting, and identifying is to be devised. The certificates, it is proposed, shall be recognized by banking interests, thus guaranteeing the integrity of the collateral represented, and the whole system is to be under the control of Directors chosen from various financial centres.

To Report on Duke Plan.

Nearly 800 wealthy Southern cotton mill owners and planters were at last night's banquet and yesterday's opening session of the convention, and sentiment in favor of the new plan seemed almost unanimous. A Committee of Fifteen will report to the general convention on the project at this morning's session, and if the convention registers its official approval, the committee will be authorized to begin arrangements for its financing. It is estimated that $6,000,000 will be needed, and, according to present calculations, the National City Bank will be the bank to guarantee the warehouse receipts.

According to members of the convention, the project represents the most important movement the cotton industry of the country has witnessed in decades.

"The plan is significant in indicating an awakening on the part of business men to certain distinctions in banking credit that are of great importance," said Mr. Vanderlip.

"Not having reached, in all respects, the settled financial status that we find in some of the European countries, we have failed here to draw the distinction that is so clearly drawn in most European banking centres between loans for capital purposes and loans of a self-liquidating character, the funds for the re-payment of which must naturally and almost inevitably come promptly into the hands of the borrower in the seasonal course of his business.

"Our new banking act was designated to accomplish various things. In the minds of some of its advocates, the things sought to be accomplished, I fear, were not entirely economic. But the fundamental economic principles back of the idea which led to this legislation prominently included the creation of a discount market. Whatever will tend toward the creation of such a discount market will be helpful in lowering the rate of interest which the commerce of the country must pay.

"Whatever will tend to give broad currency to commercial paper will tend toward an equalization of rates, toward sounder banking conditions, and toward a lowering charge on commerce for interest. Such a proposition as has here been presented for giving a wide currency to loans made against cotton in warehouses is a fundamental movement, the first among a good many others now gathering force, which will eventually lead to a great discount market where idle funds from the whole country, and, indeed, from international money centres, may find sound investment in short term commercial credits."

Mr. Vanderlip compared American cotton exports with those of European countries, characterizing the United Kingdom as the "world's great cotton mill" in spite of the fact that all her cotton is imported, and said: "Such men it behooved them to be thinking of plans to cheapen their cost of production so as to get into line with other great cotton manufacturing nations for world competition.

Example of Foreign Banks.

"The great bankers of Europe have a practice that I think might be well copied in this country, of issuing annual reports, in which are to be found a broad and stimulating discussion of current and financial economic conditions," Mr. Vanderlip said. "The report of the Deutsche Bank shows Germany in a position second only to Great Britain, and away ahead of the United States, and indicates how, owing largely to favorable trade balances, the stock of gold held by the Reichsbank increased during the year under review by nearly $100,000,000. The report says:

"'It is not to favorable climatic conditions alone that German agriculture is indebted for plentiful and increased returns. Free from trade, much has been done in the development of German soil through industrious work as well as through expenditure of capital in the shape of artificial fertilizers, machinery, and electrical power.'

Pointing out that Germany is not a fertile country, Mr. Vanderlip said that whatever Germany wins from its soil must come through hard work and intelligent methods, and compared Germany's highly sufficient crop yield with that of the United States.

Germany reaps 18 hundredweight of wheat an acre, he said, as against 8½ in the United States; 14.7 hundredweight of rye, as against 8.4 in this country; 153½ hundredweight of oats, against 10.7 here, and 120 hundredweight of potatoes, against just half that figure in the United States.

"The United States and European Russia fall into the lowest class of production," Mr. Vanderlip declared, "and even Canada in every item shows a greater yield than our acres."

Referring specifically to cotton, he quoted the United States Department of Agriculture to show that the average of 200 pounds of ginned cotton an acre raised on America's 35,000,000 acres of cotton land was "a shamefully small average." Governmental experiments in cotton raising, he said, produced 1,000 pounds of cotton to the acre. By thoroughly efficient methods, he said, he believed the present cotton crop would be doubled.

"Is it not time for the maligned business man to direct some attention to the honest farmer," Mr. Vanderlip added, "and to ask whether the people, whose demands the politicians are so fond of formulating, should not have directed against them and their small business methods some of the same analytical criticism that it has been the order of the day to direct against big business?"

Hysteria of Criticism.

As a nation, he said, he believed that we had been attacked by a hysteria of criticism against big business, until a majority of the people had come to believe that the way to procure prosperity was through legislation, instead of through intelligent, hard work, improved methods, and a scientific application of the best knowledge to their own business.

"The particular men who happen for the moment to be occupying official positions in Washington and elsewhere," Mr. Vanderlip said, "and who are laying unbearable hardships upon the proper development of business in the United States, are not, perhaps, primarily to blame. The blame lies back of them, in an ill-formed and frequently unfair state of public opinion."

Business success, he said, is looked upon as a crime as a result of magazine muckraking, and he regretted he could not see at the present moment any marked tendency in the direction of business improvement.

Prolonged applause for the banker's talk preceded a general discussion of the Duke warehouse plan, which consumed the remainder of the evening.

The band frequently contributed to the dinner popular Southern melodies, such as "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Dixie," together with ante-belum negro songs, which brought cheers from the diners. Upon the playing of "Dixie" they all arose to their feet and waved their napkins while shouting and cheering.

Among the prominent cotton manufacturers attending the convention are Lewis W. Parker, President of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, which operates 500,000 spindles in South Carolina; J. W. Cannon of Concord, N. C., President of sixteen mills which operate 450,000 spindles; W. A. Irwin of Durham, N. C., whose mills operate 200,000 spindles; T. I. Hickman, Vice President of the association, President of the Graniteville Cotton Goods Manufacturing Company of Graniteville, S. C.; C. B. Bryant, Secretary of the association, of Jennings and Bryant, Charlotte, N. C., and Caesar Cone, President of the White Oak Denim Company of Greensboro, N. C., said to be the largest producer of blue denim in the world. Many of the delegates will leave for Boston to-night to attend the third annual textile show and the convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Session of Convention.

The afternoon session was called to order by Stuart W. Cramer, President of both the association and the Air Conditioning Company of Charlotte, N. C. There was a long discussion of the report of Dr. N. A. Cobb, Agricultural Technologist of the Department of Agriculture, who described Governmental tests to standardize the various grades of cotton.

In his annual address Mr. Cramer said that, contrary to general belief, owners of cotton mills in the South were making every effort to improve conditions of child labor.

"Denying the right of self-support to a dependent child," said Mr. Cramer, "should entail some other provision for its needs; refusing work to able-bodied children should carry with it compulsory education to prevent their idleness from breeding degeneracy; restricting women's work should not be without other opportunity of a livelihood for themselves and children dependent upon them; a minimum wage, particularly in industries employing unskilled women, where there is great competition for places, puts a premium on immorality for the slower and duller ones."

Cotton manufacturers, he said, were now providing their workers with good homes, sanitary surroundings, sanitary workrooms. State legislation, as opposed to national legislation governing age limits and working hours, was the more practicable, he thought, because of the difference in mental and physical development of children in the North and South.

Ralph M. Odell, Commercial Agent of the United States Department of Commerce, said that in 1913 total exports of all kinds of cotton manufactures exceeded $55,000,000, and were more than double the exports of 1908, although trade with regions bordering the Red Sea was seriously affected by the Balkan war.

"During the past six years our exports of piece goods have steadily grown," he said, "amounting to over $32,000,000 in 1913, as compared with only $17,000,000 in 1908. No other country in the world, with the possible exception of Japan, has equalled this record. In East Africa, too, we have found a splendid outlet for our cotton goods, and our trade there has more than doubled in the past five years. It appears to be a market based more on quality than price, and the superiority of the fabrics we offer has been largely responsible for our success in securing over 50 per cent. of the gray goods trade there."

Mr. Odell suggested, however, that in other European markets the United States was not making the progress that it should, and that to keep abreast of Germany and England American manufacturers should send more salesmen to Europe instead of continuing to rely on long-distance correspondence.

The Southerners were welcomed to New York by George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen. T. H. Rennie of Pell City, Ala., replied to Mr. McAneny's remarks.

At the final session of the convention this morning, Arthur R. Marsh of the New York Cotton Exchange will talk on new rules of the Exchange, reports of various committees will be heard, and officers will be elected.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

1,737. BOILERS, OIL BURNERS, PIPING, &c.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C., until May 23 for furnishing and installing boilers, oil burners, piping, &c., in the heating plant at the naval hospital, United States Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

1,738. DREDGING.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Waccamaw River will be received at the U. S. Engineer Office, Charleston, S. C., until May 13. Information on application to G. P. Howell, Major, Engineers.

1,739. POST OFFICE CONSTRUCTION.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C., until May 27 for the construction complete (including mechanical equipment, interior lighting fixtures, and approaches) of the Post Offices at Pulaski, Tenn.; Rocky Mount, N. C., and Casper, Wyo.

1,740. CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Sealed proposals for the purchase of condemned Gov. property, consisting of steam power plant, manila rope, junk, iron, and rubber scrap, will be received at the U. S. Engineer Office, New London, Conn., until May 8.

1,741. WIRE SCREEN PARTITIONS AND METAL COUNTERS AND DESKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C., until May 16 for wire screen partitions and metal counters and desks in the Post Office and Court House at San Juan, Porto Rico.

1,742. BITUMINOUS COAL.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., until May 11 for furnishing and delivering at the arsenal, Boonton, on Northern Railroad, 6,500 tons (more or less) bituminous coal, either slack or run of mine. Copy of specifications, &c., can be obtained on application to the commanding officer at the arsenal.

1,743. SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEAGOING HYDRAULIC HOPPER DREDGE.—Sealed proposals for constructing the steel sea-going hydraulic hopper dredge San Pablo will be received at the U. S. Engineer Office, San Francisco, Cal., until June 1.

1,744. POST OFFICE EXTENSION, REMODELING, &c.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C., until May 28, for the extension, remodeling, &c., of the Post Office at Canton, Ohio. There will be certain repairs in the present building, as well as new construction.

1,745. CANAL CONSTRUCTION.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the U. S. Reclamation Service, Malta, Mont., until May 20, for earthwork and structures on the second unit of Vandalia South Canal, involving about 145,000 cubic yards of excavation, 300 cubic yards of reinforced concrete, the placing of 18,000 pounds of steel reinforcement, and the placing in wooden structures of 135,000 feet b. m. of lumber.

1,746. LIGHTING FIXTURES.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C., until May 14, for furnishing and installing lighting fixtures at the Post Office and Court House at New Orleans, La.

Chicken Farms Make Big Blaze.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 27.—Fire destroyed the chicken farms situated on the old Sandford Race Track at Preakness late to-night. The chicken farm owned by George Meyers was one of the largest in this section of the State, and few birds escaped destruction. The volunteer firemen with their bucket brigade were of little or no use. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

FOR WEST INDIES TRADE.

Effort to Extend Exports of Wearing Apparel There.

As a preliminary step to the formation of a large company to engage in the exporting of wearing apparel, Walter H. Bartholomew, formerly manager of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, will start June 1 with two associates on a trip through the West Indies for the purpose of determining just what merchandise will find the readiest market in that territory. If negotiations now pending can be completed in time a boat may be chartered on board which five or six lines will be carried on this preliminary tour. A contract has been let for the construction of a large vessel which will be finished in seven months, and this ship will call on the trade three times a year.

In outlining his plans Mr. Bartholomew pointed out that the market offered by the West Indies is of exceptional nature. In all, thirty-seven ports through which 10,700,000 people may be reached will be called upon, some of the principal cities being Havana and Santiago in Cuba; Kingston, Jamaica; Barbados, St. Lucia; Granada, Trinidad; Caracas, Venezuela; Puerto Cabello, Panama, and Colon on the Isthmus; Ponce and San Juan, Porto Rico. The port furthest away on their calling list, Mr. Bartholomew said, is nearer than New Orleans.

"Most of the people we want to do business with," he added, "speak English, and the banking facilities on the Islands are far more satisfactory than those offered in Latin America. While the trade we hope to interest are noted as keen buyers, they look for value first and are not so particularly concerned with the price. There is not near the competition there that exists in other foreign markets, and the only reason I can see why the field has not been exploited before this by our manufacturers lies in the poor means of intercommunication between the Islands. This difficulty will be removed by having our own vessel. Our business will have little in common with the exhibition trips that are planned to take in the South American cities. We will have a permanent selling organization and call on our trade regularly. One of the particular advantages in doing business in the West Indies that should be appreciated by our manufacturers is that there are practically no seasons down there. The expense of showing a line we have figured should not exceed half that required to send a salesman through New England."

Before his connection with the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association Mr. Bartholomew was general manager for the Aremu Mines at Demarara, British Guiana, for three years, and since that time has been in close touch with conditions in the cities he will visit.

THOSE INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Another Move on Foot to Close Up the Warehouse Here.

Local jobbers, who succeeded in having the United States Senate knock out from the Indian Appropriation bill a provision against continuing the warehouses in this and certain other cities, were surprised to learn yesterday that another and similar move was on foot. It seems that interest unfriendly to this city are bringing pressure to bear on the Indian Commissioners Board to recommend to Cato Sells, the Commissioner, the desirability of closing the depot in this city on the ground of economy. The understanding here is that Chicago and other Western wholesalers are of the belief that, with no local warehouse closed, their chances of capturing the bulk of the Indian supply business, estimated at not far short annually of $1,000,000, will be materially improved.

It is conceded here that Commissioner Sells has it in his discretion to close the New York, or any other, warehouse if he so chooses, but, as was pointed out yesterday, he might feel under the necessity of taking such action should the advisory board so officially recommend. In the hope of warding off such a contingency, jobbers here as well as business organizations propose to try and convince the individual members of the board that the New York warehouse should be retained. The Board of Indian Commissioners, which serves without compensation, consists of Frederick H. Abbott, Merrill E. Gates, William D. Walker, George Vaux, Jr., Warren K. Moorehead, Samuel A. Elliot, Frank Knox, and Cardinal Gibbons.

While no bids for next year's supplies will be opened in this city this season, many New York firms participated in the bidding at Chicago last Thursday when the year's proposals for dry goods and clothing were opened. John C. Hennessy, acting Superintendent of the New York depot, said yesterday that he had not officially been advised of the success of the local merchants in the competition. It was learned, however, in an authoritative quarter that New York jobbers would be given the contracts for practically all of the clothing called for in the specifications with the possible exception of corduroys, which may go to a Chicago firm. It was also said that several large contracts for dry goods at the Chicago bidding are likely to be awarded here. Merchants here regard these showings as convincing proof of the supremacy of this city in these two lines, especially, as in making awards to New York bidders, the Indian authorities add the freight charges to the cost of the merchandise in giving the contracts.

It was said yesterday that New York and other Eastern jobbers will submit proposals for the supplies to be opened at the St. Louis warehouse June 30. These include over 60,000 pairs of rubber overshoes, leather boots, and shoes for men, women, and children, furniture, harness, leather, glass, paints, oils, tinware, stoves, medical supplies, shoe findings, saddlery, hardware, iron, nails, plumber's, steam and gas fitter's tools, fittings, and other supplies.

Proposals will also be opened June 30 at San Francisco, where the lines wanted are similar to those to be opened at St. Louis, with the addition, however, of groceries, cured meats, and enamel ware. As indicative of Uncle Sam's intention to keep his wards clean is the proposal for 68 tons of soap of all kinds.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

After eighteen years' connection with the Municipal Civil Service Commission, more than twelve years of which were spent as its Secretary, Frank A. Spencer, has been forced out of that department, and Robert W. Belcher, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, has been appointed in his place. The salary is $5,000 a year. The position is in the exempt class. It is said that the Secretaryship of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, at $5,000 a year, has been promised him. President Moskowitz said that as it was the intention of the commission to reorganize the department, naturally it was desired to have as Secretary one in absolute sympathy with its policy and one with fresh ideas. It was said other removals would soon follow that of Mr. Spencer.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for assistant chief, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $2,000 a year in the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties will be to assist the chief of the Office of Information in increasing the amount of printed agricultural information developed by the Department of Agriculture and to heighten the direct educational value of published matter. The office acts as a clearing house of information between the scientific sources and the public direct, and through the press.

Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education and training, practical experience and fitness, published papers or magazine articles. An educational training equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing is pre-requisite to consideration. Applicants must have reached their thirtieth, but not their forty-fifth birthday. Further information may be obtained from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Oxide of Iron to Pay Duty.

After considerable correspondence between the customs authorities at New York and the Treasury Department, on the one hand, and importers on the other, the Government has turned down the request of merchants that oxide of iron in its condition as taken from the ground and intended for use as a pigment be admitted free of duty as iron ore under Paragraph 518 of the new tariff. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Malburn informs Collector Malone that the department concurs in the views of the appraising officers that iron ore, to be entitled to free entry, must be such ore can be profitably smelted for the extraction of the ore. As it appears that the commodity in question cannot be so smelted, it follows that it is excluded from the exemption. The department denies that the product is an ore, and directs its return for duty, under Paragraph 55, at 10 per cent. as an oxide. The importers, it was said yesterday, will take the question into the Federal Courts.

SEE FEDERAL ROADS AS AN ALTERNATIVE

Railroads Suggest This as the Only Course if They Can't Earn More by Higher Rates.

CONSERVE, SAYS BRANDEIS

That's the Need, Not Increased Tariffs, Which, He Says, Would Yield the Roads $50,000,000 Yearly.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In arguments and in briefs submitted to-day to the Interstate Commerce Commission by counsel for the Eastern railways in the advance rate case Government ownership of railroads was suggested as the only alternative to an increase of the net revenues of the carriers. On the other hand, Louis D. Brandeis, special counsel for the commission, offered a brief, contending that if the railroads conserved the revenues properly derivable from existing rates, there would be no necessity for an advance.

It has been shown, he said, that the aggregate freight revenues of Eastern carriers in 1913 was $1,000,000,000, and that the 5 per cent. advance would increase the revenues about $50,000,000 a year.

"It is true," said the brief, "that railroad taxes have increased largely in recent years, but the increase has been general in all businesses and the ratio of railroad taxes to gross revenues is still small. Railroads have, in common with other businesses, been necessarily affected by the increasing rates of interest generally prevailing in recent years. But it must be remembered that interest rates fall as well as rise, and we appear to have entered a period of declining rates."

Mr. Brandeis suggested that many railroads had strained their credit by "undue expansion" instancing the New Haven, Boston & Maine, Frisco lines, Rock Island, and Pere Marquette. He argued that the increase in the several elements of cost of operation of railroads did not account fully for the inability of the companies to earn adequate profits at existing rates, and that the general scale of wages on railroads had not increased more than in other businesses. He also contended that while the railroads have shown a far greater efficiency in recent years, both in personnel, equipment, and roadway, in accounting they were weak compared with manufacturers, and did not know the cost of any of the services which they furnish.

"More potent as a cause of unsatisfactory net income than those enumerated by the carriers is their failure to conserve revenues," he continued. "That failure relates in part to the omission to effect economies and to advance efficiency in operation, and in part to the omission to secure payment for special or improved services."

Sees Discrimination in Advance.

Of the 5 per cent. advance Mr. Brandeis said: "It would intensify existing injustice and discrimination in rates. It would give additional revenues where relief is not needed, and would fail to give adequate revenues to carriers who are most in need of relief. The prosperous coal-carrying roads would have their revenues largely increased. Other roads, less prosperous, would get a much smaller addition to their revenues.

"The investigations already made make it clear that by conservation net revenues may be largely and speedily increased, and that the sources available would yield more than in excess of the $50,000,000 which it was proposed to raise by tariffs filed."

In the briefs filed on behalf of the thirty-five railroads it was set forth that the purchasing power of money had so increased in the last eighteen years that money now paid for freight charges was worth 80 per cent. less than in the market for commodities than in 1896.

The brief submitted by the general counsel of the carriers says:

"The railroads are still required to sell their services at rates to pay even less than those established years ago, after competition had forced them to a low level and to take their pay in a depreciated currency, while they must buy their labor, their materials, borrow their capital, and pay their taxes on the basis of present-day commodity prices."

After presenting in detail the situation as relating to different roads, or groups of roads, the conclusions of the carriers are thus set forth:

"We have shown a steady decline in the return on the money which has gone into the transportation plant.

"After increasing investment 11.74 per cent. and gross revenues 15.09 per cent., there was no resultant increase in net operating income; on the contrary, there was realized $16,311,321 less net than was earned before the $659,862,588 was added to the property investment."

After reviewing the financial condition of the great systems to show that the railroads, as individual systems, were not earning an adequate return on the money invested in property and equipment, the brief adds:

New Capital Earns Little.

"It appears (as Mr. Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio said in his opening statement)) that 'the new capital invested in railroads in official classification territory during the last three years has earned little or no return; in fact, these properties generally are actually earning less net after paying operating expenses and taxes, than they were earning at the beginning of the period and before the $659,862,000 had been spent.

"The result, as might be expected, of this constant tendency toward diminishing net returns, has been to seriously check, if not altogether stop, the normal development of railroad facilities in the territory affected.

"During the ten-year period these railroads found it necessary to increase their property investment approximately $2,000,000,000, an average of about $200,000,000 per annum, and it is certain that an equal if not greater amount per annum will be necessary to meet the requirements of the future.

"It is a mistake to think that the problem is merely a question of dividends to railroad stockholders. The problem is a broad and true sense affects all interests, and the outcome of this particular case, whatever way it is decided—will mark an epoch, because it will in effect very largely determine whether we shall, as in the past, continue to look to private capital and private enterprise for our transportation requirements, or be compelled finally to accept the only alternative possible:"

Fears Default in Dividends.

"Unless the railroads are permitted to increase their revenues by a reasonable increase in their rates for transportation services so as to help meet the large and permanent increases in the cost of capital, wages, taxes, and other expenses, then it will be only a question of time when there will result not merely the reduction or suspension of dividends, but also in some cases, at least, a default in the payment of interest and other obligations.

"The suspension of dividends by all the railroads, though it would produce a great panic, would not produce the amount of new capital required."

George Stuart Patterson, general counsel of the Pennsylvania, and E. B. Butterfield of the New York Central coupled, with their arguments, the entire day.

Consideration of the opposing contentions by the commission will begin immediately with the view of determining quickly the question of whether additional revenues are needed. If the decision is that there must be more income, then the commission will take up the problem of where it is to come from. In that case the decision may be prolonged for some time. Officials of the commission do not think that, in such circumstances, a few weeks, or even months, would be a serious hardship to the roads. Being assured of more revenue from some source, it was pointed out that their credit would be strengthened materially.

The railroad systems concerned, which are asking the 5 per cent. increase in rates, also filed with the commission the financial data concerning their operations for the first eight months of the current fiscal year.

The figures show that from July 1, 1913, to Feb. 28, 1914, the revenues of these companies aggregated $910,346,597, compared with $931,508,361 for the same period of the previous year. For the same period expenses were shown to have increased from $645,404,193 to $683,364,514. These figures indicated a loss in net operating income of $50,122,145, or a total loss in operating income of 28 per cent.

It is stated in the data submitted to the commission that the rate of return on property investment as shown by these railroads for the last eight months is the smallest of any year during the last fifteen.

Senator La Follette introduced a resolution to-day calling upon the commission to send to the Senate all communications "designed to influence" its decision in the freight rate advance case. The resolution called for all anonymous or signed communications, all clippings, marked or unmarked, and all articles of any sort which might influence the commission for or against the increase in rates demanded by the Eastern railroads. He asked for immediate consideration, but on objection the resolution went over until to-morrow.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of INTERBOROUGH REALTY COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 18,380.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders of Honorable Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy in charge of this case, the undersigned, William R. Wilcox, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Interborough Realty Company, Bankrupt above named, will sell at public auction by Joseph P. Day, Esq., Auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales Room, 14-16 Vesey Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on the 14th day of May, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the following described real estate of the above-named bankrupt:

1. DESCRIPTION OF BOWNE TRACT—55.604 Acres.

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Third Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, County of Queens and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Bayside Avenue, where the same is intersected by the westerly line of lands now or late of Mark C. Meagher; thence running south seventy-one degrees, forty-eight minutes fifty seconds east, five hundred and seventy-seven and eighty-five one hundredths feet; thence south seventy-four degrees nine minutes east, three hundred and twenty-nine and sixty-five one-hundredths feet; thence south eighty-seven degrees ten minutes twenty seconds east, one hundred and ninety and seventy-three one-hundredths feet; thence south eighty-eight degrees fifty-seven minutes ten seconds east, seven hundred and seventy-nine and seventy-seven one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty-eight degrees forty-two minutes fifty seconds east, two hundred and eighty-five and seventy-four one-hundredths feet; thence north sixty-eight degrees fifty-two minutes thirty seconds east, seven and two one-hundredths feet; thence north sixty degrees four minutes fifty seconds east, six hundred and two and fifty-six one-hundredths feet; all along the southerly side of Bayside Avenue; thence along the westerly side of Mitchell Estate, south eight degrees twenty-eight minutes fifteen seconds west, six hundred and eighty-seven and ninety-five one-hundredths feet; thence south five degrees forty-three minutes thirty seconds west, three hundred and ninety and ninety-one-hundredths feet; thence south eight degrees thirty-seven minutes fifteen seconds west, two hundred and forty-one and seventy-three one-hundredths feet; thence along land now or late of Samuel Meakin, south eight degrees eight minutes forty seconds west, four hundred and thirty and ninety-one hundredths feet; thence along land now or late of the estate of D. M. Hildreth, north fifty-six degrees thirteen minutes thirty seconds west, one hundred and four and ninety-four one-hundredths feet; thence north seventy degrees fifty-three minutes forty seconds west, one hundred and one and forty-five one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty-five degrees three minutes west, twenty-one and ninety one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty degrees fifty-four minutes fifty seconds west, thirty-two and eighty-two one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty-four degrees twenty-four minutes thirty seconds west, one hundred and thirty-two and thirty-one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty degrees eight minutes east, thirty-nine and sixty-three one-hundredths feet; thence north nine degrees forty seconds east, three hundred and seventeen and forty one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty-three degrees fifteen minutes west, two hundred and fifty-five and seventy-seven one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty degrees fifty-seven minutes west, seventy-five and twelve one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty degrees three minutes forty seconds west, one hundred and forty-four and thirty-seven one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty degrees twenty-eight minutes forty seconds west, three hundred and thirty-six and seventy-two one-hundredths feet; thence south fifteen degrees twenty-one minutes ten seconds west, one hundred and eight and sixty-seven one-hundredths feet; thence along land now or late of Mark C. Meagher, north thirteen degrees forty-three minutes east, ten hundred and ninety-three and fifty-one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning, containing fifty-five and six hundred and four one-thousandths acres of land, be all the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Subject, however, to a certain mortgage given to secure the principal sum of $45,000 and interest, and subject to unpaid interest on said mortgage, unpaid taxes and other liens upon said premises.

2. DESCRIPTION OF HANDLEY TRACT—$4.861 ACRES.

All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in the Third Ward in the former Town of Flushing, now the Borough and County of Queens, City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows; to wit:

Beginning at the northeast corner thereof on the westerly side of the Highway leading from the Whitestone Ferry to the Plains at a locust tree about ninety feet south from the house now or late of George W. Thorne; thence running southerly along said Highway and along the westerly side of Mitchell Estate, south eight degrees twenty-eight minutes fifteen seconds west six hundred and eighty-seven and ninety-five one-hundredths feet; thence south five degrees forty-three minutes thirty seconds west, three hundred and ninety and ninety-one-hundredths feet; thence south eight degrees thirty-seven minutes fifteen seconds west, two hundred and forty-one and seventy-three one-hundredths feet; thence along land now or late of Samuel Meakin, south eight degrees eight minutes forty seconds west, four hundred and thirty and ninety-one hundredths feet; thence along land now or late of the estate of D. M. Hildreth, north fifty-six degrees thirteen minutes thirty seconds west, one hundred and four and ninety-four one-hundredths feet; thence north seventy degrees fifty-three minutes forty seconds west, one hundred and one and forty-five one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty-five degrees three minutes west, twenty-one and ninety one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty degrees fifty-four minutes fifty seconds west, thirty-two and eighty-two one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty-four degrees twenty-four minutes thirty seconds west, one hundred and thirty-two and thirty-one-hundredths feet; thence north eighty degrees eight minut

BUSINESS WORLD.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@4 per cent. for the best names.
Saturday..3¼@4 per cent. " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

El Paso and Juarez Quiet.

The following self-explanatory dispatch was received yesterday at the office of the National Association of Credit Men in this city:

El Paso, Texas.

Assure jobbers and manufacturers that El Paso and Juarez are quiet and we are expecting no trouble. All shipments will be safe. Have sufficient troops to control situation. This telegram sent because merchants from all over the country have been inquiring of us.

EL PASO ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEN.

Attractions in Dress Goods.

Broadcloths, gaberdines, and poplins are still attracting most attention in the dress goods field. Fancy mixtures for coatings are well thought of, and the demand for goods of this class of both domestic and foreign make is said to have considerably outstripped the present supply. Sellers are especially fortunate in having the cape added to the balmacaan fad, and the variety of fabrics suitable for manufacturing these garments is so wide that practically every house should obtain a share of the business created.

Sweaters Not Moving Actively.

The continuance of warm weather well into last Fall left stocks of sweaters comparatively large in the hands of the retailers, and as a result the jobbers are having considerable difficulty in disposing of their new Fall lines on the road. Knitted sport coats and other novelties are said to be moving in a fair way for this time of the year, but staple goods are moving only under heavy pressure. Prices on the higher grades of staple sweaters were said to be lower now than last year despite the advance in raw wool and the higher cost of woolen yarns. The less expensive grades are lower, also, it is said, with the discrepancy smaller as the value of the goods diminishes. On cheap goods, in which a good deal of cotton is used, prices are reported to be higher.

Silver Buyers Scarce.

According to a statement made yesterday by one of the largest of them, the silversmiths in the Maiden Lane district of this city are still carefully scanning the horizon for buyers. So late are they in coming to market this year, and so far behind last year are some of the houses that, according to the same merchant, if a buyer of any consequence made his appearance now he would be besieged more strongly than Vera Cruz was. Merchants seen yesterday were at a loss to explain the scarcity of buyers at this time, especially so because of the kind of reports that have been heard concerning road business. This is said to be none too heavy, which ordinarily is taken to mean that buying in this market will be liberal. With the beginning of the June matrimonial season only a few weeks away, some of the smiths are wondering just what sort of a season they are facing.

Plans for National Coffee Week.

Prominent coffee roasters from this city, Boston, and St. Louis met Saturday afternoon in the offices of Dwinell, Wright & Co., Boston, to discuss the advertising to be done in connection with a national coffee week, which has been fixed for Oct. 19 to 24, inclusive. An elaborate publicity scheme was perfected at the meeting, and it is said that the national week idea will result in as comprehensive country-wide advertising of this commodity as has ever been given it. The entire coffee trade, from roaster to retailer, is said to have taken the idea up with enthusiasm. The following members of the Coffee Week Committee of the National Coffee Roasters' association were present at the meeting: G. S. Wright, Chairman; Ross W. Weir, G. B. Lehy, and Edward Aborn. F. J. Ach, President of the association, and G. W. Toms, its Secretary, were also present.

Price Labels Not Popular.

It was intimated strongly yesterday by a local haberdasher that the scheme of some of the shirt manufacturers of identifying the retail selling prices of their goods by the color of the label put in them, would not be popular with the retailers. Heretofore, it was said, many of the retailers used to price their better purchases by their general appearance rather than by the quality of the goods or the selling price of the manufacturer. This, under the new system, will be more or less bothersome, for to do it the retailers will have to go to the trouble of changing the labels about. Pricing by appearance is said to follow the method used by many dealers in retailing Persian rugs. These are said to be bought, so many in a bundle, for whatever the buyer will pay. They are then priced for retailing according to their looks, regardless of their average cost in the bundle.

Men's Wear Primary Market.

The week was started off well in the men's wear primary market yesterday, and an increased activity in reorders was shown over last week, when business was particularly dull. Where initial orders were good on woolens duplicates are coming in nicely, although the results obtaining in this branch are spotty at the best. The subject of prices for the Spring of 1915 is now uppermost in the market, and the consensus of opinion seems to be that increases of from 5 to 7½ cents will be made over those of the last lightweight season. Some predict even greater advances. While there are many reports current as to the amount of business being taken on serges for the Spring, sellers are not inclined to go out of their way to book such orders with the present uncertainty regarding just how far prices on raw material will advance. There is little doubt that buyers who are fortunate enough to make arrangements for securing their needs in this direction will find themselves in a particularly advantageous position later on.

Gray Goods Trade Picks Up.

There was a little more activity in the local gray goods market yesterday, though, from all accounts, the business was not evenly distributed through the trade. With the increase in buying, a slightly better price tone was established on several constructions. Fine cottons in the gray and novelty weaves were in better demand, and some good sales were made on them. A good part of the day's business was confined to print cloths. Some fair-sized lots of 39-inch 68-72s were put through at 5½ cents, and there were some bids for goods at this price that were not filled. Later in the day some of the mills asked 5 5-16 and 5¾ cents for this construction. All of the goods taken were for immediate or near-by delivery, as were some good lots of 39-inch 72-76s, which were sold at 6¼ cents. Later the mills asked 6⅜ cents for them. Sales for delivery up to September were reported on 38½-inch 64-60s at 4½ cents. Some good sales were also made on 38½-inch 60-52s at 4 7-16 cents, and on 60-48s in the same width at 4¼ cents for quick delivery.

Each Piece to be Marked.

Purchasers of carving sets should hereafter have no difficulty in learning whether their acquisitions are "imported," or just of common-place, home production. Recently Collector Malone wrote to the Treasury Department for instructions in carrying out the provisions of Paragraph 130 of the new tariff relating to the marking of these sets. The Collector said that under this provision of the law each knife, fork, and steel should be individually marked, but that Appraiser Higgins advised him that he had passed carving sets where the knife only was marked. Assistant Secretary Malburn, in reply, says the department is of the opinion that all of the articles, whether imported in sets or otherwise, should be indelibly stamped or branded with the name of the maker or purchaser, and beneath the same the name of the country of origin. As it appears, however, that such sets have passed the Port of New York when the knife only was marked, the Collector is authorized to release the imperfectly marked sets for the period of thirty days. At the end of that time each utensil comprising a set must be marked. Foreign manufacturers are said to view the requirement with disfavor.

Export Cottons Quiet.

Quiet is the keynote of the local export market for cotton goods at the moment. A few small lots of these goods were sold to China in the last week, but not enough to make any impression on this market. One or two fairly good-sized deals are said to be pending now, which are not absolutely sure of going through. The Australian and New Zealand markets are taking goods in a way that is generally satisfactory for this time of the year. The English and South African markets are reported very quiet. The Red Sea district is also reported quiet, no orders of importance having come to this market from there for some time. Prominent factors in the trade are inclined to ridicule the statement that the Austrian exporters are getting a foothold around the Red Sea, but it is said that the Italians are making things unpleasant for American traders in that part of the world. They are reported to be copying American marks and turning out some vile merchandise under them. These goods are said to be very cleverly finished and to look well, but they are worthless so far as wear is concerned. The remaining markets of any consequence—South America, Cuba, and Porto Rico—are also lifeless.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association, representing about 40 per cent. of the creditors of Crawford & Rosenstiel, proprietors of the Washington Shop, Hot Springs, Ark., is in receipt of a first dividend of 25 per cent.

The stock of Friedlander & Jacobson, bankrupts who operated the Globe Store, Paterson, N. J., was sold yesterday in the United States Court in Newark by B. & J. Burkheimer for $25,000. The bid of the bankrupts was $17,500, and that of the Braunstein Department Store of Atlantic City, $20,000.

The United States Worsted Company, Herbert Lawton & Co., the Jamestown Mills, and Battey Trull & Co. are now located in the Eagle Building, 261 Fourth Avenue.

R. Clifford Fowler, who was formerly with the ready-to-wear department of the J. E. Mansfield Company of this city and who for the past year was buyer of these goods in the local office of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. of Chicago, has returned to the Manix Company as manager of the ready-to-wear section.

The Customs Brokers' Association of the Appraiser's Warehouse yesterday presented ex-Appraiser F. A. Higgins with a silk fob and pendant as a token of esteem. The presentation was made by Edward Taylor, President of the association, who expressed regret at Mr. Higgins's retirement from office, and asked the retiring official to accept the memento as an appreciation of the many courtesies extended to the brokers during his tenure as Appraiser. In reply Mr. Higgins said it had always been a pleasure to be of assistance to the members of the association.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

INTER-CONTINENT FILM COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Inter-Continent Film Company, importer of motion picture films at 110 and 112 West Fortieth Street, by these creditors: Acme Lithographing Company, Inc. $290; Monroe Press, $145; Theresa J. Tarchiani, $30, and another creditor for $64. The company was incorporated on Jan. 14, 1914, with a capital stock of $50,000, and had a sales office in Philadelphia. Liabilities, $4,000.

DAVID EDSON.—Two petitions were filed against David Edson, dealer in dry goods at 13 Carmine Street. One was by these creditors: Universal Waist Company, $190; Weiss & Goldstein, $193, and Morris Levy, $322. The other was by Henry Cohen & Co., $41; Rose Waist Company, $520, and Joseph A. Gunsberg, $45. He filed schedules yesterday which showed liabilities of $8,483, and assets of $8,500 in stock. Among the creditors are Rebecca Edson, $1,435, and the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, $500.

ADLER, STOERGER & CO.—A petition has been filed against Jacob S. Adler, Sigmund Stoerger, and David Steiner, composing the firm of Adler, Stoerger & Co., dealers in novelties, at 7 East Seventeenth Street, by these creditors: K. Fasullo, $405; Robert Aron, $88, and M. Welsburger, $10, all on assigned claims. Liabilities, $25,000.

SCHWARTZ & WEINSTEIN.—A petition has been filed against Leopold Schwartz and Jacob Weinstein, comprising the firm of Schwartz & Weinstein of 775 Jennings Street, the Bronx, by the Matheson Lead Company, a creditor for $1,232.

JOHN HOFFHINE, mechanical engineer, of 141st Street and Riverside Drive, has filed a petition with liabilities of $12,035 and assets consisting of 250 shares of stock of the Omaha Chemical Company and 175 shares of the Zanesville Tile Company, value unknown. The debts were contracted in Chicago, and the largest creditor is John B. Owens, now of New York City, $11,985, on notes which are disputed by Mr. Hoffhine.

SAMUEL KAUFMAN.—A petition has been filed against Samuel Kaufman, clothing dealer at 185 Rivington Street, by these creditors: Meyer Mihalowitz, $144; William Hyman, $301, and Israel Greenblatt, $250. Liabilities, $6,000; assets, $1,500.

EASTERN SUPPLY COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed Marcus Heifand receiver for the Eastern Supply Company, dealer in millinery at 40 West Seventeenth Street, under a bond of $1,000. Liabilities, $11,000; assets, $3,000.

LUDWIG REISSMANN, INC., wholesale dealer in yarns at 260 West Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $69,026 and assets of $56,861. Among the creditors are F. M. Walter, $6,761; Jennings & Stansfield, Philadelphia, $4,856; J. N. Deckendorff & Co., $3,857, and Wormser & Co., $3,292. Ludwig Reissman, President of the corporation, filed indivual schedules showing liabilities of $55,235, as indorser on notes of the corporation, and assets of $20,000, par value of 200 shares of stock of the corporation.

DOROTHY FRANK, dealer in fancy goods in Yonkers, has filed schedules which show liabilities of $6,062, and assets of $2,075.

WILLIAM SIMON, furrier, of 20 West Forty-sixth Street, has filed schedules which show liabilities of $20,233, and assets of $2,037. Among the creditors are the West Side Bank, $4,850, and J. Apfel, $4,501.

SCHUNDLER & CO.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Schundler & Co., wholesale dealers in lumber and shingles at 8 Bridge Street, with creditors at 8 cents on the dollar, payable 5 cents cash and 3 cents in two notes at 12 and 24 months. Liabilities, $205,936.

BERNARD SIMPSON.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Bernard Simpson, cigar dealer in the Singer Building, in the Hotel Victoria, and at 99 Nassau Street, with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar, cash. Liabilities, $16,000.

CONSTAD & ROSEN.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Constad & Rosen, fur manufacturers at 146 West Twenty-fifth Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 10 cents in notes at two months. Liabilities, $36,843.

SARAH WOLFF.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Sarah Wolff, dry goods dealer, of 517 East 188th Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, cash. Liabilities, $4,353.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

ALFRED BEHREND, musical instruments, 102 West Thirty-eighth Street; liabilities, $8,850.

J. ROMEYN BRODHEAD, 816 West 162d St.; liabilities $2,317.

HERMAN BRONSON, real estate broker, 150 Nassau Street; liabilities $4,159.

WILLIS M. BURNHAM, civil engineer, Saugerties, N. Y.; liabilities, $15,649.

JACOB GOLDSTEIN, as Standard Leather Coat Company, 29 Wooster Street; liabilities, $26,824.

KINGSTON WOOD WORKING COMPANY; liabilities, $58,694.

MORRIS LUROW, hats, 109 Canal Street; liabilities, $5,268.

JOSEPH MANN, manager, 283 West 118th Street; liabilities, $1,988.

FRED NICKLAS, formerly a druggist at 655 Columbus Avenue; liabilities, $1,686.

WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, flour and feed, Saugerties; liabilities, $2,042.

MARY F. SNEAD, boarding house, 117 West 48th Street; liabilities, $2,006.

EDWIN A. WEIL, theatrical manager, 40 Morningside Avenue; liabilities, $23,200.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Ross C. Rich, as D. A. Rich & Son, housefurnishing store; petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $28,-915; assets, $15,285.

OMAHA, Neb.—The Empress Gardens, a cafe; involuntary petition; liabilities, about $35,000.

SHERMAN, Texas.—James Wadley St. Clair, doing a merchandise business at Blue Ridge, Collin County; voluntary petition; liabilities, $17,857; assets, $16,878.

CHICAGO, Ill.—A. T. Braun, individually and as a member of the firm of A. T. Braun & Co., interior decorator and furnisher; voluntary petition; liabilities, $9,636; assets, $2,471.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County; the first name being that of the debtor:

Bernstein, Max—G. Goldbaum, $142.
Blair, Marston—Saranac Construction Company, $183.
Cohen, Elias A.—I. D. Morrison et al., $264.
Crandall, Maud—A. Sartorius et al., costs, $118.
Carman, William W.—A. Hartman, $465.
Calder, John H.—B. Anchell, $288.
Cammerer, Carl—George Ringler & Co., $293.
Crabtree, John H.—A. H. Foster, $562.
Claflin, Aaron—Gimbel Brothers, N. Y., $302.
Carey, James A.—G. O'Beirne, $425.
Cutler, Jenny—A. Schwartz et al., $148.
Cohen, Morris—American Woolen Co. of N. Y., $11,033.
Dombiatt, David—S. Dombiatt, $515.
Same—Same, $510.
Duffy, Mark—M. Malone, $326.
Dickey, William W.—International Agricultural Corp., $650.
Drucker, Samuel—W. J. Spain, $100.
Dorfman, Samuel—South Manhattan Realty Company, $508.
Eagone, Frank C.—J. P. Hoffman et al., $119.
Furniss, Clinton C.—Trossachs Realty Corp., $168.
Guinan, Margaret C.—N. F. O'Reilly, $168.
Guarino, Salvatore—Levirson Wrecking Co., costs, $107.
Gluck, Bettie—H. Goldsmith, $161.
Haas, Harry L.—T. G. O'Brien, $1,011.
Hickman, John F.—W. J. Wheeler, $1,152.
Hart, E. Burton—T. J. Lewis, $2,866.
Hinton, Alfred P., Clara H. Gould, Susan McVickar Hemenway, and George J. Bradish, guardian—G. E. Bogart, costs, $100.
Jacobson, F. Arthur—S. Fraser et al., $344.
Johnstone, Alexander G.—H. de Constans, $443.
Killeen, James, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $300.
Kruman, Abraham, and Abraham Strahl—Steinhardt Bros. Co., $473.
Liquori, Matteo—E. A. Fowler et al., $283.
Lamson, Myra A., and Clarence De Witt Rogers, executors—R. C. King, costs, $152.
Michaud, Alfred C.—A. Doctor et al., $754.
Morrison, Robert—P. Boas et al., $133.
Mortimer, Mary A.—G. C. Skelly et al., $21,-332.
Murray, George J. and Christopher D.—Colonial Bank, $2,595.
Nall, Harry C.—First National Bank of Baily, Penn., $825.
O'Beirne, Owen—F. K. Seagrist, $1,372.
Philips, Sidney B.—M. A. Philips, $268.
Riddick, Benjamin F.—M. J. Riddick, costs, $103.
Roak, Charles—M. Cammeyer, $311.
Rosencheln, Ben—Myer Strasburger & Co., $184.
Robertson, Wm. P.—Wm. Cardam & Son, Inc., $119.
Schloendorff, Mary E.—Society of the New York Hospital, costs, $184.
Schelhorn, Simon and Sigmond—A. L. Kass, $378.
Seidman, David, Louis, and Samuel—H. B. Grossman, costs, $119.
Sears, Herman D.—R. W. Thompson, Jr., $559.
Stoopack, Samuel, and Louis Dorfman—J. Spirer, $281.
Savage, Joseph K.—R. Gavriluts, $5,134.
Thomas, Amanda C.—A. Bartlett, $170.
Taylor, Frederick C., Henry E. Smith, and John C. Short—L. J. Schubert, $289.
Wilson, Jennie—S. Schelman, $130.
Walter E. Richard—Colonial Bank, $585.
Young, Chas. W., Jr.—Futurity Realty Co., costs, $109.
Arverne Estates Co. and Alfred C. Michaud—Sulzberger & Sons Co., $5,311.
Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.—T. Wasserman, $500.
City of N. Y.—Gas Engine and Power Co. and Charles D. Seabury & Co. Consolidated, $351,182.
Convent Park Construction Co. and Elias A. Cohen—A. B. Davis, $819.
Same—Same, $420.
International Securities Deposit Co. and Mercantile Printing and Stationery Co.—S. S. Blood, $115.
Nappi Contracting Co.—S. V. Felice Contracting Co., $191.
Queens Land and Title Co.—C. W. H. Beyer, $1,715.
Same—Same, $439.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.—S. Hoffman, costs, $143.
United Boroughs Realty Co.—F. B. Hagemeyer, costs, $107.
Hess, Ludwig—City of N. Y., $731.
International Hypathel Syndicate—Same, $126.
Healy, Frank J.—Same, $282.
Jones, Frederick R.—Same, $465.
Julian, Martin—Same, $244.
Jones, John J.—Same, $493.
Kelting, Wm. R.—Same, $244.
Same—Same, $252.
Kerwin, Stephen J.—Same, $252.
Keller, Nathan—Same, $493.
Kraus, Gordon—Same, $244.
London, Newman—Same, $600.
Lien, Philip—Same, $483.
Lavery, Mary—Same, $493.
Lawlor, Kearney—Same, $244.
Lilenty, James E.—Same, $465.
Lowen, Charles—Same, $674.

In Bronx County.

Cerucci, Michael—Aetna Life Insurance Co., $127.
Depasse, Bernard J.—J. Seigelman, $218.
Mendelsohn, Jacob—M. Schnitzer, $104.
Rothenberg, John W.—B. Greenthal, $484.
Smith, Elisabeth C., et al.—H. Krauth, $4,436.
Ulrich, Emil A.—G. Barth, $302.
Winters, Oscar—A. Schwartz, $145.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Aetna Ins. Co.—Ampersand Hotel Co., Jan. 28, 1913, $4,297.
Atlantic Ins. Co., Ltd.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,183.
British-American Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $1,850.
Commonwealth Ins. Co. of N. Y.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,181.
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,841.
Connecticut Insurance Co., Ltd.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,275.
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $142.
German-American Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,860.
Glens Falls Ins. Co.—Same, April 18, 1913, $967.
Equitable Fire and Marine Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $1,350.
Empire City Fire Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $1,764.
Franklin Fire Ins Co. of Philadelphia—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $967.
Globe Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $967.
German-American Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $23,950.
Home Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $4,448.
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.—Same, May 16, 1912, $2,182.
Insurance Co. of North America—Same, Jan. 28, 1912, $1,840.
Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $4,266.
Same—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,711.
London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $4,266.
National Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $1,766.
National Union Fire Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $535.
National Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,559.
North River Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $967.
North British and Mercantile Ins. Co.—Ampersand Hotel Co., Jan. 28, 1913, $4,267.
Orient Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $1,350.
Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd. of London, Eng.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,275.
Providence Washington Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,152.
Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $1,948.
Phoenix Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,183.
Phoenix Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,274.
Providence Washington Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, 3624.
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $833.
Reliance Ins. Co. of Philadelphia—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,275.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $634.
Spring Garden Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,150.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $2,599.
Security Ins. Co. of New Haven—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $383.
Union Ins. Co. of Philadelphia—Same, May 16, 1912, $1,350.
United States Fire Ins. Co—Same, Jan. 28, 1913, $1,348.
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.—Same, May 16, 1912, $1,549.
Menness, Hyman—F. Schonzeit, March 27, 1914, $400.
Kissane, Patrick—F. Schierenbeck, Jr., April 15, 1914, $140.
N. Y. Contracting Co., Pennsylvania—C. Flausburg, May 18, 1910, $10,201.
Smith, William A.—M. V. Wuerz, Jan. 12, 1914, $104.
Bedell, John and James—J. G. Rell, Feb. 19, 1914, $117.
Merrick Realty Co.—K. J. Wilders, June 23, 1913, $1,814.
Hanover Realty and Construction Company—C. Strauss et al., Dec. 17, 1912, $695.
Jacob Streifler Co.—C. Denier, Nov. 24, 1913, $118.
Babcock, & Wilcox Co.—D. P. Cahill, July 1, 1913, $300.
Bauman, Joseph L.—L. Cohen, Feb. 7, 1914, $295.
Beyer, Herman W.—B. G. Faulhaber, April 24, 1914, $151.
Robertson, Carroll M.—Carlton Motion Picture Laboratories, March 6, 1914, $3,675.
Wolff, Harris—J. Wachtel, Dec. 29, 1913, $1,552.
Lyons, Martin—W. O. Nicolls, Feb. 3, 1914, $185.
Hayes, George B.—W. Marshall, May 21, 1913, (canceled,) $1,000.
Same—Same, May 21, 1913, (canceled,) $4,098.
Hutchinson, Samuel—E. Kleinhans, Dec. 23, 1913, $132.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALTOONA—Whitman & Artman; M. J. Artman, dry goods; Albert.
AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; I. Elias, clothing; W. T. Tobin, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th.
ATLANTA—Olson Co.; B. Olson, skirts, wash dresses; Room 1,803, 15 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; 26 East 17th.
BALTIMORE—M. M. Bernstein & Co.; M. M. Bernstein, tie silks; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; E. Wyzansky, jobs wash skirts, wash crepe dresses; 1,190 Bway.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4 Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, waists, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, wash skirts, dresses; 33 W. 24th.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. Francis, infants' wear; 57 White.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, silks, waists; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss J. L. McCluskey, dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; W. I. Wood, millinery, neckwear, ribbons; 45 E. 17th.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mr. Johnston, mdse. mgr.; 6 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; H. H. Ellis, hosiery, knit underwear; Miss M. Jones, negligees; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; C. A. Biederman, ladies' suits; basement buyers; C. O. Jones, misses' dresses, suits; H. M. Levy, waists, muslin underwear; H. W. Child, millinery; H. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques; 116 W. 32d.
BROCKTON—Fraser D. G. Co.; I. Seaton, cloaks, suits, waists, underwear; Brostell.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; T. C. Dooley, domestics, silks, linings, white goods; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. Britton, umbrellas, ribbons; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper Co.; Miss M. Garretty, corsets; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—French Dress Co.; A. Haas, waists, dresses; 43 W. 27th.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; K. Trilling, clothing; 114 5 Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. E. Babcock, infants' wear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. D. Carley, women's suits, costumes; Mrs. F. E. Skinner, waists; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Lloyd's Cloak and Suit Co.; M. Lobenstein, ladies' wear; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Phillipsborn Outer Garment House; H. Phillipsborn, Fall coats, waists, skirts, dresses; 128 W. 21st.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—F. J. Daniels & Co.; F. J. Daniels, notions; Broadway Central.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Fogue Co.; Miss F. Wood, corsets; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Epstein Brothers Co.; M. I. Epstein, cloaks, suits; Aberdeen.
CINCINNATI—Main Cloak and Suit Co.; S. Goldberg, Fall coats, suits; Room 1201; 18 W. 27th.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; B. G. Hirsch, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; Mr. Evett, millinery; 37 W. 20th.
CLEVELAND—Joseph & Feiss Co.; S. Joseph, clothing; 215 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Hale Bros. Co.; B. Sishois, ladies' cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; R. Rodenfels, men's neckwear, jewelry, gloves; N. H. Simmons, ladies' gloves, hosiery; Miss K. Burch, ladies' neckwear, ribbons; 45 E. 17th.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—E. M. and W. Childs; W. Childs, Fall coats, suits; Room 1201; 18 W. 27th.
DENVER—May Co.; A. G. Mayse, boys', children's clothing, furn. gods; 37 W. 26th.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; G. T. Everett, jobs coats, suits, (basement;) 508 5th Av.
DETROIT—Ernst Kern; E. Schuls, boy's clothing. Claridge.
DETROIT—Heyns Bazaar Co.; M. May, millinery; 116 W. 32.
DUBUQUE—Palais Royale; C. Jensen, jobs suits, coats, dresses; 11 W. 25th.
EASTON—H. Bunavn & Co.; H. Bunstyn, millinery; Gregorian.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; millinery; G. Young, millinery; 75 Spring.
FORT WAYNE—Bobb Stillman; Mr. Hirsh, ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg Dry Goods Co.; F. A. Wurzburg, dry goods; 220 Church.
HAMILTON, Ohio—Hamilton Outfitting Co.; L. Zins, carpets; Wallicks.
HARRISBURG — Kaufman's Underselling Store; D. Kaufman, jobs coats; 15 E. 26th.
HOLYOKE—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits, laces, gloves, ribbons; Miss A. Collins, waists; Navarre.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig Dry Goods Co.; S. Selig, coats, skirts, petticoats; 116 W. 32.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; F. H. Luke, pictures, frames, art goods; W. B. Wheelock, gen'l mdse.; 60 W. 33d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Lefler Hat Co.; O. D. Lefler, hats; Brostell.
ITHACA—A. R. Sawyer Co.; A. R. Sawyer, general mdse.; Albert.
KANSAS CITY—Parisian Cloak Co.; J. J. Kelly, ready to wear; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; Wm. Geissler, ladies' ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.
LITTLE ROCK—Beal, McDonnell & Co.; H. C. Bland, notions, hosiery, gloves, ribbons; 72 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE—Carter Dry Goods Co.; E. B. Clark, men's furnishing goods, shirts, overalls, underwear; T. Keeler, domestics, linings, flannels, blankets; W. M. Carothers, prints, ginghams wash goods, silks, dress goods, velvets; 43 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; J. C. Hanna, cloaks, suits; M. B. Mountjoy, ladies', infants' wear, waists, corsets; 214 Church.
MEMPHIS—J. Rosenfield Co.; L. Rosenfield, millinery; Pierpont.
MEMPHIS—J. Gerber Co.; F. G. Bauer, genl. mdse., ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers, Merc. Co.; W. C. Fyke, laces, neckwear, ribbons; 214 Church.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; G. E. Amluxen, woolen dress goods, silks; 2 Walker; Knickerbocker.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. N. Karagheusian, Oriental rugs; 79 5th Av.; Mc-Alpin.
NEW BEDFORD—Steiger, Dudgeon Co.; A. J. Bernard, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; Miss M. McNamara, ladies', infants' wear; 60 W. 33d.
NEW ORLEANS—D. M. Davis & Co.; W. Davis, furnishing goods, men's, women's sweaters, muslin underwear; 15 E. 26; Collingwood.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. I. Kinnon, millinery; 75 Spring.
OMAHA—Thos. Kilpatrick Co.; W. H. Koenig, notions, laces, house furn. goods; 220 5 Av.
PEORIA—Block & Kuhl Co.; G. S. Applegate, jewelry, leather goods, neckwear, gloves, laces, vellings; 320 Church.
PEORIA—B. & M. J. Bloom; ladies', children's garments; Cumberland.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. Nagle, cloaks, suits; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Mrs. A. L. Wilkinson, skirts; Miss N. W. McCann, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; C. R. Dunn, art needlework; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; E. Bohn, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; Miss E. Evans, waists; Miss Atkinson, skirts; E. Goldman, merchandise manager; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros. Miss R. Farness, ready to wear; 71 W. 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Cluett, Peabody Co.; H. Blauner, jobs suits, coats; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koffler, laces; 7 W. 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—Boas & Berg; B. Berg, Miss Glickfield, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, waists, dresses; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—Bert & Berg; B. Berg, coats, suits, dresses; Miss H. Geventer, jobs, waists, petticoats; Miss T. Berger, jobs, juniors' coats, suits; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 7 W. 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; L. Englander, ladies', misses' coats, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; E. Helcombe, dress goods, silks; 320 Church.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Department Store; R. C. Walker; J. Salomon, boys' clothing (basement;) L. Powers, men's furn. goods; M. Lipman, silks; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. J. Kunkel, clothing; 37 W. 24th.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon Co.; T. J. Brady, Miss G. Lippitt, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; P. Hirsch, dresses; Miss Rosenberg, dresses; J. B. Hirstein, wash dresses, wash skirts; Miss Meyer, skirts; J. H. Frank, waists, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; M. W. Smith, boys, children's clothing; 2 Walker.
READING—Solo Marcus; coats, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; Miss Wagner, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein Bloch Co.; C. T. Scott, woolens; Fifth Av. 6th.
SAN FRANCISCO.—B. J. Hirsch & Co.; B. J. Hirsch, representing; Claridge.
SCRANTON — Clarke Bros.; W. F. Dolmetsch, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery; 26 E. 17.
SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; I. E. Oppenheim, coats, jobs suits; 15 E. 26th.
SCRANTON—Clarke Brothers; Mr. Thayer, housefurnishing goods; 41 Union Square.
SEATTLE—Bon Marche; G. Kalt, upholstery goods, rugs; 9 Walker; Prince George.
SOUTH BEND—Brandon-Durrell Co.; E. Hagey, laces, trimmings; Miss Kuchmeyer, ladies' wear; York.
SPOKANE—Spokane D. G. Co.; E. E. Gordon, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' underwear, infants' wear; 225 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD—Albert Steiger Co.; P. J. Donovan, dress goods, silks; 116 W. 32d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; R. A. Steiger, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.
SPRINGFIELD—Forbes & Wallace; F. L. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; C. L. Doolittle, women's ready to wear; 6 W. 32d.
STATESVILLE, N. C.—Mills & Paston; N. B. Mills, general mdse.; Herald Square.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson Co.; H. W. Lawson and D. E. Rossiter, manufacturing department shirts, drawers, night shirts; 358 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—E. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; R. Blumenthal, ladies' neckwear, laces

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Rise Abruptly on Hopeful Mexican News—Day's Other Factors.

The news that mediation for the settlement of the Mexican situation had been proffered and accepted not only by ourselves, but in tentative fashion at least by Gen. Huerta, took the stock market completely by surprise yesterday. The effect was a spectacular show of strength at the opening followed by a settling down process which left large net agains in a number of leading issues with only a few stocks offering exceptions to the gains which were made throughout the list. The dealings were not on an exceptionally large scale, falling as they did considerably short of the largest total of last week. It was rather a reversal of the professional position assumed last week than any general inrush of buying orders from the public, which accounted for the radical changes for the better at which the day's trading was begun.

The course of prices fully confirmed the view that the market had been in a position in which good news could easily bring about a sudden reversal in the course of quotations. It showed, too, how much importance was attached even to the bare hope of peace in Mexico, for predictions that the good offices of the three South American countries which have proffered their services in the hope of ending the Mexican crisis would be successful in ending the conflict within that country, as well as in settling the issues between ourselves and Gen. Huerta, were received with reserve on account of the many difficulties which will have to be overcome. But even the raising of hope of a peaceful solution was very grateful news, and despite the hesitation which was shown to count too confidently on the success of the plan there was no mistaking the desire of the financial community that it might succeed. The action of the stock market made it perfectly plain, if that were a thing which needed to be made plain, that war, or even the fear of war, was an unsettling influence from which the financial community was most anxious to be free.

The initiative in advancing our stocks was taken by the London market, where quotations rose sharply for American and Mexican securities before the beginning of trading here. But in other quarters of the London market things did not go as well, and there were fresh reminders of some existing problems, including the Ulster situation, recently forgotten here though still unsolved. The improvement of the Mexican situation afforded opportunity for discussion of other things in which the financial markets had been interested before its attention and that of the whole country had been centred on Mexico. The summing up before the Interstate Commerce Commission of the case in favor of a rate increase was given more attention than it would have received last week, and it was recognized that this was a proceeding from which much encouragement to business might yet come.

The report of the same commission to the Senate on the proposed New York Central consolidation came as something of a surprise to the financial district. So much had been rumored regarding the probable drastic character of the commission's report in this matter that it was with a feeling of relief that Wall Street read extracts from the report approving the plan to the extent of holding that neither the consolidation nor the exchange of bonds proposed as a step in that consolidation offended any Federal statute. It was felt that the terms in which this report was couched offered agreeable relief from the adverse impression created by the spirit of some earlier reports from the same source.

If the Mexican situation moves calmly on the way toward a peaceful ending of the troubled conditions which have prevailed for so long, and which led to the use of force by the United States, other matters will gradually assume large importance in the consideration of the financial markets. It is evident, however, that until further steps have been taken in that direction the Mexican problem will remain one of prime importance. It is a situation in which the financial community can only wait, trusting that the hope of a happy solution now offered will be fully borne out.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l
On call	2	1¼	1¾	1¾
A year ago	3	2½	2¾	2½
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913	7	2	..	..

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos
On time	3	3½	3¾
Commercial paper (prime bills)	....	3¼@3¾	3½@4

Exchanges Balances

Clearings	$202,208,038
Sub-Treasury debit balance	2,343,210
Banks lose since Friday	1,700,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
Berlin	2	2%	20m48pf
Paris	2%	..	25f 16½c
London	2@2½	1¼@1½	.....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8765	$4.8755	$4.8765
A year ago	4.8675	4.8665	4.8675
Since Jan. 1	4.8765	4.8355	.....
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8765	$4.8790
Paris	5.16¾-1-32	5.15¾-1-64
Berlin	95¼	95 5-16
Switzerland	5.16¾-1-16	5.16¾-1-64
Holland	40.34	40.36
Belgium	5.18¾-1-64	5.18¾-1-16

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days	90 days.
London	$4.85¼	$4.84¼
Paris	5.18¾	5.19¾
Berlin	94⅞	94⅝

Bankers' Commercial Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.84¾	$4.83¾
Paris	5.18¾—1-16	5.20 —1-16
Berlin	94⅝—1-32	94 9-16—1-32
Amsterdam	40.03	39.91

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem
Chicago	20c	San Francisco	10c
St. Louis	20c	Montreal	62½c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	50c

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was firm, and up ⅛c. Tin was steady at an improvement of ⅛c. Lead was up 10 points, while spelter was down 5 points.

Closing prices for copper and other metals were:

Copper—	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Spot	13.37½	14.00	Spelter	5.00	5.15
April	13.37½	14.00	Lead	3.85	3.95
May	13.37½	14.00	Antimony	7.15	7.25
			Tin	34.63	34.86

Copper market in London closed firm, spot advancing 18s. 9d., to £94 2s. 9d., and futures, at £64 5s., being £1 2s. 6d. higher. Tin closed easy, spot and futures advancing £2 15s., to £158 5s. and £160 respectively.

The market ended easy. Spanish pig lead, £18 18s., up 12s. 6d. Spelter, £21 12s. 6d., unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 56s. 7½d., unchanged.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

No Rock Island News.

Anxious stockholders of the Rock Island and Company, who thought they would learn the worst about their property yesterday when the Protective Committee for the bondholders met to discuss the McKenna report, were left uninformed. The Bondholders' Committee foregathered, but found that their expert had not completed his report. The rest of the figures are looked for to-day or tomorrow, and it is expected that a summary of Mr. McKenna's report will be made public. It was apparent yesterday that people in close touch with the Rock Island situation looked for more moderate treatment of the road's needs by the bondholders' investigator than that accorded by Chairman Schumacher. Estimates of improvement needs depend as much on the habit of mind of the man making them as upon the condition of the property itself. A railroad President is apt to see much or little need of expenditures on his line, depending on whether he can find plenty of money or only enough to do actual repair work.

***

A Dividend for Steel Corporation.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, which became a famous corporation after the 1907 panic through the investigation of President Roosevelt's reasons for allowing its purchase by the United States Steel Corporation, has hitherto been a source of heavy expense to the parent company, without paying any direct return, but yesterday the Directors voted a 1 per cent. payment on the common stock. If earnings justify it, it is expected that a like amount will be paid each quarter, putting the issue back again on the 4 per cent. basis obtaining until the upset that came with the panic. The Steel Corporation owns all but $225,000 of the company's $32,530,000 of stock, and at 4 per cent. would enjoy an annual return of about $1,300,000. Meantime the corporation is paying interest on a large amount of bonds given in exchange for the stock, besides which it has put large sums into the Tennessee property. Up to the close of 1912 the sums so expended by the Steel Corporation totaled more than $17,000,000.

***

Frisco Must Default.

Judge Sanborn having refused his consent to an increase in the St. Louis & San Francisco's debt for the sole purpose of paying interest on an older debt, through the issuance of $3,000,00 of receivers' certificates, as proposed by the Bondholders' Committee, it is a foregone conclusion that the railway company must default on the interest payment due Friday on $70,000,000 of general lien 5s. That will throw this issue into the courts, along with the securities on which a default has already occurred, and will materially lessen the difficulties of reaching an agreement on the reorganization assessment, according to representatives of the stockholders. Speyer & Co. made the following statement yesterday:

"The gross earnings of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad lines for the fiscal year to date have been quite satisfactory, in view of the unfavorable business conditions, amounting to $36,-578,000, a decrease of only $245,000 against the same period of last year, but the receivers have spent very large amounts for improvements, both to track and rolling stock, and for the payment of equipment obligations, so that they do not have on hand sufficient funds to meet the May interest."

***

In Close Quarters.

There are several big oil plants near Tampico, which is back from the coast on a river. On the north side of this river are located the Waters-Pierce, Standard Oil, and Cowdray storage tanks, while on the other side is the station of the Mexican Petroleum Company. These tanks are connected by pipe line with the reservoirs further inland or with the producing district. The Mexican Company has a tank farm four miles from Tampico with a storage capacity of 10,000,000 barrels of oil, on which about 8,000,000 barrels are now being kept. The company had contracts calling for the daily delivery of about 35,000 barrels, of which 23,000 has been produced and 12,000 drawn from the storage tanks lately. These deliveries were kept up until three days ago, when, according to the information obtained by local capitalists, all of the American employes decided that a proper regard for their safety demanded their instant departure.

***

New Haven's Collateral.

J. P. Morgan & Co. had about completed last evening arrangements for the syndicate which is to offer $60,000,000 of New Haven notes. The expected announcement regarding the nature of the collateral to be deposited back of two-thirds of the notes has been delayed by some slight changes. It was learned yesterday that the $40,000,000 Connecticut company stocks, representing New Haven's interest in trolleys in that State, is pledged as part of the security for the New England Navigation notes. This stock is being put in at 50 cents on the dollar. In the year ended June 30, 1913, the Conecticut company earned slightly more than 4 per cent. on its stock, and paid the New Haven 3.75 per cent.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power pf	10	11
Adirondack Electric Power pf	44	46
American Gas & Electric	81	84
American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American Light & Traction	335	345
American Light & Traction pf	105½	107½
American Power & Light	62	64
American Power & Light pf	81	83
American Public Utilities	45	59
Am. Public Utilities pf	72½	75
Appalachian Power Co	5	8
Appalachian Power Co. pf	20	25
Arizona Power Co	5	10
Arizona Power Co. 1st 6s, '33	30	38
Arizona Power Co. 1st 6s, '33	78	85
Cities Service	89	91
Cities Service pf	73	75
Colorado Power Co	16	17½
Colorado Power Co. pf	88	91
Commonwealth P. R. & L	60	61
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	80	81
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	92	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf	67	70
Electric Bond & Share Co. pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	75	80
Empire District Electric 5s pf	76	78
Federal Light & Traction	20	23
Federal Light & Traction pf	70	73
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf	85	90
Gen. Gas & Electric	3	8
Gen. Gas & Electric pf	55	60
Great West. Power 1st 5s, '46	81	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	..	..
Mobile Electric 1st 5s, '46	86½	89
Northern Ontario Light & P	18	22
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	60	64
Northern States Power	18	18
Northern States Power pf	74	76
Ozark Power & Water	30	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	38	39
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	81½	82½
Republic Ry. & Light Co	16	18
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	69½	71½
Southern California Edison	85½	87½
Southern California Edison pf	97	98
Standard Gas & Electric	7¾	8¼
Standard Gas & Electric pf	24	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	16	17
Tennessee Ry., Light & P. pf	70	71
United Light & Rys	70	74
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	74	76
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	70	72
United Utilities	23	..
United Utilities pf	97½	101
Utah Securities	15	17
Western Power	16	18
Western Power pf	55	58

*Ex dividend.

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 27 3-16d. per ounce, up 1-16d.; New York, 59¾c., up ⅛c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Market Moves Up Sharply at the Opening, but Fails to Maintain Its Gains.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 109,328 shares of stocks and $2,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 14,675; oils, 2,558, and mining, 92,095. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Br.-Am. Tob.	21½	21½	21½	21½
500	B.-A. T., new	22	22	22	22
35	Kel. Sp. Tire	55	55	53	53
15	Kel. Sp. T. pf.	141	141	137	137
125	Maxwell Mot.	8	8¼	8	8¼
50	Max. M. 1st pf	34½	34½	34½	34½
150	Max. M. 2d pf	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
900	*Mays Oil	19	19	19	19
500	Rik. & Hog	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8¾
400	Savoy Oil	8½	8½	8	8
1,200	U. C. St. Co. of Am.	85¾	86	85¼	85½
200	U. P. Sh. Cor.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
10,000	Way. Oil & Gas, w. i.	6	6⅝	6	6⅝
100	Wil. Overland	60	60	60	60

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,000	A.-Am. Oil	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
2	Atlantic Ref.	600	600	600	+ 3
10	Cont. Oil	206	205	206	+ 1
15	Crescent P.L.	49	48	48	— 1
2	Gal.-Sig. O.	168½	168½	168½	— ½
40	Indiana P. L.	135	133	134	— 3
25	National Tr.	38	38	38	— ½
6	N. Y. Trans.	265	265	265	+ 3
45	North. P. L.	108	106	108	+ 3
340	Ohio Oil	165¾	164½	165	+ 4
85	P. Oil & Gas.	418	407	410	+ 5
4	Solar Ref.	299	298	298	+ 3
10	South. P. L.	218	218	218	..
75	South P. Oil	292	285	287	+11
210	S. O. of Cal.	293	289	290	+ 7
65	S. O. of Ind.	465	450	460	+10
120	S. O. of Kan.	430	420	426	+11
75	S. O. of N. J.	400	396	397	+ 2
310	S. O. of N.Y.	212	209	210	+ 4
14	S. O. of Ohio.	395	383	390	..
15	Union T. L.	77	77	77	+ 1
90	Vacuum Oil	217	215	215	+ 3

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Un. Pac. rts.	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞
1,500	Un. C. S. rts.	2⅜	2⅜	2	2⅛

MINING STOCKS.

7,100	Atlanta	21½	22	21½	22
250	*Beaver Con.	28	28	28	28
100	*Big Four	7	7	7	7
500	Braden Cop.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
100	Buf. Mines, i.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
1,000	C. C. C. w. i.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
1,500	*Can. G. Sil.	7	7	7	7
100	Cari. Con.	69	69	69	69
200	Con. Ariz. S.	½	½	½	½
3,000	*C. O. D. Con.	..	5½	5	5½
200	Crown Res.	1 11-32	1 11-32	1 5-16	1 5-16
2,000	Dome Lake	40½	40½	40½	40½
700	*Florence	56	57	56	57
400	Gold Hill	⅝	11-16	⅝	⅝
4,000	Gold. Cons.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
650	G.-Can., new	26	27	25½	26¾
100	Iron Blos.	1.18	1.18	1.15	1.18
500	Kerr Lake	4 1-16	4¼	4 1-16	4¼
400	La Rose	1⅜	1⅜	1 5-16	1 5-16
200	Mason Valley	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	*McK.-Dar.	63	63	63	63
700	McKinnas	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
200	Mines of Am.	2¼	2 5-16	2¼	2 5-16
7,500	*New. Hills	26	32	26	32
600	Nipissing	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6¼
12,800	North Star	25	29	25	29
7,000	*Oro	11	12	11	12
300	Pac. S. & M.	3-32	3-32	3-32	3-32
18,500	*S. S. Kendall	11	15	11	15
1,700	*Silver Pick	6	6	6	6
1,820	Stand. S.-L.	1¾	1 13-16	1¾	1¾
3,725	Stewart	1 3-16	1 7-32	1 3-16	1 3-16
300	Temiskaming	14	14	14	14
400	Tono. Bel.	6 13-16	6 13-16	6¾	6¾
550	Tono. Ext.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
4,300	Ton. Jim B.	91	91	89½	89½
2,500	*Tono. Merger	55	57	55	57
200	Tono. Min.	6	6 1-16	6	6 1-16
400	Tono. of Nev.	6	6 1-16	6	6
200	Tularosa	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
3,800	*W. E. Con.	80	83	80	83
1,200	*W. E. Ext.	3½	3½	3½	3½

BOND.

$2,000	N.Y.C. 4½s, '62.	101	101	101	101

*Sells cents per share.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	15½	16	15	15½
Atlantic Refining	595	605	590	600
Borne-Scrymser	275	285	275	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	135	140	135	145
Chesebrough Mfg.	655	665	655	665
Colonial Oil	95	105	95	105
Continental Oil	200	210	200	210
Crescent Pipe Line	48	52	48	52
Cumberl'd Pipe Line	48	52	48	52
Eureka Pipe Line	245	255	245	255
Galena-Signal Oil	168	172	167	170
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	136	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	135	138	131	135
National Transit	37	39	37	39
New York Transit	260	270	260	270
Northern Pipe Line	106	110	103	108
Ohio Oil	164	166	161	163
Prairie Oil & Gas	408	413	400	405
Solar Refining	219	222	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	217	222	217	222
South Penn. Oil	280	286	273	285
S. W. Penn. Pipe Line	140	145	140	145
Standard Oil (Cal.)	290	292	285	288
Standard Oil (Ind.)	458	463	445	455
Standard Oil (Kan.)	425	435	410	420
Standard Oil (Ky.)	245	255	245	255
Standard Oil (Neb.)	370	390	380	380
Standard Oil (N. J.)	396	399	395	398
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	205	211	205	207
Standard Oil (Ohio)	390	400	390	400
Swan Finch	175	185	175	185
Union Tank Line	78	80	75	78
Vacuum Oil	213	217	213	216
Washington Oil	45	50	45	50
Waters-Pierce Oil	3,200	..	3,200	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 27. Bid.	April 27. Asked.	April 25. Bid.	April 25. Asked.
American Cigar	137	140	137	140
American Cigar pf	90½	98½	100	..
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	83	88	83	88
British-Am. new	21½	22	21½	22
Conley Foil	270	285	270	285
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	130	137	130	137
MacA. & Forbes	180	190	180	190
MacA. & Forbes pf.	95	100	95	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	248	253	248	255
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	138	130	138
R. J. Reynolds	263	273	263	273
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf.	81½	82½	81	82½
United Cigar Stores	86	86½	85½	86
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	108	115	108	115
Un. Prof. Sharing Co.	3	3½	3½	4

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Copper	5	Mar. 15, '15	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100	100¼	4.60
Am. T. & T.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	5.12
Austrian Gov.	4½	July, '14-15	100⅛	100⅜	5.70
Balt. & Ohio.	5	July, 1914	100¼	100¼	2.50
Boston & M.	6	June 2, '14	88	93	48.00
Brklyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.10
Canadian Pac.	6	May, 1915	103⅜	103⅝	5.45
Chat. R. & L.	5	June, 1914	98½	99½	5.50
Ches. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1914	100	100¼	2.50
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	96½	97	5.70
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	100¼	5.05
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1914	97½	98½	11.00
Con. P. (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	96½	98	6.65
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.70
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	100¼	100⅜	5.30
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	99⅜	5.30
Federal Sug.	5	Nov. 1, '14	99¾	100¼	4.60
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101½	4.85
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	98¾	99¼	5.05
Rock. Valley.	5	Nov., 1914	100¼	100⅜	5.50
Ill. Central	4½	July, 1914	100¼	100⅜	2.65
Int. & G. N.	5	Aug., 1914	92	96	16.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	100⅜	100⅝	4.35
Lack. Steel	5	Feb., 1916	98	99	6.35
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100¼	100½	3.90
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	95	96	7.70
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	93	95	9.60
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1914	93¾	94⅝	55.00
M. Tr. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100⅜	5.20
N.Y.C.& H.R.	5	Sept. 15, '14	100⅜	100⅝	3.10
N.Y.C.& H.R.	5	Nov. 5, '14	100⅜	100⅞	3.25
N.Y.C. & H.R.	4½	May, 1915	100	100¼	4.25
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	6	May 18, '14	99⅞	100	6.00
Nor. Pacific.	6	July 9, '14	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Pac. Gas & El.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99½	100	5.00
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅛	100¼	4.90
So. Pacific.	5	Jan. 15, '14	100⅛	100⅜	2.30
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¼	99⅝	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99¼	99⅜	5.30
State of Tenn.	5	July, 1914	100¼	100½	2.50
Swift & Sons.	5	June, 1914	100¼	100¼	5.80
U.S.S.R. & M.	5	Aug., 1914	100	100¼	3.50
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	97¼	98¼	6.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	102	102½	5.05
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	102½	5.80
W. El. & M.	6	Aug., 1915	101¾	102¼	4.25
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	95	97½	7.30
West. Pow.	6	July, 1915	98½	100	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
At. Coast L.	1914-'21	4@4½%	4.55%	4.45%
Balt. & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
R. R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5%	4.75%	4.50%
Ches. & Ohio.	1914-'17	4%	4.85%	4.60%
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Chi. Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½%	4.85%	4.60%
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½%	4.55%	4.40%
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.85%	4.60%
Hocking Val.	1914-'23	4@5%	4.85%	4.60%
Illinois Cent.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.50%	4.40%
Int. & Gt. N.	1914-'23	5%	6.00%	5.25%
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5%	4.55%	4.40%
Mo., K. & T.	1914-'23	5%	5.26%	4.90%
Missouri Pac.	1914-'23	5%	5.70%	5.00%
N. Y. C. Lines.	1914-'28	4½@5%	4.70%	4.60%
Nort. & West.	1915-'24	4½%	4.45%	4.40%
Pond. Gen. F.	1914-'23	4@4½%	4.40%	4.80%
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5%	5.00%	4.75%
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5%	4.85%	4.70%
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5%	4.80%	4.60%
Southern Pac.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Virginia Ry.	1914-'19	5%	5.00%	4.80%
Wabash	1914-'31	5%	6.00%	5.00%

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Houston Oil ctfs.	12½	12½	12½
10	Maryland Casualty	87	87	87
50	Munsey Trust	101½	101½	101½
25	Northern Central	122	122	122
15	Penn. W. & P.	73	73	73
120	United Rys. & Elec.	20½	20½	20½

BONDS.

$1,000	B., S. Pt. & C. 4½s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
800	City B. 4s, '51, an.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5,500	City B. 4s, '01, S. L.	98	98	98
15,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	94½	94½	94⅜
1,000	F. & C. Trac. 5s	101	101	101
1,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	99	99	99
16,000	U. Rn. & E. inc. 4s	64	63⅞	64
1,000	Un. R. & E. fdg. 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼
400	Un. R. & E. fdg. 5s	87½	87¼	87¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	1	1	1
50	Ahmeek	255	250	255
25	Allouez	38	38	38
300	American Zinc	16¼	16	16¼
70	Arizona Com	4½	4½	4½
75	Butte-Bal	2	2	2
987	Butte & Sup	33	32	32⅝
816	Calumet & Arizona	62⅝	62	62½
9	Calumet & Hecla	416	416	416
150	Centennial	15	15	15
284	Copper Range	35½	35	35½
10	Continental Zinc	6	6	6
50	Daly-West	2	2	2
265	East Butte	10½	10	10⅝
310	Franklin	4¾	4½	4¾
665	Granby	78	76½	77
60	Hancock	16	15⅝	15⅝
100	Helvetia	35c	27c	35c
60	Indiana	3½	3⅜	3½

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1914.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales April 27, 1914	391,623
Same day last year	386,829
Total year to date	28,376,940
Same period last year	30,062,913
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.21 +.65
Same day last year	70.70 —.28

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.20	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	70.34	Apr. 28
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
24⅞	25	6,300	Alaska Gold Mines	25⅛	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	11	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	9½	10⅜	9½	10⅜	+ ⅞
70⅜	70½	29,800	Amalgamated Cop	70½	71¼	70	70½	+ 1⅛
50⅞	52	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
20	21	600	Am. Beet Sugar	20½	20⅝	20	20	+ ⅛
82½	86	100	Am. Brake S. & F	83	83	83	83	— 3
25	25¼	6,400	Am. Can	25¼	26¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
88¼	88⅝	400	Am. Can pf	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	+ 1¼
46½	48	600	Am. Car & Fdry	47⅜	47⅝	46½	47	+ 2
60	60¾	100	Am. Cities pf	60	60	60	60	— ¾
95	97	12	Am. Cotton Oil pf	97	97	97	97	...
18¾	19¾	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
30	30½	5,800	Am. Ice Securities	29	30⅜	29	30	+ 2
9¼	10¼	30	Am. Linseed	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
29	30	200	Am. Locomotive	30	30	29	30	+ 2
97½	100	205	Am. Locomotive pf	97	97½	97	97½	+ 1
59¼	59⅝	14,320	Am. Smelt. & Ref	61½	61⅝	59	59	+ 1¼
98½	99½	500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	98	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	+ 1¼
99½	100½	200	Am. Sugar Refining	99½	99⅞	89½	99⅝	— ⅛
119⅜	120½	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120⅜	120⅝	119⅝	119⅝	+ ⅜
220	223	200	Am. Tobacco	216½	220	216½	220	+ 4½
105⅜	106	300	Am. Teb. pf., new	105⅞	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜	+ ⅛
33	33	1,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	33	33½	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
32¾	33	1,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	33½	34⅜	33½	33⅞	+ 1⅞
93⅜	94	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	93½	94⅝	93½	93⅝	+ ⅛
99¼	100½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
117⅝	119	100	Atlantic Coast Line	117	117	117	117	+ 1
44	45¼	100	Baldwin Loco	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ½
106½	107⅞	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅞	+ ½
88	89⅜	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅝	89⅜	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅞
80	81	100	Baltimore & O. pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	...
...	...	2	Bank of Commerce	168	170	168	170	...
...	⅝	1,200	Batopilas Mining	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
39	39¾	1,200	Bethlehem Steel	38½	39⅝	39¼	39¼	+ ⅜
88½	89¼	1,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	89⅛	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	+ ⅜
124	127	100	Bklyn Union Gas	123	125	125	125	+ 1
25⅝	28	200	Butterick Co	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
19	20	500	California Petrol'm	18⅝	19⅛	18⅜	19	+ ½
187	187⅜	24,200	Canadian Pacific	192	192	186½	187¼	— 2⅝
34	34¼	1,500	Central Leather Co	35	35	34½	34½	+ ⅜
95½	100	400	Cent. Leather pf	100	100	95¾	95¾	+ ½
51	51¾	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	51¾	52	51¼	51¼	+ ½
11¼	11⅝	300	Chi. Gt. Western	11⅜	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
29	30	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30	30½	30	30	+ ½
96¼	97¼	6,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	98	98½	97	97	— ⅛
129	131	527	Chi. & Northwest	131	131	129¼	129¼	— ⅜
38¾	38⅞	3,200	Chino Copper	39¼	39¼	38½	38⅝	+ 1½
30	35	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	31	31	31	31	+ 6
101¾	103	258	Colo. Fuel & Iron	102½	103	102¼	103	+ 1½
25	25⅛	5,200	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	27⅞	28	24	25	— 3
128	130	100	Consolidated Gas	128½	128½	128½	128½	+ 1
8⅜	8⅝	550	Corn Products Ref	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
63¾	64	120	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	...
92½	94¾	200	Deere & Co. pf	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅛
147¼	149	300	Del. & Hudson	148½	148½	148½	148½	+ ¾
14	14¾	25	Distillers' Secur	14	14	14	14	...
3	5	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	4	4	4	4	— 2
26⅜	26¾	4,400	Erie	27	27½	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
41	41¼	600	Erie 1st pf	41¼	41⅞	41	41⅜	+ 1¼
155	170	200	General Chemical	160	160	160	160	— 10
108¼	109	10	Gen. Chemical pf	109	109	109	109	...
142½	143½	800	General Electric	143	144	143	143	+ 2
74	76	500	General Motors	75	75	73½	75	+ 2½
89	91½	700	General Motors pf	90	90	90	90½	+ 1⅜
25⅝	25¾	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	25	26⅛	25	25⅜	+ 1¼
120¼	120¾	3,160	Great Northern pf	121	121⅝	120⅜	120½	+ 1¼
29	29¼	1,800	G. N. ores, subs. prop	30	30½	29	29¼	— ⅛
50¼	50⅝	900	Guggenheim Explor	50⅜	51	50½	50⅝	+ 1⅛
16⅛	16⅜	500	Inspiration Copper	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
13⅜	13⅞	600	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	14½	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅞
59	59½	1,100	Inter.-Met. pf	58½	59⅛	58	58	...
7⅞	8¼	20	Int. Paper	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
23½	24	200	Kan. City Southern	24	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
134	134½	6,010	Lehigh Valley	135½	135⅝	133⅜	134	+ ¾
100½	103	200	Loose.-W. B. 1st pf	102	102	101¾	101¾	+ ⅜
...	180	241	Lorillard, (P.,) Co	175	178¼	178	178¼	+ ⅞
67	69	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	— 1½
51⅜	51½	27,600	Mexican Petroleum	75	75	75	75	...
73	...	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	75	75	75	75	...
21½	22	1,200	Miami Copper	22½	22½	21½	21½	— ½
117	118¾	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	117¾	119	117¾	118	+ ¾
79	82½	10	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	80	80	80	80	...
15½	15¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15¼	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅝
35¼	36¾	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	36⅝	36⅝	36	36	+ 1
19	19¼	2,900	Missouri Pacific	20¼	20½	19	19	+ ⅛
100¼	101¾	100	Montana Power pf	101	101	101	101	— ½
107⅛	109	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	108	108	108	108	+ ½
9½	10	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	10¼	10¼	9¾	9¾	+ ⅝
141⅜	143⅜	400	Nevada Con. Cop	143	143⅝	141¾	141¾	+ ½
88½	88¾	6,141	N. Y. Central	88	89½	88	88⅝	+ 1½
35	45	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	36	36	36	36	...
67⅜	68	1,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	68½	68½	67¼	67¾	+ ⅛
25	26	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	25½	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
101⅝	102¼	200	Norfolk & Western	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¾
72½	76	200	North American	73	73	74	74	+ 1
107⅞	108¼	2,850	Northern Pacific	108	108¼	107½	108	+ ⅛
21½	24	100	Pacific Mail	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— 1
253	258	200	Pacific T. & T	253	253	253	253	— 1
109½	110	2,220	Penn. R. R	110	110⅛	109¼	109⅜	+ ⅛
194½	197½	200	Pitts. Coal	194¼	197	194¼	197	+ ¾
86	87	100	Pitts. Coal pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ 2
80	85	100	Pitts. Steel pf	82	82	82	82	— 2
40½	41	800	Pressed Steel Car	40	41	40	41	+ 1
154½	155	284	Pullman Co	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	— ⅜
20¼	20⅜	2,600	Ray Con. Copper	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
159	159¼	48,900	Reading x d	159	159⅞	158½	159¼	+ 1½
20⅜	21¼	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	21½	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅞
3	3½	100	Rock Island Co	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	...
5	5⅜	100	Rock Island Co. pf	5⅜	5⅜	5	5	...
7	8	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ½
21	23	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½	+ ½
2⅛	2¼	100	St. L. & San Fran	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	...
20½	21	100	St. L. Southwestern	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
19	19½	100	Seab. Air Line	19	19	19	19	+ ½
53¼	53½	1,000	Seab. Air Line pf	52¼	53¼	52¼	53¼	+ ¾
181½	184	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	181	181	181	181	+ 1
24½	30	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co	25	25	25	25	...
88½	88¾	11,265	Southern Pacific	89¼	89¾	88¾	89¼	+ 1⅜
23	23½	1,000	So. Railway ext	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
77¼	78	400	So. Ry. pf. ext	77⅝	77⅝	77⅞	77⅞	+ ¼
29¼	29⅞	800	Studebaker Co	27⅝	30	27⅝	28½	+ 1
32½	32⅝	900	Tennessee Copper	34	34	32½	32¼	+ ½
138½	139½	700	Texas Co	140¼	140½	138¾	139¼	+ ¾
14⅜	14⅞	125	Texas & Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ½
38¼	39	4,200	Third Avenue	39¼	40	38¾	38¾	...
5	6	100	Union B. & P. Co	6	6	6	6	— ⅝
151¼	151¾	82,000	Union Pacific	151½	152½	151	151¾	+ ⅛
42	45	200	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	42	43	42¾	43	+ 1
53½	54½	2,100	U. S. Rubber	55	55½	53¾	53¾	+ ½
100	100⅞	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
57⅛	57⅞	78,900	U. S. Steel	57¾	58⅜	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
107⅜	108	2,100	U. S. Steel pf	108	108	107½	107⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	52	5,200	Utah Copper	52¼	52¾	51⅝	51⅝	— ¼
27	28	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	27	27	27	27	— ¼
⅞	1	200	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
3¾	4¼	200	Wabash pf	4	4	4	4	...
59½	60½	1,100	Western Union Tel	61	61	58⅜	60	— ½
72	72¾	2,100	Westingh. E. & M	72	72	71¾	72	+ ¼
95½	96	100	Woolw., (F. W.,) Co	97	97	97	97	+ ¾

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1909	99½	99
2s, c. 1930	97	99¼
3s, r. 1918	101	102
3s, c. 1918	101	102
4s, r. 1925	106	106½
4s, c. 1925	106½	...
Panama 2s, r. 1936	96¾	...

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex. pf.	97	101
Allis-C. pf.	41¾	42
Am Ag Ch pf.	92	94
A B S & pf.	180	188
A C & F pf.	114½	117¼
Am Cit.	...	35½
Am Coal.	85	97
Am Cot Oil pf.	82	86
Am Cot O. 5½	103	104
Am Exp.	100	102
Am Hide & L pf.	4	8½
Am L pf.	26	27
Am Malt.	6	7½
Do pf.	41	47
A S & R.	71	81
Am Snuff.	157	160
Do pf.	163	165
Am Sm. pf.	204½	82
Am Steel Fdy.	107	110
A T & G.	55	59
Am Wool.	15	17
Do pf.	74	76
A W Paper.	31	33
Assets R.	14½	20
Beth S pf.	82½	83
Brown S. C.	45	51
Do pf.	87	93
Bruns Ter.	6½	8
B. R & P.	107⅝	113½
Do pf.	116¼	135
Calif Pet.	36	37
Case (J I) pf.	80	82½
C R & M pf.	230	320
C A & S pf.	100	107
Chi & Alt.	8½	10
Do pf.	16	18
C. I. & L pf.	50	80
C. M & St. Paul pf.	131	135
C & N W pf.	170	180
Chi. St P, M & Om.	125	130
Do pf.	134	140
C., C. C & St. L. pf.	52½	55
Clustt-P.	66	69
Col F & I pf.	125	...
Col & So.	22	24
Do 1st pf	43	44
Do 2d pf.	30	35
Crex Carp.	70	80
Cub-Am S.	33	36
Do pf.	84	90
D., L & W.	392½	406
D & R. G.	11¾	12⅝
Do pf.	19	22
D M & Ft D.	8	10
Det Ed.	112	113
Det & M.	85	...
Do pf.	85	...
Det. & Mack.	64	...
D. S S & A pf.	8	11
Erie 2d pf.	33½	35
F M & S.	7	15
Do pf.	31	37
G'rich (B F) Co pf.	85	90
Hack Wat.	110	...
Helme, (G.) Co.	150	165
Do pf.	103½	117
Hock Val.	97	102
Homestk.	113¼	115
Do pf.	108	110
Inger-S.	110	...
Do pf.	92	95
Int. Agric.	5	8
Do pf.	13	25
Int. Harv.	101	102½
Do pf.	115	116
Int. Salt.	100	101½
Do pf.	114½	116
Int. Paper.	84½	85½
Int. Paper pf.	84	85
Int. Steam P.	65	75
Iowa Cent.	6	8
Do pf.	13	19
K. C. Ft. S.	77	...
K. & M. pf.	74	77
Kan. C. So.	87	89
Do pf.	87	89
Kayser (J) & Co. pf.	97	98
K. & D. M.	4	8
Do pf.	33	...
Kresge(S S) Co.	92	95
Do pf.	101¼	102½
Lack. Steel.	30½	35
Lacl Gas.	90	96
L E & W.	5	7
Do pf.	11	13
Ligg & M.	200	215
Do pf.	114½	116
L-W Bls.	25	29
Do 2d pf.	92¼	92½
Lor Co pf.	113	114
Louis & N.	122	124
M'kay Cos.	76	80
Man Elev.	131	132
M Dep Sts.	57	60½
Do pf.	96½	101½
Mer Mar.	2⅝	3
Do pf.	8½	9¼
Mich Cent.	...	120
M. & St. L.	13	18
Do pf.	25	31
M. St P & S S M pf.	135	148
M E 1st pf.	104½	106
M W & P.	105	116
Ment Pow.	45½	46¾
N. C & St L.	124	140
Nat Bis.	127½	131
Do pf.	120	125
Nat Enam.	10	11
Do pf.	70	86
Nat Lead.	44	47½
Do pf.	107½	109
Nat Rys of M. 1st pf.	28	34
N. O. & T.	...	...
C pf.	8	25
N Y A B.	89	96
N. Y. C & St. L. 1st	92	100
Do 2d pf.	66	75
N Y Dock.	5	20
Do pf.	...	26
N Y N H & H.	68¾	69
Nia F R.	157	...
Norf So.	26	35
N & W pf.	87	...
N Y O & W.	...	...
Light	58	61
Ont Min.	2½	3
Pabst B pf	98	101
Pac Coast.	75	99
Do 1st pf	80	95
Do 2d pf.	80	90
P T & Tel pf.	86	90
Peo G. C.	119½	121
Peo & E.	5	10
Pett-Mull.	20	27
Do 1st pf	99	104
Phelps-D.	170	...
Phila Co.	79	84
Do 5 p c pf.	84	90
P. C. C. & St. L.	82	90
Do pf.	93	100
P S C.	102¾	104
Pub S C.	111	113½
Quicksilver	1⅜	2
Do pf.	2½	2¾
R G Sec	...	...
O 1st	75	78
Ry St Spr.	25	28
Do pf.	92	96¾
Rag 1st pf.	88	88¾
Do 2d pf.	86½	88
R I & S pf.	81½	83
St L & S pf.	8	14
Do 2d pf.	3¾	4
St L & S F, C & H pf.	2	5
St L. S W pf.	...	53½
Scars-R. pf.	122¾	124½
S-S S & I pf.	89	...
Se P R E.	65	...
Do pf.	...	106
So R, M & Stan.	70¼	77
Stand. M.	65	86¼
Do pf.	60¼	62
Studeb Co pf.	93	94¼
Do pf.	93	94¼
Tex & P.	35	36
Third Av.	39½	40
Tol, St L & W pf.	25	32
Twin City.	104	105
Un Bag Co.	10	15
U Rys In.	15	15¾
U S C P.	10¼	12
Do pf.	30	40
U S Exp.	70	71
U S Ind A.	...	30
Do pf.	82	84
U S Red & Ref.	58	61
Do pf.	93	98
Utah Con.	9	10
Va Iron, Co. & C.	42	51
Do pf.	87	91
Vul Det.	8	11
Wabash.	3	38
W F Exp.	80	90
West Md.	25	28½
Do pf.	42	55
W U Tel.	117	119
Weym-B.	215	300
Do pf.	110	120
W & L E.	8¼	4¼
Do 1st pf	13	15
Do 2d pf.	4	7
Wis Cent.	38	49
Worth. (P W) pf.	115	117½

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	76.74	76.01	76.19	+ .74
Industrials	56.09	54.18	55.24	+ .66
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
April 20	67.57	66.53	66.65	— .91
April 21	67.86	66.51	67.22	+ .57
April 22	67.33	64.75	67.27	+ .05
April 23	67.82	66.78	66.91	— .36
April 24	66.56	65.71	65.93	— .98
April 25	66.09	65.24	65.56	— .37
April 27	66.41	66.07	66.21	+ .65

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Apr. to date	70.66	Apr. 2	65.24 Apr. 25	66.21
April, 1913	74.41	Apr. 4	69.53 Apr. 30	69.70
April, 1912	85.76	Apr. 26	80.92 Apr. 1	82.81
April, 1911	90.42	Apr. 4	77.20 Apr. 24	78.55
Yr. to date	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24 Apr. 25	66.21
Year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year 1912	85.62	Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30
Year 1911	94.41	Jan. 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

SEVERS FROM NEW HAVEN.

Connecticut Trolley Company No Longer a Subsidiary of Railroad.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27.—The Connecticut Company, which controls and operates 675 miles of electric trolley road, and has 4,000 employes in the State, announced to-day that it has become a separate organization, "complete and independent," from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. President L. S. Storrs of the Connecticut Company says that on account of the changing relations of his company with the New Haven Road, due to the agreement with the Department of Justice, there must be a stoppage of plans for improvements.

The administrative staff of the Connecticut Company has left the office building of the New Haven Road, and President Storrs's statement is looked upon as preliminary to a notice that the trustees selected by Attorney General McReynolds will take over the company at once and operate it until a sale is effected under a court decree. The company has $40,000,000 in capital, which is held by eight stockholders.

Samuel F. Barger's Will.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 27.—The will of Samuel F. Barger, many years a citizen of Newport, was offered for probate to-day. The family will receive his entire estate. The personal estate is upward of $200,000.

TEST SUIT FOR MINE LAW.

Ohio Coal Operators Contest Validity of Anti-Screen Statute.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 27.—A test of the constitutionality of the Green anti-screen law, affecting coal miners, effective May 20, began in the Federal Court here to-day before Judge John W. Warrington of Cincinnati, John E. Sater of Columbus and John M. Killits of Toledo.

The suit for an injunction to restrain the operation of the law was begun by the Rail River Coal Company. It attacks the right of the State to enact a law regulating the weighing of coal at the mines by the State Industrial Commission on a mine-run basis. The suit involves 32,000 acres of coal lands, valued at $1,000,000, and 46,000 miners and 600 operators will be affected by the outcome.

The law was passed at the request of organized labor for the payment of miners for all coal mined rather than for that only screened.

Hearing Eastman Dissolution Suit.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27.—Preliminary argument in the case of the Government against the Eastman Kodak Company, Incorporated, of New Jersey, the Eastman Kodak Company of New York, George Eastman, Henry A. Strong, Walter S. Hubbell and Frank Noble, of Rochester, for dissolution of the company on the ground that it is a monopoly in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, began here to-day before Judge John R. Hazel in the United States District Court.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales April 27, 1914	$1,672,500
Same day last year	1,908,500
Total year to date	270,126,000
Same period last year	193,628,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.91 —.04
Same day last year	88.91 —.17

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.31	Jan. 10	88.91	Apr. 28
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster l	1,000	85⅛	
	500	86	
	6,000	86⅝	
2d Series	9,000	85⅛	
N Y Canal 4s, 1962	1,000	101	
N Y Canal 4½s	1,000	108⅛	
	5,000	108⅜	
N Y City 4s, 1919	2,000	99	
4s, 1959	3,000	97⅛	
	5,000	97⅝	
3½s, 1954	24,600	87¼	
4½s, 1960	1,000 c	100⅜	
	27,000	100⅝	
	4,000	100

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Holders of "Adjustment Obligations" of

IDAHO IRRIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

Consisting of **Bonds, Certificates,** and **Notes** issued under its **Adjustment Mortgage** dated **January 1, 1913:**

Notice is hereby given that the first annual meeting of holders of Bonds, Certificates and Notes issued under the above-mentioned mortgage will be held on Tuesday, May 5, 1914, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article Eight of said mortgage, which provides, among other things, that at such annual meeting, holders of Adjustment Obligations shall elect members for the ensuing year of the Adjustment Committee provided for in said Article, shall receive the reports and statements to be submitted by Idaho Irrigation Company, Limited, as provided in Section 7 of Article Five of said mortgage, and may take any other action therein provided to be taken by holders of Adjustment Obligations at meetings thereof.

By order of the Adjustment Committee named in said mortgage.

RALPH W. HALSEY, Secretary.

New York Telephone Company,
15 Dey Street.
New York, April 21st, 1914.

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Telephone Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Dey Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election and the transaction of such other business as may then properly come before the stockholders.

WALTER BROWN, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ACME ENGINEERING & CONTRACTING CO.:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the ACME ENGINEERING & CONTRACTING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 475 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, May 12, 1914, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

E. BROWN BAKER,
Secretary.

Dated New York, N. Y., April 20, 1914.

Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Company will be held in the office of the Company in the Company's building, Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on Thursday, June 4th, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Transfer books close May 4th, open June 5th, 1914.

CHAS. K. SEYMOUR, Secretary.

New York, April 28th, 1914.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Park Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 49 Park Row, New York, on Tuesday, May 12, 1914, at 10 o'clock. CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, May 12, 1914, for Contract 88, for the construction of a part of the Richmond conduit, a portion of the city pipe lines of Catskill aqueduct, extending from the junction of Arrietta Street and Stuyvesant Place, along Arrietta Street and Richmond Turnpike to near Woodstock Avenue, in the Borough of Richmond, New York City.

The work to be done includes the furnishing and laying of about 4,100 feet of 48-inch cast-iron pipe, valves and appurtenances, together with maintenance for one year.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read aloud. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR MANUFACTURING Clothing.—Army Building, Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., April 27, 1914.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M. May 7, 1914, for manufacturing and delivering at either the New York or Philadelphia Depots of the Quartermaster Corps 80,000 pairs O. D. Woolen Breeches, foot, and 20,000 pairs O. D. Woolen Breeches, mounted. Information upon application. M. GRAY ZALINSKI, Depot Q. M.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA., March 30, 1914.—Sealed proposals for dredging Inland Waterway from Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort Inlet, N. C., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Apr. 30, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application. E. EVELETH WINSLOW, Lt. Col. Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., April 25, 1914. Sealed proposals for dredging in Pawtucket River, R. I., will be received at the U. S. Engineer Sub-office, Federal Building, Providence, R. I., until 12 o'clock noon, May 25, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application. JOHN MILLIS, Col. Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Newport, R. I., Apr. 25, 1914.—Sealed proposals for dredging harbor at Block Island, R. I., will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, May 11, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application. JOHN MILLIS, Col., Engrs.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROSENDORF, DANIEL.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL ROSENDORF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Messrs. Kantrowitz and Easberg, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated New York, November 26th, 1913. Hugo D. Rosendorf, Samuel Rosendorf, Jennie Myers, Florence Altman, and Lilla Bischoff, Administrators, CAN'TROWITZ and ESBERG, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

HAMBURGER.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Max Hamburger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Hamburger & Goldey, No. 73 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 1st day of December, 1913. THERESA HAMBURGER,
Administratrix.

HAMBURGER & GOLDEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 73 Nassau Street, New York City.

Will
The Government
Run All Business?

The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and two Associate Justices concur in the opinion that the recent decision in the Kansas insurance case means that the price of every article sold and of every service rendered can be regulated by statute. Read what several prominent New Yorkers say about this in this week's Annalist. Ten cents per copy at all newsstands; four dollars per year by subscription.

THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was generally lower, closing at a net loss of ¼@⅝c.

The visible supply in the United States showed a loss of 2,525,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,172,000 last year, while the total American decreased 6,180,000, compared with a decrease of 11,024,000 a year ago. In the local spot market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.01½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 red, $1.06, elevator, domestic; No. 1 Northern, Duluth $1.01⅛, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.02, free on board, afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	102	101 12-16	101⅞	102	101
July	96⅛	95 15-16	95 15-16	96⅝	100⅛
Sept	..	..	93⅞	94⅝	90⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	93½	92⅝	92⅞	93½	92⅝
July	87⅝	86⅞	86⅞	87⅝	92⅞
Sept	86⅜	86¼	86⅝	87⅛	92

CORN.

The corn market was lower, in sympathy with wheat. The foreign markets were steady to firm on small world's exports, which amounted to 2,815,000 bushels, compared with 5,603,000 bushels last week and 4,139,000 bushels last year. The visible supply decreased 2,891,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 3,635,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 75¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	65¾	65	65¼	65⅞	55¼
July	65¼	64½	64¾	65¼	55⅝
September	65	64⅝	64⅝	64⅞	56⅜

OATS.

The oats market was lower, in sympathy with corn and on the good rains over the West. The visible supply decreased 1,243,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 952,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was steady, with standard white quoted at 44@44½c; No. 2, 44½@45c; No. 3, 43½@44c; No. 4, 43@43½c; ordinary clipped white, 43@45½c, and fancy clipped white, 45@46½c.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	37⅜	34⅝
July	37⅜	37⅜	37½	37⅞	34⅝
September	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	36⅝	34¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active and prices were lower. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 33,000; estimated for Tuesday, 12,000. Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 5,300.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.00	9.92	9.92	10.07	10.85
July	10.20	10.10	10.10	10.22	10.80
Ribs—					
May	10.92	10.90	10.90	10.97	11.22
July	11.10	11.05	11.05	11.12	10.90
Pork—					
May	19.90	19.75	19.75	20.00	19.45
July	20.10	19.90	19.92	20.15	19.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was active and weak under liquidation in the May position, which resulted in general selling throughout the list. Closing prices were 5 to 8 points net lower, and total sales for the day were 34,500 barrels.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.18@7.25	7.20
April	..	..	7.19@7.20	7.24
May	7.21	7.18	7.20@7.21	7.26
June	7.49	7.44	7.42@7.45	7.50
July	7.57	7.54	7.53@7.54	7.58
August	7.68	7.64	7.62@7.64	7.68
September	7.67	7.66	7.64@7.66	7.69
October	..	..	7.16@7.24	7.21
November	..	..	6.75@6.95	6.80

COTTON.

The cotton market was irregular in yesterday's trading. Closing prices showed an advance of 4 to 11 points net.

The market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 13.25 for middling upland; delivered on contract, 300 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	12.60@12.65	12.55
May	12.68	12.56	12.60@12.61	12.54
June	12.68	12.65	12.64@12.66	12.60
July	12.60	12.53	12.58@12.59	12.48
August	12.43	12.36	12.41@12.43	12.30
September	11.84	11.76	11.80@11.81	11.77
October	11.78	11.71	11.73@11.74	11.64
December	11.78	11.71	11.73@....	11.64
January	11.72	11.64	11.68@11.69	11.58
March	11.81	11.75	11.77@11.79	11.67

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,065 packages. Trade in the higher grades of fresh creamery was better than anticipated. Creamery, extras, 25@25c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22@22½c; thirds, 21@21½c; held, extras, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 19½@20½c; thirds, 18@19c; State, dairy, finest, 24½@25c; good to prime, 22@24c; common to fair, 18@21c; process, extras, 20@20½c; firsts, 18@19c; lower grades, 14@17c; imitation creamery, firsts, 18½@19c; ladles, current make, firsts, 18c; seconds, 17@17½c; lower grades, 14@16c; packing stock, held, 16@17c; current make, No. 2, 16@16½c; lower grades, 13@15½c.

EGGS.—Receipts to-day, 20,135 cases. Arrivals are comparatively light. The market here is showing a further hardening tendency under a good speculative demand. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, firsts, 21½@22c; regular packed firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19½@20¼c; thirds and dirties, 18@19c. Jersey, Pa., Southern, 1st dirties, 18½@19c; No. 2 dirties 17½@18c; checks, good to prime, dry, 17@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henhery whites, fine to fancy, 23@24c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 23@23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by whites, fair to good, 21½@22¼c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henhery browns, 22½@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20½@21½c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 24c; Baltimore, selected, 21@23c; Western, 20@22c; Tennessee and other gray, Southern, 19@21c; Pa., Southern, 17@18c; goose eggs, 30@40c; fresh, foreign, 120 dozen cases, fair to good, 18@18½c.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The list of vacation schools has been amended by the substitution of Public School 65 for Public School 62, Manhattan, and Public School 147 for Public School 145, Brooklyn.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have assigned to the Board of Education two automobiles formerly used by the Department of Health.

The President of Brooklyn has notified the Board of Education of the appointment of B. J. Caruso as a member of the Local School Board of District 33, in place of Charles H. Levy, resigned.

The sum of $465 has been appropriated from the School Building Fund to pay the bill of C. H. & H. C. Peckworth, Incorporated, for constructing a motion picture booth in Public School 172, Brooklyn. For a booth in Public School 39, the Bronx, $443 was voted to H. Pfund.

The Board of Education has appropriated $1,642 corporate stock for additional work at Public School 22, Richmond Borough; the Bay Ridge High School, Brooklyn, and Public School 114, Queens.

The resignation of Robert Kirton, assistant foreman carpenter, in the Bureau of School Buildings, has been accepted.

The Board of Education has approved the action of President Churchill in suspending without pay John Kenny, Inspector of Masonry in the Bureau of School Buildings, pending his trial.

The emergency appointment of Margaret Hanley as a stenographer in the Bureau of Lectures has been continued for an additional period.

The Women Principals' Eligible List Association will meet on Friday evening at the Hotel Martha Washington. The annual election of officers will take place.

PRIVATE SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.—A school of character for young men and boys. Central Park South.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GROFF SCHOOL
Boys and Young Men. Boarding and Day Pupils. The Pioneer School for Individual Attention.
By individual attention and the constant supervision of study hours, the Groff School enables its students to accomplish more in one year than many schools do in two. No grades to retard the brilliant or discourage the backward pupil. Prepares for Regents and colleges. Exclusive location. Boarding facilities unexcelled. 259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

The Brown School of Tutoring
241 West 75th St. Phone Col. 8894.
Founded 1906. Boarding and Day School. Separate Buildings. Prepares for school and college examinations. POSITIVELY ONLY ONE PUPIL AT A TIME WITH A TEACHER. Pupils taught how to study. Study supervision. Fifteen teachers, each having had at least 12 years of experience. PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WELCOMED. "A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

Business Education is the key to Success
For Young Men and the need is met in the sixty different courses of the
Day & Evening 23rd St. Y.M.C.A.
School of the 213 W. 23rd St., N. Y.

PRATT SCHOOL.—62-64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping. Stenotype. Secretaryship.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:05|Sun sets..6:52|Moon sets..10:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:12	9:35	3:22	3:05
Governors Island	9:21	9:46	3:50	3:27
Hell Gate	11:11	11:36	5:25	4:31

Arrived—Monday, April 27.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, April 18.
SS Caledonia, Glasgow, April 18.
SS Minneapolis, London, April 18.
SS Vigilancia, Santiago, April 22.
SS Georgic, Liverpool, April 16.
SS Teresa, Trieste, March 25.
SS Kursk, Libau, April 14.
SS Virginia, Inagua, April 23.
SS Tennyson, Barbados, April 20.
SS Times, Sagua, April 17.
SS San Gregorio, Tuxpan, April 10.
SS Obidense, Port Antonio, April 22.
SS Matanzas, Havana, April 21.
SS Lennox, St. Michaels, April 13.
SS Prastos, San Juan, April 22.
SS Hollinside, Victoria, March 21.
SS Farnham, St. Lucia, April 18.
SS Highland Harris, Montevideo, April 5.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, April 25.
SS Honoriua, Boston, April 26.
SS Dora, Boston, April 25.
SS Pinar del Rio, Sagua, April 14.
SS El Valle, Galveston, April 21.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, April 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Vaderland	Antwerp	April 18
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	April 21
Chicago City	Swansea	April 10
L. Van Nassau	Haiti	April 20
Santurice	Porto Rico	April 20
America	Naples	April 16
Bayamon	San Juan	April 22
Sant' Anna	Gibraltar	April 19
Dryden	Santos	April 18
Fiorizel	St. John's	April 22
Kristianfjord	Bergen	April 17
Progreso	Curacao	April 20
Pascal	Trinidad	April 20
Denver	Galveston	April 22
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 25

DUE TO-MORROW.

President Grant	Southampton	April 19
Oceanic	Southampton	April 22
Grosser Kurfuerst	Bremen	April 18
Calamares	Port Limon	April 22
Saratoga	Havana	April 23
Prinz Sigismund	Kingston	April 23
Parima	St. Thomas	April 24
Olinda	Nipe	April 18
Manchioneal	Jamaica	April 24
Cheyenne	Liverpool	April 11
El Norte	Galveston	April 23
Vinland	Macoris	April 19

DUE THURSDAY.

Prinzess Irene	Gibraltar	April 20
Arcadian	Bermuda	April 28
Almirante	Kingston	April 25
Idaho	Hull	April 17
Koenigen Luise	Bremen	April 18
La Campine	Antwerp	April 17
Lucilina	Rouen	April 17
Creole	New Orleans	April 25
Huron	Jacksonville	April 27

DUE FRIDAY.

France	Havre	April 25
Denis	Barbados	April 27
Maracaibo	San Juan	April 25
Lutetian	Rouen	April 17
Campanello	Rotterdam	April 16
El Cid	Galveston	April 21
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 28

DUE SATURDAY.

Campania	Liverpool	April 25
St. Louis	Southampton	April 25
Patria	Marseilles	April 16
Baltic	Liverpool	April 25
Marianne	Palermo	April 16
Reapwell	Buenos Aires	April 1
Strathroy	Rio Janeiro	April 11
Leopoldina	Trieste	April 12
Gray	Naples	April 17
Floride	Christiania	April 17
Le Coq	Bilbao	April 19
San Guglielmo	Naples	April 17
Secundas	Hamburg	April 21
Wells City	Dublin	April 21
Caribbean	Bermuda	April 30

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Mauretania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	.....	1:00 A.M.
Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	.....	1:00 A.M.
Taormina, Naples	.....	11:00 A.M.
Roma, Naples	.....	3:00 P.M.
Lanao, Jacksonville	.....	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	.....	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Provence, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pathfinder, Turks Island	.....	3:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oceana, Trieste	.....	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	1:00 P.M.
Luristan, Cardenas	.....	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	.....	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Victoria Luise, Hamburg	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pannonia, Gibraltar	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hyanthes, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vigilancia, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	1:00 A.M.
El Rio, Galveston	.....	12:00 M.
Santurce, Arcelbo	.....	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Suriname, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
L. Van Nassau, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Katonia, Santiago	.....	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	.....	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Martha Washington, Azores	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vauban, Barbados	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pr. Sigismund, Jamaica	1:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	.....	2:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	.....	10:00 A.M.
Niagara, Havre	.....	3:00 P.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	10:30 A.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	.....	3:00 P.M.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	.....	2:00 PM.
Kursk, Libau	.....	2:00 P.M.
Calabria, Naples	.....	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	.....	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	.....	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	.....	12:00 M.
Nueces, Tampa	.....	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	.....	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.

*Mails close 11 P. M. Friday.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 27.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen to New York, was 800 miles E. at 12:10 A. M.; due 28th, afternoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Oceanic, Southampton to New York, was 890 miles E. at 12:30 P. M.; due 29th, afternoon. White Star Line.
SS America, Naples to New York, was 270 miles E. at 6 A. M.; due 28th, forenoon. Italian Line.
SS Sant' Anna, Marseilles to New York, was 243 miles E. at noon; due 28th, forenoon. Fabre Line.
SS President Grant, Hamburg to New York, was 762 miles E. at 8:30 A. M.; due 29th, late. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Idaho, Hull to New York, was 1,135 miles E. at 8 A. M. Wilson Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Bayamon, San Juan to New York, was 89 miles S. at noon.
SS Calamares, Port Limon to New York, was 42 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Olinda, Nipe Bay to New York, was 290 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Frieda, Sabine to New York, was 105 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Prinz Sigismund, Kingston to New York, was 491 miles S. at noon.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island to New York, was 701 miles S. at 6 P. M. 26th.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 112 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 142 miles S. at noon.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 54 miles S. at 8 A. M.
SS John D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 80 miles S. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 A. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 118 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Tampico to New York, was 388 miles W. of Havana at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 608 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 500 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, was 265 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island to New York, was 485 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 2; Hongkong, April 2; Shanghai, April 4, and Yokohama, April 11—which arrived per steamer India, were dispatched east from Seattle on April 23, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, April 28.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, March 20; Auckland, March 30; Melbourne, April 3; Sydney, April 4, and Honolulu, April 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on April 23, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, April 28.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lusitania, at Liverpool, April 27.
SS Ancona, at Naples, April 24.
SS Celtic, at Madeira, April 26.
SS Germania, at Marseilles, April 26.
SS Finland, at Dover, April 27.
SS Schoenfels, at Cape Town, April 24.
SS Lumen, at Marseilles, April 26.
SS Columbia, at Glasgow, April 26.
SS New York City, at Bristol, April 26.
SS Vestris, at Montevideo, April 26.
SS Ambria, at Suez, April 27.
SS Plutarch, at Havre, April 24.
SS Denbigh Hall, at Singapore, April 25.
SS Cacique, at Corral, April 27.
SS Arcadian, at Bermuda, April 27.
SS Iroquois, at London, April 27.
SS Cincinnati, at Plymouth, April 27.
SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, at Cherbourg, April 27.

Sailed.

SS Patria, from Palermo, April 25.
SS Wildenfels, from Calcutta, April 24.
SS Carpathia, from Messina, April 26.
SS Europa, from Palermo, April 25.
SS Kabinga, from Oran, April 24.
SS Katherine Park, from Tyne, April 25.

Passed.

SS Costante, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Kentucky, for New York from Manila, passed Gibraltar.
SS Helios, New York for Hamburg, passed Lizard.
SS Rotterdam, (tank,) New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly.
SS Venezia, from Ancra, April 26.
SS Kansas, from Manila, April 27.
SS Karema, from Manila, April 27.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... April 30
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ..... April 30
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... May 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... May 4
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Nile ..... May 4
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... May 7

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—Incorporated to-day:

Alland Bros. & Co., Manhattan, millinery, $100,000; Bertha King, S. N. Freeman, M. S. Hyman, 542 W. 112 St.

Joab Realty Corpn., $10,000; H. Acker, M. A. Slone, A. H. Jackson, 657 Caldwell Av.

M. Elser, Inc., painting, decorating, $5,000; E. Williams, H. Diamond, M. Elser, 1,811 Amsterdam Av.

R. T. Brooks & Co., N. Y. C., iron construction, &c., $10,000; G. L. Kumpf, R. T. Brooks, G. Hortsmann, Mt. Vernon.

Nat. Color Card Mfg. Co., Buffalo, $10,000; H. B. Parry, A. H. and A. Messersmith.

Halpert Jewelry Co., $5,000; Edmund Spiro, J. and A. Halpert, 530 W. 178 St.

Wall Art Novelty Co., $5,000; Max Linkwald, B. Laski, O. Auchell, 744 Halsey St., B'klyn.

Z. B. Dairy Co., $10,000; A., J. M., and J. Zellner, 435 Lorimer St., B'klyn.

Teelo Corpn., Manhattan, devices, appliances, $25,000; R. J. Sachers, R. Straschnow, T. Von Westernhagen, 25 Broad St.

M. Schwartz, Inc., N. Y. C., drugs, $5,000; S. Earl Levene, H. W. Miller, A. Bacharach, Yonkers.

Arthur J. Lewy Co., waists, dresses, $10,000; A. W. Meyers, C. W. and A. J. Lewy, 35 W. 82 St.

Buffalo Mountain Corpn., contracting construction, $10,000; Anna Gildersleeve, H. W. Bell, F. R. Stanforth, 2,596 Ocean Av., B'klyn.

Forest Park Investing Co.; realty; $15,000. B. Gallagher, L. B. Schattenkircher, J. H. Strain, 565 5 Av., Bklyn.

Chas. Schauer & Sons, Utica; leather and rubber goods; $10,000. J. D., C., and L. C. Scheuer.

Art Jewelry Mfg. Co.; $50,000. H. F. and E. D. Linder, R. Gaffron, 150 Nassau St.

Sheldon & Kelley Co., textile fabrics; $10,000. H. Lee, H. H. and A. O. Douglass.

Lurwal Rity. Corpn., Brooklyn; Constn.; $100,000. H. H. Robinson, W. and S. J. Walzer, 881 Lafayette Av., Bklyn.

Stephenson Supply Co., Auburn; novelties, devices; $7,200. R. J. Stephenson, C. D. and D. M. Osborne.

Kensington Park Estates, Buffalo; realty; $25,000. G. W. Hambly, W. S. Hargott, G. W. Read.

The 856, The 864, The 880, and The 1,300 Realty Corpns.; each $2,000. W. B. and W. B. Keller, J. F. Shapiro, 99 Nassau St.

Eugene Doherty Rubber Works; dental and stamp rubber; $40,000. C. T. Roe, M. J. and P. A. Doherty, 594 Bedford Av., Bklyn.

Neptune Lighterage & Transportation Co.; $25,000. M. A. and G. J. O'Brien, A. J. Molloy, Whitestone.

Kennedy & Ahrens; stable, trucking, autos, airships, goods; $14,000. J. Ahrens, J. L. and J. P. Kennedy, 64 W. 95 St.

Williamsburg Theatre; $40,000; I. L. Rosenson, S. Marcovici, R. Oelkers, 260 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Cohen Bros., umbrella mfrs.; $5,000; S. L. and G. Cohen, 105 5 Av.

Singner Electric Co., fixtures; $5,000; P. J. and O'Reilly, A. F. Bittner, J. H. Singleton, 527 3 Av.

Jellenik & Frances, waists, dresses; $12,000; G. C. Jellenik, F. and G. J. Cohan, 42 E. 31 St.

Elkin Co., realty; $15,000; N. Weinberg, J. A. Stevenson, Jr., W. M. Card, 464 W. 58 St.

Andave Stores, groceries, &c.; $10,000; A. S. Arnold, J. J. Kenny, J. A. Davey, 321 W. 105 St.

Berger Bros.' Bazaar, dry goods; $10,000; E., L., H. S. Berger, 135 Ryerson St., B'klyn.

Capital Investors; Lindeman & Sons Piano Co., N. Y., $100,000 to $200,000; United States Pipe Work, N. Y., $4,900 to $15,000; Nixon Broom Co., Avoca, $10,000 to $30,000; George W. Peck Co., Bath, $125,000 to $275,000.

Authorizations; A. Schwill & Co., Chicago, malt.; $300,000; rep., J. C. Tonkin, Oswego. Theobold & Oppenheimer Co., Falls., cigars; $500,000; rep., Siegmund Schlesinger, 1,018 2 Av.

Voluntary dissolutions: Mott Haven Roofing Co., Bronx; Wood & Shephard Varnish Co., B'klyn; F. H. Messinger Co., Auburn.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 27.—Charters filed today: J. Fisher & Co., Keyport, to clean bags, $10,000; Joseph Fisher, Keyport; W. L. Glenney, David Pofolsky, Plainfield.

George Watson Horse Co., Gladstone, horse dealers, $10,000; C. J. Barrie, Geo. and Alex. Watson, Gladstone.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,988. CANNED FRUITS, SALMON, &c.—A former Am. consul is in touch with European concerns desirous of importing canned fruits, salmon, &c., from the U. S.

12,980. KNITTING MACHINES.—A South Africa manufacturers' agent wishes catalogues of Am. hand-power knitting machines, especially those of a type suitable for use in the mission schools in the interior.

12,990. TRACTION ENGINE THRASHERS AND REAPERS.—A resident of the Far East and of reputed wealth and business capacity wishes to establish direct relations with Am. mfrs. of 40 to 50 horse power traction engine thrashers and reapers. The inquirer wants to open an exhibition hall to display the different types of American agricultural machinery.

12,991. STAGE EQUIPMENT.—A merchant in a European capital desires to enter into correspondence with Am. mfrs. of technical machinery for the stage, such as turntables, by means of which one act can be set while another is being played, trapdoors, and all modern mechanical devices used in the theatre.

12,992. CURRANTS.—An exporter of currants in Greece wants to communicate with either agents or importers of currants in the large cities of the U. S. with a view to making shipments of currants to them.

12,993. HOT

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Arthur Wright of N. Y. C. admitted to practice.

691—Seaboard Air Line, pl'ff in error, vs. James T. Norton.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

140—Baer Bros. Mercantile Co., pl'ff in error, vs. the Denver & Rio Grande R. R.—Judgment of Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and judgment of the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the District of Colo. affirmed, with costs and interest, and cause remanded.

241—Illinois Central R. R. vs. Joseph Behrens, adm'r, &c.—Question certified answered in the negative. 184—Thaddeus Davids Co., pet'n'r, vs. Cortlandt L. Davids et al.—Decree of Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and decree of Circuit Court of the U. S. for the Southern District of N. Y. affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

306—San Joaquin & Kings River Canal & Irrigation Co., appel't, vs. Stanislaus County (Cal.) et al.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

379—U. S. vs. for the use and benefit of Alex. Bryant Co., pl'ff in error, vs. N. Y. Steam Fitting Co. et al.—Motion to dismiss postponed to hearing on merits.

806—Louis W. Prentice, &c., et al., pl'ffs in error, vs. May Bulger.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

738—Stephen M. Egan, pl'ff in error, vs. New Jersey.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

232—William R. Hopkins, pet'n'r, vs. Chas. Hebard et al.—Motion to assign for argument Oct. 13 next granted.

938—N. Pac. Ry. Co., pl'ff in error, vs. North Dakota, on relation of T. F. McCue, Atty. Gen., and 981—Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie Ry., pl'ff in error, vs. same.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for argument as one case Oct. 13.

1023—USA., appellt., vs. Terminal Ry. Assn. of St. Louis et al.—Same.

940—Isidor Straus et al. &c., pl'ffs. in error, vs. Am. Publishers' Assn. et al.—Motion to reverse judgment and to remand cause denied. Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Oct. 13.

1025—N. Pac. Ry. Co., petnr., vs. Mary A. Meese et al.—Certiorari granted.

994—N. Y. TIMES, petrn., vs. Sun Print. & Publ'g Assn.—Certiorari denied.

998—James Lansburgh et al., petnrs., vs. Myron M. Parker et al.—Certiorari denied.

1002—Birge Forbes Co., petnr., vs. Carl R. Heyo.—Certiorari denied.

1006—Solomon Ripinsky, petnr., vs. G. W. Hinchman et al.—Certiorari denied.

818—S. Pac. Co. et al., appells., vs. USA. et al.—Ordered remanded.

886—USA. et al., appells., vs. The B. & O. R. R. et al.—Ordered remanded.

859—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. et al., appells., vs. USA. et al.—Ordered remanded.

571—Kans. City So. Ry., appelt., vs. USA. et al.—Ordered remanded.

590—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. et al., appells., vs. USA. et al.—Ordered remanded.

1022—Sadie A. Stead, executrix, &c., et al., appells., vs. Isabelle M. Curtis et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

986 and 987—Pullman Co., appelt., vs. W. V. Knott, Controller, &c.—Motion to advance submitted.

788—Carl Oliver, pl'ff. in error, vs. Texas.—Motion to advance submitted.

701—City of Lewiston, pl'ff. in error, vs. John Chamberlain et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

843—Wabash R. R. Co., pl'ff. in error, vs. John R. Hayes.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

884—Antonio Maria Pearlita et al., appel'ts, vs. California et al.—Assigned for argument Oct. 13.

Original.—Ex parte. In re Daniel E. Strub, pet'n'r.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted for the pet'n'rs.

804—Henry W. Oelbermann et al., pl'ff in error, vs. Jacob F. Leamer et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

941—Kan. City Sou. Ry. Co., appel't, vs. Guardian Trust Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for appellees. Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for the appel't. Leaves granted to file briefs for St. Louis & San Fran. R. R. Co. for the Kan. City, Mex. & Santa Fe Ry., for the Kan. City, Mex. & Orien Ry., and for certain interested parties as amicí curiæ.

985, 986 and 935—Cornell Steamboat Co., pl'ff in error, vs. Phoenix Const'n Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

465—Colo. & So. Ry. Co., pl'ff in error, vs. R. R. Commission of Colo. et al.—Dismissed with costs.

386—Erie R. R. Co., pl'ff in error, vs. the People of S. N. Y.—Argument concluded for the plaintiff.

271—Erie R. R. Co., pl'ff in error, vs John Williams, Com'r of Labor, &c.—Argued.

325—Henry J. Grannis, pl'ff in error, vs. Albert L. Ordean et al.; and 326—Henry J. Grannis, pl'ff in error, vs. Robert B. Wolf et al.—Argument commenced.

The Chief Justice announced that the court will not hear any oral argument after Friday, May 8, this order, however, being subject to modification should the state of the docket develop that it be possible to hear.

Day call for April 28: Nos. 325, (and 326,) 231, 166, 179, 236, 330, 302, 305, 340, and 242.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Martin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jury calendar: Stewart<NY, NH RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jury calendar: Mariotte<NY C RR.
Rockwell<Naumberg. Same<same.
Napa Fruit<Lipschitz. Mariotte<same.
Am Hay Co<Leh V RR Redington<same.
Werner<A W Nesbitt. Un Rooling, &c, Co<
Same<same. Boomhower
Prima<Leh Val RR. Elwell<Elwell Rubber.
Williams<Atl Tr Line Miller<Oceanic Line.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Admiralty. Meyer-Denker<SS
Pt Johnson Tow<S'b't Patris.
New Hampshire. Gadfrey<N & E River
Connett<same. Harms<Tug St'd Oil
Schoonmaker & Rice< No. 8.
same. Morrell<Tug Ganoga
N Eng SS Co<Tug Portchester. et al.
McAllister<Tug Nor- N Y Const. &c<Tug
walk. E F Moran.

Eastern District.

ADMIRALTY CALENDAR—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Josenza<SS Ellin. Schirm<Dene Steam
Haakon VII.<SS Volnay. Shipping Co.
Volnay SS Co<SS For call:
Haakon VII. Absley<Boat Florence.
Crown of Pendleton<Logan Coal Co<SS
McWilliams<Lighter Crown of Galicia et al.
Varina. Crown SS Co<D Dock
6 et al.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Assets Ritz Co<Howard Elwell<Southard.
Smith<Craig. Uvalde Asphalt<CNY.
Martinetti<Woods. Mulqueen<I R T.
Pritchett<Richman. Ottaway<Mosely.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Jules<Brenchard et al. Leiner<R Hos & Co.
Blesiow<Central Pub. Co<Tug
People<Anhut. Kleinman<CNY.
Harris<Reed. In re Comr Docks, &c
Simplex Auto Co< Murphy<Waldo.
Schanwaller. Bruen<Reynolds.
Cohn<Ansonia Rity. Peiser<Kelish.
Same<same.
Marcus Const Co<
Weinbron Co.

APPELLANTS' TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.
Holophane<Myatt. Glavey<Am Meter.
Matter of Pfizer. Same<same.
Biddle<Burrell. Dunn<Morgenthau,
Frail<Kolb. Farmers L & T<Mc-
Ehrlich<same. Clure.
Hickey<Asphalt Con. Baye<Baye.
Sorrento<Parnolo. Hurd<Greenlawn Cem.
Sarre<same. Pollak<Price Mtg.
Messer<Burstein. Hickey<Reed.
Sauer<Lion Brew. People<Cipallaro.
Walsh<J W McCabe. Benson<Yellow Taxi.
Textile Sales<Clifford Warriels & G<Augerblick.
Textile. McCarthy<Kenwood
Progressive Con<Sayre Con.
In re Kesner Store Merle<London.
Employes Assn. Katherine<same.
Barnett<C Stutz Co. Frankel<M C Spring.
In re Wiesyl. Morgenstern<Morg'st'n
Chase & Baker<Heiser De Paol<Gidden.
Needham Piano<same. R, W & G RR<Non
Lukather<Daniels. Neck Con.
Pease<I R T. Paterno<Paterno.
Same<same. In re Brown (Del'h'ty)
Doubleday, Page< Bohland & Alker<
Simpson Crawford. Philips.
Faulhaber<Faulhaber. Carpenter<Harriman.
Chiavaro<Fern Neum'r Casey<German.
Schleisinger<Geohegan. Guaranty Tr<Ward.
Stenzler<Simonowitz. Glover<Am Button Co.
McElroy<Federal Sign. Rosenbault<Ford L Co
West<Burns Agency. Loutrel<Van Bens'ten.
Liberty S Metal<Roth. J McWilliams<Kent
Proctor<Morse. Bldg.
Lonegran<Rodgers & H Dean<Brownell.
Ranger<Tower. Ford<C RR of N J.
Barth<Hotel St James. Irwin<Warren.
Hawes<NY Press. Epstein<Rockville
In re Northern Bank. Centre Inp.
Offenbacher<Waring. In re US F & Guar.
NY Art Pub<Mason Horvath<Horvath.
Hyman<Romagno. Hoberman<Romagno.
Ford<du Pont de Ne- In re Ed Plumb,
mours Powder Co. (Earle,)
Hill<Cosley. Craigwell<Craigwell.
G'wich Say Bk<Levy. In re Livingston.
Blum<Schwenn. Sears<Sears.
Globe Indemnity<Ray- Abrams<Abrams.
mond. Loring<Cook.
Same<Remington Mar- Rademacher<Morris.
tin Co. Altman<Bungay Co.
West Directing<Hern- Morgenstern<Morg'st'n
don. Fields<Walter.
Acker-Merrall-C<same Murray<Stallo.
Sterlinger<Mavromatis. Sherrill<Dinsminy.
Taylor<Burns Bros. Wonderl'd<Proctor, Jr.
Jacobs<Jacobs. Van Wagoner, &c<
People ex rel Nat Nass Gallagher.
Bank<Prendergast. Gallagher<Ott.
Clark<Rempel. Klaw<Univ Film.
Demetrious<Bakirtzis. Davis<Gondolf.
Parker<Lien. Bernheimer<Young.
Guaranty Tr<Ward. Glass<Bass.
Olson<Terry & Tench. Bonnell<Bonnell.
Spear<Herndon. Skeele Coal<Baker.
Irving S Inst<NY R E Nagelschmidt<US Fid
Sec. & Guar.
Same<same. In re Cripples Welfare
Demarest<Gifford, Society.
Wood<Durham, In re H C McNulty.
Salomon<Story,

PART II.—Davis, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.
Homes<U S Trust Co.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Horn<Sanitary Mech. Kithcart<Kithcart.
Metzler<Bass, Morcelli<Morcelli.
In re Parker St. Weaver<Weaver,
Farley<Sloss. Schley<Coler.
Di Fedele<Di Fedele. Robb<Erratt.
Laskowits<Laskowits. Stein<Stein.
Leary<Leary. Reiser<CNY.
Met Trust Co<Stalle, Skye<Frost
Engelhelm<Ill Surety. Greenberg<Greenberg.
Micciche<Micciche. Fraser<R & L.
Forster<Kaldenberg. Kelly<Kelly.
Swimer<Swimer. Gray<Gray.
Preferred causes. Stephens<Stephens.
Farley<Gordon. Bolton<Farrington.
Same<Mendelken. Hoberman<Romagne.
Same<Spier. Mathey<Mathey.
Same<Beckmann. Glass<Glass.
General calendar. Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Nell<Rosenthal. Schmidt<Schmidt.
Maskin<Jacobs. Storm<190 St Hold Co
Warriels & G<Augerblick. McNulty<McNulty.
Borea<Hargood Rlty. Saenger Co<Hogue &
Ehrlich<Ehrlich. Co.
Pollock<Solomon. Clear.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J. At 10:30 A. M.
Inquest—McCarten< Greenwald<Linch.
Neilson. Bramm<Werbelowsky
Peterson<Bronx Taxi Guggolz Const Co<
& ano. Kirby Const Co.
Lister<Banks. Perlman<Fusco.
Lee Real Estate Co< Furey<Hoffman.
Canavan Bros Co. Perlman<Fusco.
Gerbino<Greenhut. Bernstein<Glassberg.
Cummings<Keystone Pelham<Taylor.
Const Co. Schneider<Bennett.
Dornsteich<Carpenter Lynott<Pearson.
Mot Vehicle Co. Gardner<Gardner.
Rode<Edwards. Nolan<Nolan.

PART XI.—Philbin, J. At 10:30 A. M.
Glass<Kolar. Abrahams<NY Rys.
Albert<Morris. Hahn<CNY.
Geber<Wanamaker. Cohen<Di Menna.
Bosco<Perrush. Epstein<Wanamaker.
Same<same. Pfeiffer<Orbach.
Moriarity<Thompson S Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J. At 10:30 A. M.
Becker<CNY. Mellen<Reicher.
Munch<NY Rys. Evans<Weston.
Mellen<Horn. Oshrin<Shapiro.
Deutsch<Greenwald, Tripler<Fairchild.
Berger<Nichols. Kravitz<C RR of NJ.
Rathey<Joline. Case on.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kehoe<Ass Mining. Millman<Fisher.
People<Con Gas. Case on.
Case, Jr<Waller.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on. Hart<Millhauser. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Mailer<Nat. Calculat. Kline Bros & Co<Ot-
Mach. tawa Line.
Weill<Estelle. Same<Montg M F Ins
Wilson<Hauptman. Same<Mississaqui &c.
Barken Const Co< Marquise<Norf F Ins.
Bldg. Haney<I V Stir S Co.
Beck<Echo Amusemt. Higgins<Everard's Br
Alexander<Wills Bros Shilvek<Bernstein.
Friedberg<Haffen. Parson Mtg Co<Eastn
Riverside Inc<Auto Cement Line Co.
Import Co. Rosenfeld<Jacobs.
Russell<Auto Print. Farley<Wasser.
Bradley Cont Co< Same<Fleischman.
Mine Co. Case on.
N J T Cotta<F&L Blg

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lippman<Weltzen. NY County N Bk<
Niagara Radiator, &c< Davidow.
Gingold Realty Co. Same<same.
Drake<Glasser. Same<same.
Pollack<Kazam. Same<same.
Minhinick<Ellenville Same<same.
Worsted Co. Same<same.
Asphalt Paving<CNY. Same<same.
Same<same. Same<same.
Same<same. Same<same.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Case on—Samuels<Austin Fire Ins Co.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Motion calendar.
Maurice B Mandham. Marie Niestermann.
Mary A Murray. Eliza A Tuthill.
Sarah A Porter. Mary Muller.
Hattie Schiff. Christopher P Stumpf.
John Hartmann. Gertrude Stumpf.
Annie Ridal. Elsie C Stumpf.
Stella E Berrian. Louise R Conant.
Irving W Childs. Cassius C Perrin.
George Jordan. Timothy Sullivan.
James J Galligan. William L Stebbins.
Meyer Shapanka, &c. Joseph Bobb.
James B Hammond. John Baltakis.
Henry W Cutter. Margaret Greenfeldt.
Anna Moore. Ann Stoddart.
Helen Keenan. Wulf Wingersky.
Conway H Arnold. Frederic B Elliott.
Francis Jordan. Isidor Cohen.
Alfred F Criado. Amelia B Paff.
Rose Cunningham. Barbara Buhr.
John J Canavan. Louisa Randell.
Mary L Finnell, &c. Alvy L Finnell, &c.
Daniel Cunningham. George C Williams.
Anna Moore. John W Brennan.
Edward P Hatch. Robert Goodbody.
Angelo Paradiso. Sophie Loew.
Katherine McGarty. Solomon Rothfeld.
Elizabeth Barnett. Phillip Goldstein.
Max Bowsky. Ida M Martin.
Diederick Blendermann. Christina Sherman.
Henry Jacobs. Michela Clerfi, &c.
Leoluca Zangara. Francis Kimbel.
Harold R Schaffner. Samuel Inslee.
Matthew P Keeffe. Thomas M Brown.
William G Walter. David Banks.
Anna R Fink. Leopold Wallach.
Anna Benjamin. Agnes Rywolt.
Eleanor Scarpiffo. Mary G Hoffman.
Johanna Buttner. William Conrad.
Charles Krikawa. Katharina Kolb.
Nora E McManus. Estates of:
Hannah J Hull. Henry S Block. Issue
George H Horta. of fact.
John S Arbuthnot. Andrew Gross. Issue
Ann McMath, &c. of fact.
Richard Brandt. Wills for probate:
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, Kate Cohn.
Magdalena Hermann. Olivia Cabells.
Abraham Kahn.
James Motley.
Agnes Fellen.
Katie Drumgoole.
Sybilla E Wille.
Emanuel Dreyfus.

S.—Contested wills.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions—At 10 A. M.
Freedman<Kahn. Cohn<Reliable Trav.
Barrett<O'Keefe. Silverman<Mark.
McDonough<Franklin Lowenthal<Louisville,
Sav Bank. &c. R R.
Hoffman<St James Penn Bkg Glass Co.
Bldg. Atlman<Bungay Co.
Mondschein<Weisberger. Am Citizen, &c<Reinach.
Lyman & Helenius< Prevot<Kraimer.
Cady. Publix Bk<Kibetser P
Tullis<Vernay. Brewer<Seneca Dist.
Gilbert<Miller Brisben Patti<Pillipi.
Co. Cullo<N Y Edison.
Moran<Siegel. Kemper<Borchardt.
N Y Edison<Relf. Gr East Cas Co<
Realty Supervision Co Prager.
<Hansen. Sonkin<Goldberg.
Greenberg<Goodman. Pendleton<Bachman.
Pizzo<Mandel. Unger<Moesch.
Heitner<Goldberger. Kleinman<Orr.
Gelb<Nathan. Goldstone<Brand.
Lewis<Spector. Roomer<Hudson Co C
Sandt<Sanford. Brew.
Graber<CNY. Appell<same.
Rapp Jelenko<Mar- Jacobs Firep<Ostro C.
shall. Greenberg<Bachman.
Hoffman<St. James Stiobing<Seidman.
Bldg. Polesky<Gr East Cas

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Henley<Mahoney. Henderson<Mangold.
Mele<Wendell & E. Pittsburg<Lurie.
Hurley<Borden's Con Levin<Mann Co.
Milk Co. Newport Ry<Bachman
Straud<Messer Co. Tornberg<Garden Tea
Eisenbach<Levy Bros. Room.
D'Amico<Weinstein. Reliprir<Roberts Mot.
Zimmerman<Harris, Schoenberg<Iselin.
Clinton Paper Co< Gerner<Simon.
Armstrong. Spagnolo<Lasarte.
Lane<Clarke Stables. Donowits<NY Rys.
Perner<Delany. Waas<Brooke.
Fishman<Uranium S S Hoffberg<Hoffberg.
Moldowsky<Malley. Addo<Cowan.
Denny<Mitchell Co. Watson<Keller.
Gohberg<Strauss. Reck<Uvalde Asphalt.
McDowell<NY Rys. Smith<Ebbs.
Bouvier<Brewster. Green<Bayer.
Dind<Behringer. Selder<Int RT.
Chiarchiaro<Cooney. Lime<Gellis.
Di Biasi<Underp, &c. Jordan<Greenblatt.
Kraus<Solomon. Chas Warner<Mc-
Kempner<Borchardt. Loughlin.
Edwards<NY Rys. Goldschmidt<Tomp-
Schrenbeck<NY Rys. kins Marble.
Berlin<Chelsea Dress, Gross<Glass.
&c. Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Meyer<Galland. Schmidt<Schmidt.
Fay<Joline. Newman<Clayton Rty.
Loughran<5 Av Bldg. D'Angelo<Hupfel Bwy
Panzer<N Harlem Serv Deegan<F W White.
Cohen<Jaffe. Chas Warner<Mc-
Brady<Int RT. Loughlin.
Hillcoff<NY Rys. Miller<Davison<Pabst
Hellman<Korn. Brew.
Same<Same. Weller<NY Rys.
Roeser<3d Av RR. Collett<Sauer R'lty.
Stancourt Laundry Co Johnson<Southern Ry.
<La Mura. Roulet<Barnes.
Selinsky<Barrett. Pincus<Lichtenstein.
Ballwag<Wallach. Martin<Fay & Co.
Schneider<NY Rys.
PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Rudd<Iverson,
Liebowitz<O'Donnell. Case on.
Lewis<Balnsdall,
Cavanagh<Ohlbaum. Beadleston & Woer<
Frank<Frank. Winkle.
Mann<Stern Motor. Harle<Alexander.
Weinberger<And'nolo Nicolaus<Schlosse.
Define Rcoat<City In re Rosenberg.
Rubber Co. Steele<Ill Surety.
Grossman<Bernbaum. Dickinson<Meadows.
Berkowitz<Dutka, Josephson<Heinzer.
McLaughlin<McMann Boyd<Kimball.
Galitz<Exch B Corp. In re Dale.
Perry F Co<Werner. Gluck<Auto Ins,
Burns<Spiegel. Hartford.
Case on.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Vertilome<Gen Chem. Zeeman<Seligman.
Hughes<NY Con RR. Pinz<Met Bridge.
Thompson<Bellas Magenheimer<Cohen
Hess. & ano.
Newman<CNY et al. Murray<Joline & ano.
Balcezat<Lumitz. Luberwitz<Friedman.
Ferguson<Chilton. Apeler<B H RR.
Hinchman<Mad Sq Mattheway<Int RR
Garden. Wingard<So Pac Co.
Feldman<Econopouly Hildebrandt<Nelson &
et al. Nassau RR.
Minot<Harding. Thomson<Thomsen.
McAlinden<Break- Manna<Nassau RR.
water Co & ano. Lent<Tilyou.
Herold<Adams. Moran<Stetig Place
Newby<E M Co Ill. Garage et al.
Skonfezny<Tartar Carbonell<Whiting
Chem Co. et al.
Ruzzo<Keller. Cimino<Smith & Son.
Helmer<Little Rty Co. Helena<Lumber, &c.
Standerwick<Barg, Gross<Shults Bread.
Ohlsen<Nelson Co. Price<CNY.
Chiaramonte<Berger. Parnes et al<Borgen-
McCormick<Hanan Icht et al.
et al. Kranz<Mich Co<Gen Insul
Hopkins<B H RR. Endrich<Wilson et al.
Nilsen<Kornblum. Bernstein<Harriman
Reis Co<Zimmerli. Indus.
Nemetz<Rose. Hobby<L I RR.
Douglass<Yellow Taxi Richard<Wohlberg.
Moffett<Piel. West<Namm & Son.
Farley, Comr, &c,< Koffler<Klauber et al
Boner & ano. Maher<Rowland.
Same<Brady & ano. Spedick<Dry.
Highest number reached, 3,466.

PART III.—Benedict, J.
Fox<Oxx. Vassallotti<Vassallotti
Gross<Lohner. Brendes<Brendes.
De Bekker< FA Stokes Dickman<Dickman.
Eldridge<Kovacs. Klein (2)<Rockville
Markowitz<Markowitz. Centre Manor Co.
Berlin<Pearlberg. Schaefer<Schaefer.
Bayer<Bayer. Smith<Smith.
Cohen<Cohen. Wilshusen<Frazier.
Feshbach<Nevin. Pearsall<Pearing.
Wasserman<Wass'man Seiden<Spener.
Black<Black. Merch Co-op Mort Co
Morowitz<Gorelik. (2)<Balz.
Horenstein<Zibuleitt. Stein<Pichera.
Pisciotta<Pisciotta. Mahgold<Todebush.
Schoenig<Hab BldgCo. Suss<Farley.
Salmon<Salmon.
Highest number reached, 906.

Surrogate's Court.

KETCHAM, S.
Wills for probate:
Kate Deubert. Maria Horn.
Mary A Wingharm. Michael Campbell.
Herbert Lace. Daniel A Lyons.
Accounting in the Anna Wolf.
estate of: Israel Kalet.
Warren Field. The estates of:
John Mikautowitz. Joseph Mentor.
Casper Goldstein. John Weeks.
Leonie Richards.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Dike, J.
Williams<C I & B RR Jacobowitz<Goldstein.
Salerno<B H RR. Petrowisz<McGrath.
Jones<Buckley-New- Pialne<B H RR & an
hall. Samulson<C I & B RR
Gallagher<B H RR. Coyne<BH RR.
Goldberg<Nagrotsky.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Duffy<B H RR. Bonamaker<Martense
Marino<Fillippi. Conts.
Brown<B H RR. O'Connor<Brown,
Butler<Henry. Schroeder<Ricca.
Grant<Econopouley.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J. At 10 A. M.
Motions.
Prata<Austin Stone Cohen<Cohen.
Works. Deutsch<Cohen.
Same<Same. Friedman<Nas El RR.
SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Trials. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.
Koslovsky<Leh Coal. Marcus<L I RR.
Hannon<Crawford. Marcus<L I RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S. At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. At 10 A. M.
Tietelbaum<Union Ry.
CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Mary Hinternhoff<Thomas P O'Connor et al—William J. McKeown.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Turnbull et al.—Chas H Broas. Kurtzka< Tenney< Rosenfeld—Ernest R Eckley.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Williams<NY & Q El Reulinger<Neptune M
L & Power. Peterson<Jamaica Est.
Parisi<Weisberg Bast. Garbera<Josinsky.
Massolo<NY & Q Co Ry Klee & an<Otterbein.
Kirkwood<McCloskey. Mellio<Penn Tunnel.
Pay<NY & Q Co Ry. Stark<Kurtz.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Parbus<B, Q C & S RR Landers<NY & Q C Ry
Janiszewski<Fitzp'k, Streppons<Bruhns.
Rice<Bowden. Loggia Nino Bizzio<L
Chasen<Astoria L, H I City Sav Bank.
& Power. Moynihan<CNY et al.
Rozzo<Champlain S M Moscowitz<Stat'd Rlty
Wojciechowicz<Nich- Mahlstedt<B U El RR
ols Copper Co.
Highest number reached, 477.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Trials.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kratzenberg<Gelb. Burnett<Geres.
O'Dea<O'Dea. Hess<Hess.
Foth<Foth.
Balance of calendar passed to April 29.
Highest number reached, 359.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Platt, J.
Karle<Kiernan. Wilber Lumber Co<
Lewis<Keystone State Naidich & Weinstein
Const Co. Loeffler Land<Titlar.
Wchester Invest Co< Conklin<Sansone.
NY C RR. Gleeson<Douvres.
Kaminski<Maguth. Seiffert<Alexander.
Larsen<Murray. Same<same.
Scott<Witt. Same<same.
Gross<McDonald. Same<same.
Gross<Fanning. Malcolm<Clazier.
Wrieden<Yonkers Labar<Quartararo.
Finance Co. Ambrose<Nat Sugar
De Lasho<Yonkers RR Refin Co of N J.
These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Kuflek<Goldman. Palladino<Sergeant.
Bruno<NY C RR Co. Deveson-Burke<Heen'y
Hogan<Connot. Birch<Malcolm.
Lynch<Dow. Seymour<Crowley.
Deveson-Burke<Bar- Taplin<Owen.
ron. Lounsbury & Sons<
Lelobrigide<Winston. Givacchini.
Childs<Fagan. Wyand<Stewart.
Campana<Mangini. Nosa<Blue Bird Motor
Marx<Pirone. Massie<Anderson.
Young<Schneider. La Fountain<Schneider.
Morgan<Chicachee. Maynard<Langan.
Olstein<Komhauser. Giordano<Lichtenberg.
Morano<Richards.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The retirement of Col. H. H. Kingsbury, Cav., Insp. Gen., April 25, is announced.

1st Lt. W. H. Lloyd, M. R. C., to Ft. Bliss, for duty pertaining to care of Mexican prisoners.

Capt. H. W. Jones, Med. Corps, to Texas City, for temporary duty with Ambulance Co. No. 3.

1st Lt. L. A. Meraux, M. R. C., to Jackson Barks, Lv.

1st Lt. J. E. Kennedy, M. R. C., to Galveston, T., temp. duty transport service.

Lt. Col. C. B. Baker, Q. M. C., to Galveston, T., temporary duty under Ch. of G. M. C.

Capt. P. L. Smith, Q. M. C., to Galveston, for duty as ass't to Q. M.

Capt. L. B. Simonds, Q. M. C., to Ft. Sam Houston, temp. duty.

Changes in Infantry—Assigned: Col. F. J. Kernan, to 6.

Col. E. F. Glenn, 23 Inf., relieved assignment.

Col. C. W. Kennedy, to 23.

Col. S. W. Miller, to 10.

Lt. Col. W. F. Blauvelt, 10, to join regt.

Col. D. L. Brainard, relieved assignment, and Col. H. L. Roberts, Inf., relieved, 22, and to Southern Dept. for duty.

1st Lt. C. H. Mason, S. C., Seattle, to Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, for duty with Field Co. A.

Col. S. W. Dunning, 18 Inf., retirement announced.

A depot of the Q. M. C. is established at Ft. Sam Houston, and Maj. R. H. Rolfe, Q. M. C., in charge.

These officers of the M. R. C., ordered to active duty and to posts specified: 1st Lt. V. L. Quinlan, to Galveston, T.; 1st Lt. D. N. Morgan, Presidio of San Fran.

Navy Orders.

R. Adm. C. M. Winslow, Naval War College, to com'd special service squad.

Capt. C. F. Kean, the Ohio, to com'd the West Virginia.

Com. M. E. Reed, the Maine, to com'd the Machias.

Com. G. R. Marvell, to orders.

Lt. Com. T. R. Kurtz, to com'd the Sterrett.

Lt. Com. E. E. Pope, to navy yard, Mare Island.

Lt. W. F. Newton, proving grounds, Indian Head, Md., to the Terry, and Lt. J. F. Cox, same, to Mohegan.

Lt. A. H. Miles, Ranger, to the Castine.

Lt. C. A. Dunn, Columbia University, N. Y., to the Machias.

Ensigns transferred: N. H. Greisenhoff, the Rhode Island, to Pac. sqdn. fleet; R. C. Lee, the Delaware, to same; R. D. Kirkpatrick, the Maryland, to the Hull; R. B. Daughtry, same, to the Preble; S. N. Moore, same, to the Hopkins; same, to the Sterrett; St. Lawrence; R. P. Mohle, the N. Carolina, to the Machias; H. V. McCabe, det. Cassine, to Marietta; E. D. Capehart, Maryland, to the Wyoming.

P. A. Surgeon A. H. Dodge, Atl. res. fleet, to the Salem; R. Cuthbertson, rec. ship, N. Y., to Wash'n.

Asst. Surgs. J. M. Quinn, to Nav. Hosp., Norfolk; J. B. Helm, to Castine; P. F. McMurdo, to Pac. res. fleet.

Ch. Bosns. M. J. Farley, the Salem, to the Maine; G. B. McHugh, Marietta, to Culgoa.

Bosn. J. W. Bettens, the Maine, to the Salem.

Ch. Machs. J. J. Cullen, N. Y., to the Salem; G. Growney, the Pittsburgh, to the St. Louis.

Mach. J. W. Boldt, the St. Louis, to the West Virginia.

Carpenter W. J. Wren, N. Y., to the Washn.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Patterson at Tuxpam; Yorktown at Guaymas; Mississippi, Nashville, Yankton, Lebanon, Rio Grande and Vera Cruz at Marietta, Tucas, G-4 at N. Y. Yard; Cyclops, Dixie, Connecticut, Sterrett, Terry at Galveston; Tallahassee at Guantanamo; McCall at Port Arthur, Texas; Vicksburg at Bremerton; Wyoming at N. Y. Yard; Chicago at Portsmouth, N. H.; Montgomery at Baltimore; Osceola at Tunas de Zaza, Cuba; Albany at San Diego; North Dakota at Vera Cruz; New York at Norfolk.

Sailed—Annapolis, Salina Cruz for Acapulco; Vestal, Hampton Roads for Vera Cruz; Saich, Key West for Vera Cruz; Uncas, New York for Norfolk; Lawrence, Philadelphia and Hull, Sausalito for San Diego; Cleveland, Mare Island for Mazatlan, via San Diego; Leonidas, Boston for Cristobal; Scorpion, Beirut for Mazatlan, via Trinidad and Lattalia; Monaghan and Walke, Galveston to sea; South Dakota, from off Mazatlan, for Acapulco; Glacier, Topolobampo for San Francisco; New York, Tompkinsville for Newport; Cassin and Cummings, Key West for Vera Cruz; Eagle, Guantanamo for Vera Cruz; Jason, Tuxpam for New Orleans; Cheyenne, Ensenada for San Diego.

The Tennessee on duty with Atl. Res. Fleet.

The reserve torpedo div., Pac. Fleet, has been abolished, the vessels composing same, (Lawrence, Hull, Hopkins, and Preble,) have been organized as Second Div. Torpedo Flotilla, Pac. Fleet.

The Hopkins was placed in full commission April 25 at Mare Island.

The Sacramento was placed in commission April 26 at Phila.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers: Inspector R. E. Dooley, 15 Insp. Dist. to 14 Insp. Dist; Capts. S. A. McElroy, 151, to 169; T. H. Murphy, 169 Prect. to 151 Prect.; Lieut. G. E. Platt, 35, to 18, as operator of patrol wagon; M. B. Fleming, 55 to 89.

Temporary assignments: Lt. John Rogers, 169, to command 151; Patrol. J. H. Mitchell, 1, to Comr's office for 5 days; W. B. Kirk, 14 to Det. Div. for 5 days; R. H. Holmes, 28, to 4 Insp. Dist. for 10 days; W. J. Regan, 35, Peter Noel, 84 and T. Duffy, 145, to Comr's office for 10 days; R. D. Waterberry, 281, and H. J. D. Grabau, 285, to Det. Div. for 5 days. Act. Det. Sergt., Second Grade—M. A. Batto, Det. Div. to Dist. Atty's office, Bronx Co., for 5 days; Sherman Meyer, 65, to Manhattan Headquarters, for 5 days.

Discontinued: Inspector W. J. Lahey, 7 Insp. Dist., to command 14 Insp. Dist.

Fire: Patrol. William Dowling, 170, failed to make report, 2 days.

Charge dismissed: Patrol. Harry Schoonmaker, 276, absent without leave.

Resigned: Prob. Patrol. J. J. Rauf, 157, on April 24.

Deaths Reported: Patrol. D. A. Lahey, 18, on April 24, and John Curtin, 80, on April 26.

Fire Department.

Alexander Ungerer, H. & L. 23, absence without leave, and sentence having been suspended pending disposition of charge against the accused in the Magistrate's Court, the complaint having been withdrawn.

Maurice McElligott, Eng. 76, designated as Act. Lt.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Bernard McKinnon, H. & L. 44, 24 hours; A. F. Kelly, H & L. 9, 12 hours; T. P. Pryor, Eng. 266, 12 hours; August Snell, Eng. 219, 12 hours; M. J.

Church to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, April 27, due June 1, 1917.....$5,000
GREEN LANE, w s, 150 ft s of Lyon Av, 25x100; Joseph McCue to Bronx Borough Bank, 4,293 Tremont Av, April 27, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$380
INTERVALE AV, 984-988, e s; Charles H. Roe Estate to Jennie Currier, 5 West 51st St, and ano, exrs., April 23, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$13,000
LOT 213, map of Van Nest Park; Simon T. Hoven to Ida B. Baer, Freeport, L. I., April 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $2,000
LOTS 6 and 7, Block 23, map of Morris Park; Conrad Eliermann to Morris Park Estates, 25 Broad St, April 23, due July 9, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,130
ST. ANN'S AV, 165, w s, 25x98; Daniel Hecht to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 27, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$14,000
VALENTINE AV, e s, 180.9 ft n of 198th St, 25x99x25x90.1; Ray Kaufman to Mathilde A. Bertrand, 1,261 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, April 27, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$7,500
WESTCHESTER AV, s w cornor of Hewitt Place, 214.11xirreg.; George F. Johnson to Irving Savings Institution, 115 Chambers St, April 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$110,000
177TH ST, n s, Lot 364, map of Laconia Park; Louis Beringer to Daisy Frentel, 533 Bergen Av, April 27, 3 years 5½ p. c.; attorney, C. F. Hallock, 399 East 150th St.....$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BOWERY, 245, all; Eliza C. Swansson and another to Gottlob Simondet, 245 Bowery, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Hohn, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$4,200
HENRY ST, 45, double store; David Garfield to Bessie Tomashoff, 108 Henry St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; address, 45 Henry St.....$3,900
WEST BROADWAY, 186; Martin L. Meinschein to Meinschein & Graverman, on premises, 6 years from April 23, 1914; attorneys, H. H. Reuman, 309 Broadway.....$2,500
7TH AV, 2,365, store and part of basement; Herman Harris and another to Herman F. Ahrens, 2,365 7th Av, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1913; attorney, S. Hosing, 280 Broadway.....$1,260
7TH AV, 2,365, store and part of basement; Ruhl Real Property Co. to same, 2 years from Feb. 1, 1917; attorney same.....$1,260
11TH AV, 319, store and basement; John H. Feldscher to Louis Kotzenberg, 319 11th Av, 8 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, J. Senges, 206 West 30th St.....$1,500
101ST ST, n s, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100, the land; Richard H. Handley to Albert Hautsch, 540 East 89th St, 21 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, William A. Goodhart, 309 Broadway.....$600
129TH ST, 325 and 327 East, all; Seelig Realty and Construction Corporation to Jennie Hauptschein, 325 East 120th St, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Israel Brinkman, 299 Broadway.....$5,000
125TH ST, 79 West, store; William J. Frey to Joseph Kruh, 79 West 125th St, 5 years from May 1, 1914.....$3,900
141ST ST, 103 to 109 West, all; Rental Mortgage Securities Corporation to Anna Landesman, 117 West 141st St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway.....$9,340

Bronx.

EAST TREMONT AV, 502, store, &c.; Louise M. H. Cannon to John D. Albers, 483 Tremont Av, 10 years from April 30; attorneys, Brooker & Si., 4,205 3d Av.....$1,400 to $1,800
INTERVALE AV, 984, store, &c.; Charles H. Roe Estates to Abram Adeland, 1,358 Wilkens Place, 5 years from May 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$900 and $1,000
OGDEN AV, 1,076, all; John J. Lee to Michael J. Barry, 1,076 Ogden Av, 5 years from April 1, 1914, (5-year renewal); attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 407 East 55th St.....$780
165TH ST, 800 East, store; Pauline Genther and others, executrix, to Josef Muller, 3 years from May 1; attorney, Peter Klein, 253 East 72d St.....$900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

FULTON ST, s e corner of Church St, 33x78; Oscar Lewinson against Louise and Martin Goldsticker, owners; Samuel K. Jacobs and Fulton Church Co., Inc., contractors....$822
GREENWICH AV, 2; Richenbaum Brothers against Maud L. Marshall, owner; Henry L. Rauch & Central Brewing Co., contractors.....$74
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 97th St, 100.11x123.6; Edward Byrnes against Lillie J. Earle, owner; Leo J. McIntosh, contractor.....$51
8D AV, s e corner of 171st St, 25x100; Domenico A. Del Donno against Elizabeth Schultz, owner and contractor.....$2,227
8D AV, 1,370; Marks Chain against John Doe, owner; Mrs. C. E. McGlynn, contractor.....$90
9TH AV, 626 and 628; Crane & Clark against Adolph A. Hageman, owner; Nathan Picket, contractor.....$101
29TH ST, 41 West; Barnet Schecht against Rockbridge Realty Co., owner; Victoria Building and Construction Co., contractor; Theodor.....$1,200
46TH ST, 46 West; Nicholas Gregorio & Co. against Arthur Brisbane and A. B. S. Co., Inc., owners; Anton Strand, contractor.$1,262
207TH ST, 38 West; Simons & Mayer against Thirty-eight West Fifty-ninth Street Co., owner and contractor.....$4,251
291ST ST, Harlem River, and Sherman St; Louis Krieg against United Electric Light and Power Co., owner; F. T. Nesbit & Co., Inc., contractor.....$35
SAME PROPERTY; George Jung against

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 108 ft n of 176th St, 43x94x irregular; Joseph Borello against — Milo, owner and contractor.....$1,604
CHARLOTTE ST, e s, 110.5 ft n of Seabury Place, 0.x100.1; Rosenblum & Co. against Tiber Building Corporation, owner and contractor.....$350
163D ST, 782; Thomas Flach against Katherine Morris, owner and contractor.....$29

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av; Passaic Structural Steel Co. against Young Women's Hebrew Association and others, April 3, 1914.....$4,741
FRANKLIN ST, s s, 59 ft w of Lafayette St; Simon Sturnin against Lazzaro P. Faccini and others, June 17, 1913.....$337
SAME PROPERTY; same against same, July 9, 1913.....$337
NEW CHAMBERS ST, 2, and Duane St, 14; Roeser & Schmidt Co. against Berg Cafe and others, Feb. 17, 1914.....$320
70TH ST, 203 West; Morris Shapiro and others against Robert P. Wadhams and others, April 12, 1913, (canceled).....$1,334
110TH ST, 31 West; Bethlehem Steel Co. against Young Women's Hebrew Association and others, April 3, 1914.....$3,784
110TH ST, 31 West; John A. Hendricks Co. against same, April 17, 1913.....$2,000
176TH ST, n s, 191 ft e of Marmion Av; Del Balso Contracting Co. against Robert J. Rooney and others, Sept. 20, 1913..$1,836

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 151st St, 49.11x86; Abraham N. Leventhal against

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—TOMPKINS COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY for authority to change its name to CORONA TYPEWRITER COMPANY, INCORPORATED.—Notice of application.

Notice is hereby given that the Standard Typewriter Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Village of Groton, Tompkins County, N. Y., will apply and presents its petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the Village of Wampsville, Madison County, N. Y., on the 18th day of May, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to Corona Typewriter Company, Incorporated.

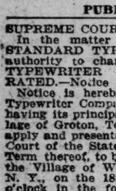
Dated Groton, N. Y., April 22nd, 1914.
STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
By BENN CONGER, President.
KELLOGG & VAN HOESEN, Attorneys for Petitioner, First National Bank Building, Cortland, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the application of the RED FEATHER PERFUMERY CORPORATION for authority to change its name to "THE RED FEATHER COMPANY, INCORPORATED."

Notice is hereby given that the Red Feather Perfumery Corporation, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part 1, thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "The Red Feather Company, Incorporated."

Dated New York, April 24th, 1914.
RED FEATHER PERFUMERY CORPORATION, by R. E. MILLER, President.

FOR SALE.



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Flourish Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lese & Connolly.
LAFAYETTE ST., n w corner Franklin St, 80x28; Otis Elevator Co. against Josephine Ahrens and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, H. L. Brant.
RESERVOIR OVAL, EAST, s s, between Woodlawn Road and Holt Place, Lot 28; Tax Lien Co. of N. Y. against Augustus E. Berrian, (amended foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, W. Lustgarten.
215T ST, 213 and 220 West; James Curran Manufacturing Co. against Brookmire Realty Co., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.
50TH ST, 38 West; Isidor Fajans against Thirty-eight West Fifty-ninth Street Co. and others, (action to enforce mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. G. Abramson.
86TH ST, 124 and 126 East; 86 Av, 1,156 to 1,162, and 46th St, 344 and 346 East; Harry Miller against Solomon Herzog and others, (action to impress lien;) attorney, J. M. Mandelbaum.

Bronx.

MAP of 143 lots of Paul estate, Town of Westchester; Benno Cohen and others against Benno Cohen and others, (partition;) attorneys, Lindsay, Ralish & Palmer.
205TH ST, n w corner of Lisbon Place, 93.8x 111.9; Estelle E. Lyons and another against Mosholu Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Baumeister.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BROOKLYN Auction Sale TO BE HELD SATURDAY, JUNE 6.
600 RIGHT AT DUAL SUBWAY STATION LOTS
44th St. & New Utrecht Av.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
156 BROADWAY NEW YORK

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FACTORY PLOT, 200x200.
Sell, Lease, Exchange, or Build.
Railroad siding, transportation facilities of the best; submit offers, as we can make quick deal. Duross, 156 Broadway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Half-Timbered
Hollow Tile & Stucco House
Very choice and convenient location; 10 rooms and 2 baths; living room 29.8x14.9; dining room 12.9x15.6; all rooms large and light. Hardwood parquet floors, etc.; 3 minutes from station. Price, $12,750; on convenient terms.

15 Minutes From Herald Square,
Via Penn-L. I. Electric Express Service.
Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Station.
In the beautiful Hills of Kew.
Many other new houses ready for occupancy from $9,500 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Murbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Station every day. Convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and Av, via L. I. R. R. Week Days—9:07, 10:18, 11:07 A. M.; 12:28, 1:06 (Sats only), 2:06, 3:00; 3:36, 4:08, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:37 P. M. Sundays—8:26, 9:46, 10:35, 11:18, 11:34 A. M.; 1:08, 2:08, 3:03, 4:15 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

IDEAL ALL YEAR HOME
Modern improvements; hardwood trim; rooms all large and airy; open fireplace; spacious porches; grounds nicely laid out; lawns, hedges, shrubbery, &c.; all city improvements in streets, including sewerage; few minutes' walk from private sandy bathing beach and station; 28 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Address McCaw, 243 West 34th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

architecture; rambling country home, an acre of ground, right of way to water and sandy beach at
Grenwolde
Great Neck Long Island
This attractive residence has all the charm of the typical English country home. It stands secluded in delightful surroundings, providing the advantages of an extensive private estate.
Macadam roads, water, electricity, and a sewerage system approved by the State Board of Health have been installed. Excellent train service. Price reasonable, terms to suit. Full information sent on request.
Paul V. Shields, 129 Front Street. Phone 4123 John

CHICKEN FARM.
$150 CASH WILL START YOU.
Balance, $3 weekly, will buy a poultry farm, with well-built house, 6 rooms; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; large, dry, concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population, 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town; all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Address Poultry, Box 58 Times Downtown.

Gentlemen's Country Residence
Situated at Port Jefferson, Long Island.
HOUSE of 14 ROOMS
All improvements; stable and garage; spacious grounds; beautifully laid out; will be sold at sacrifice to immediate purchaser or will rent; for description and terms write
WILLIAM B. OVERTON,
Greenlawn, N. Y.

Absolute Auction of Dwelling
Saturday, May 9, 1914, at 2:30 P. M. New all-year-round dwelling; all improvements; large plot; 15 miles out. Also valuable plot at depot.
Particulars and terms apply to Auctioner, A. F. O'DONNELL, Rosedale, L. I.

SHORE FRONT HOME.
NORTHPORT, hour out; 3 acres directly on Sound; fine beach; 8-room dwelling; bath; steam heat; stable, outbuildings; fruit and shade; a bargain at $12,500. Owner, Box 168, Huntington, L. I.

North Shore of Long Island
Properties of Every Description.
L. G. SHIELDS,
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY
To buy a beautiful cottage or bungalow for $2,800 and up; terms easy; plenty of land for garden purposes; near water; boating, bathing, fishing; all year round home; easy distance from Penn. station. W.W., 75 Times.

Near Hicksville
Plot 50x100 feet; price $240; first payment, $5; $3.50 per month; first class place for a chicken farm and home; only 14 minutes' walk from station. Taylor, 84 Times.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-DAY
IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY
Go to the auction sale of the 134 lots of the Hennessy Estate at University Heights. To be sold for whatever they will bring, at 10:30 A. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street.
TO-MORROW
Try to buy some of the lots and see the profits you have missed by not going to the sale to-day.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Windows marked with circles indicate particularly desirable office and studio for rent on the Fifth Avenue front.
Fifth Avenue Offices
at 46th Street
Windsor Arcade $600 to $3000
Harris & Vaughan, Agents on Premises Telephone: 31 Murray Hill

Manufacturing and Mercantile
Lofts, Stores, Buildings
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRAFTSMAN HOME
Genuine Tapestry Brick, only $4,500; $300 down; $30 quarterly; something entirely different; souvenir Booklet "B" upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn. During Subway construction take West End "L," change to Sea Beach at 62d St. Phone Bath Beach 635.

Beautiful Brick Houses
Semi-detached brick, on new Subway, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated, electric lights, sewer, $5,500; $200 down, 20 YEARS' TIME; $30 to $35 monthly; photos mailed. Manager, 80A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 2552.

$500 CASH,
Balance Easy Terms.
Near Beverly Road, Flatbush.
8 rooms, detached, nice plot, porch; near tennis courts; room for garage; price $6,500; worth considerably more. Quick action; need money. Executors, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan. Room 1,803. 'Phone 3824 Beekman.

New 1 & 2 Family, Stone & Brick
hardwood; $4,675 to $6,500; no assessments; will take single lot free and clear part payment. 872 Enfield St., Brooklyn. Rent 1-fam., $35; 2-fam., $22-$24. Fleer Bros. Write.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

This 6-room Stucco Bungalow near beach and boardwalk at Ocean Gate, N. J. Price $1,875. Sold on easy terms. Desirable lots, excellent location; $100 up.
Great Eastern Bldg. Corp.
45 W. 34th St., New York.

YourRentWillBuy

This new craftsman house, 6 large rooms and sleeping porch, tiled bath, steam heat; in the hills of New Jersey, only 32 minutes out. Send for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect. J. L. TILLACK, 50 Church St., New York. Phone 8748 Cort.

HOME & GARAGE
ONLY $5,500; WORTH MUCH MORE.
For business reasons I must sell my new home on large plot; house contains 7 large rooms and comfortable inglenook with fireplace; plenty of closet room, handsome sanitary bathroom, all gas kitchen, very large piazza; located 30 minutes out; splendid transportation by train and trolley; must have $500 cash; will meet your wishes for balance; your opportunity. Full particulars sent. H. D. House, Room 520, 47 West 34th St., city.

FIVE ACRES HIGH LAND
$250 PER ACRE.
2½ MILES FROM OCEAN
AT ASBURY PARK.
BOX NO. C1, TIMES UPTOWN.

Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.
Desirable furnished cottages to rent for season. Our conveyances meet trains by appointment. Send for beautiful illustrated booklet.
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Allenhurst, N. J. (opp. stations) Asbury Park, N. J.

THIRTY MINUTES FROM TIMES SQUARE.
"In the Hills of New Jersey."
$10 Down, $5 monthly buys building lots, 25x120 ft; sewer, sidewalks, trees, water, gas, electric lights; booming suburb; 7,000 pop.; clubs, churches, schools; 1c. fare. To sell lots will build houses at cost, ranging $1,000 to $2,000 payable like rent. Call, write BALDWIN & BOTTENUS, 34 West 33d St., N. Y.

Store and Upper Floors Low Rent
Boot Makers, Tailors, Milliners, etc.
On Madison Ave., near 42d St.
NO LOCATION MORE ACCESSIBLE
Apply
304-8 Madison Ave., or
Room 1907, at No. 30 E. 42d St.

A few attractive offices to let in the following buildings:
TRANSIT BUILDING,
7 East 42nd Street.
MILBANK BUILDING,
39-45 East 42nd Street.
CHARLES BUILDING,
331 Madison Avenue.
Grand Central Terminal District.
Homer Foot, Jr.
AGENT REAL ESTATE BROKER
7 East 42d Street Transit Building.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high, 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

STORES FOR RENT
645-647 MADISON AVENUE,
NEAR 59th STREET
A prominent transfer corner; hotel, club, apartment and residential district. Attractive rentals.
MOOYER & MARSTON, Agents,
477 Fifth Avenue,
Or Superintendent on premises.

39 East 19th St.
DESIRABLE LOFTS
Exceptionally well-lighted; fine business locations.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

GRAMPION
MODERN FAMILY HOTEL,
182 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

TO SUBLET
No. 120 West 86th Street
Unfurnished, for balance of lease to October 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1st to October 1st, 1914, at unusually reasonable price, seven rooms, three baths, front apartment, eleventh floor; elevated and Subway station at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

A Charming Country Seat.
15 acres, stucco dwelling, 14 rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 baths, all improvements; large stable, garage, other outbuildings; apple orchard, beautiful shade, shrubbery; owner anxious to do business at once.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D ST.

AT NEW ROCHELLE.
Will sell my all-year-round home, in the best residential park, 11 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements, large piazza, garage, acre of ground, with beautiful shade trees, abundance of shrubs and ornamental trees; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, 46 Times.

ALONG THE SOUND & HUDSON
and Throughout Westchester County.
PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, ETC.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6936 Murray Hill

Belle Haven—Opportunity.
For rent or sale, furnished or unfurnished, with option to purchase; 20 rooms, 4 baths; 5 acres of beautifully parked grounds; garage, stable. Photograph with Frederick Jones, 505 5th Av. 710 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

410 Park Avenue
Corner 55th Street
12 rooms and 3 baths; 14 rooms and 4 baths. Special apartments—one to a floor—of 19 rooms and 8 baths, have seven master's chambers and seven servants' rooms. Elevators now running. Renting agent on premises.
Rents $4,000 to $11,000.
Booklet Mailed Upon Request
Estate Ogden Goelet, owner, 9 West 17th St., Dept. 2. Telephone 3460 Chelsea
Moore & Wyckoff, agents, 546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2. Cor. 45th St. Telephone 1263 Bryant

MANHATTAN—West Side.

DORILTON
171 West 71st St.,
N. E. Corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Including electric light and refrigeration.
Rents $1,500 to $3,500.

BARNARD
106 Central Park West,
S. W. Corner 71st St.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,500,
Including refrigeration.

HOHENZOLLERN
495 West End Ave.,
S. W. Corner 84th St.
9, 10 & 11 Rooms with 3 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $2,700.

BELVOIR
472 West End Ave.,
S. E. Corner of 83d St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rent $2,000.

CARLYLE
77 West 85th St.,
8 and 10 Rooms,
1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $1,800.

265 Central Park West
South Corner of 87th St.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,700.

NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.,
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms, with 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $1,500.

LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.,
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,900.

BALMORAL COURT
600 West 163d St.,
Southwest Corner of Broadway.
4 and 8 Rooms.
Rents $480 to $960.

MELVIN COURT
572-574 West 187th St.,
Subway at 191st St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
Rents $336 to $480.

TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place,
Southeast Corner of 140th St.
7 Rooms.
Rents $780 to $800.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. OLSON & Co.
Broadway (or 59th Street, Telephone 3000 Columbus)
or representative on premises.

All Corner Apartments
THE VAN CORTLANDT,
N. W. cor. 96th St. and Park Av.
*7, 8, and 9 rooms.....$1,000-$1,400
THE MELBA,
N. W. cor. 102d St. and Central Park West.
*7 and 8 rooms.....$720-$1,020
THE ROCKINGHAM,
S. E. cor. Broadway and 56th St.
*8 rooms.....$1,700
THE RUTHERFURD,
N. W. cor. 11th St. and 2d Av.
8 rooms.....$900-$1,000
THE HETHERINGTON,
S. E. cor. Park Av. and 63d St.
*8 rooms.....$1,800
*Have elevators, &c.
See Superintendent on premises, or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d Street.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

An Unusual Opportunity Is Offered on the Following Apartments, Giving Immediate Possession.
7 Rooms and 2 baths in the "MONTE VISTA," 464 Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms and 2 baths and 12 Rooms and 4 baths in the "COLOSSEUM," so. cor. 116th St. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths, at "THE REGNOE," 601 West 115th St., cor. Broadway.
3 and 6 Rooms and bath at the "LUCANIA," 235 W. 71st St., nr. B'way.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and bath at the "LUXONIA," 305 W. 72d nr. W. End Av.
The above houses are owned and managed by the original builders, assuring tenants the highest standard of service. Call at our office.
PATERNO BROS., 601 West 115th St.

314 West 94th St., NEAR RIVERSIDE
High class elevator apts.; all improvements.
7 large, light rooms, bath $950
6 large, light rooms, bath $50-$60
Separate Maid's Toilet in Each Apartment.
CONCESSIONS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

THE GOVERNOR,
67 West 12th Street,
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
ROOM APARTMENT.....$50
All improvements. Apply to janitor.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.
Washington Heights, One block of Hudson River
7 ROOM CORNER APARTMENTS 8
$75 Up. 600 West 165th St.
Near 168th St. Broadway Subway Station.

VALLAMONT
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. AND 119TH ST. Especially desirable and attractive to conservative home-seeking families; seven extra large, light rooms, and closets; full service; rents extremely low; only $55 and $65. Diagrams of Superintendent, on premises, or WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Ave., at 125th.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. See janitor.

517 WEST 113TH ST.
Beautiful high-class elevator Apartments.
4 & 6 Rooms, $45 to $70

EXCEPTIONAL.
$50 a month to October 1st; 7 rooms, foyer, and 2 baths; new fireproof house; just off Broadway; Subway 110th St. Apartment 22, 528 West 112th St. See Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

30 E. 55th St.
Corner Madison Avenue.
Modern 10-story fireproof bldg.
One Apartment to a Floor.
Light on all sides.
9 ROOMS—3 BATHS
3rd floor, $4,000. 4th floor, $5,000.
Inquire Owner on Premises or Any Broker.

1,270 MADISON AV.,
Adjoining Carnegie Property.
Apartments 7 large rooms and bath.
RENT, $900.
Elevator. Modern Improvements.
Inquire Superintendent, on premises, or HUGH C. MURRAY, 27 Cedar St.

645-647 MADISON AVENUE,
Near 59th Street.
A prominent transfer corner; hotel, club, and residential district; one, two, and three room suites; also studios; all night elevator and telephone service; also meals; rents $25 to $80 per month.
MOOYER & MARSTON, Agents,
477 Fifth Avenue.
Or Superintendent on premises.

128 EAST 84TH ST.
ADJOINING LEXINGTON AV.
Apartments of five rooms and bath; steam heat and open plumbing.
Rents $336 and $408 per year.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

BRONX.

THE JEROME COURT
Facing St. James Park, Jerome Ave. and 194th St.
Extra large, light, cheerful 4-5-6 room modern apartments. Desirable tenants only; rents reasonable. Owner on premises

GREYLOCK COURT
Northwest corner 168th St., Boston Road.
Finest elevator apartment in Bronx; 3 blocks east of 169th St. "L" station; 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
Rent $384 to $600 per year.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HADDON HALL.
ONE APARTMENT TO LET FROM MAY 1; 7 rooms and bath, high class, elevator; 5 minutes Lackawanna station. Booklet upon request. Superintendent on premises, or your broker.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Will Sell at Great Bargain
Country Residence and Farm
35 Acres
NEAR
Garrison-on-Hudson
Main house, 15 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements, including electric light; ample outbuildings and cottage; newly furnished in most attractive manner. Address BING & BING, 119 West 40th Street.

100 ACRES.
2,500 FEET ELEVATION.
4 Terraces; 5 Springs; Cottage, furnished. Vista and location inimitable; promptly accessible; AND above all physical ills; terms satisfactory.
Asa F. Smith, 44 Court St., B'klyn, N. Y.

LAST CALL.
Fruit and grain farm; 500 bearing fruit trees, 90 acres of best farming land in Greene Co.; 15 acres of rye sown; farm cut 25 tons of hay; large stream; 22 acres in wood and pasture; large barns and outbuildings; 5-room house; 3 miles to R. R. station; price $3,800, half cash. Catskill Farm Agency, Leeds, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON SHORE FOR SALE
Comfortable 8-room house, all modern improvements, ½ acre, 1 block trolley, shady street, lawn, garden, fruit, hedges and shrubs. Close to town. Boating, bathing, fishing, clamming.
Price only $6,000—Terms arranged.
Apply to Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

With builder's loan, Dyckman lots, near 207th St. Subway station; excavated. Reliable. Box 28 Times Downtown.

West Side.

Have several excellent private houses in 70's; owner desires to exchange for income loft or apartments. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 West 72d St.

Private residence for sale, 664 West End Av. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

$580 DOWN.—Facing Prospect Park, two-family; 11 rooms; brick; balance as rent. Full particulars Fisher, 545 Coney Island Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Corner plot, on Boston Postroad, best residential section, near Sound, all improvements; brokers protected. Address Owner, F 137 Times.

Mount Vernon.

Charming Mount Vernon homes; book free. Chamber of Commerce, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

White Plains.

East White Plains, 14-room modern new house and garage, all improvements, including grounds. Apply Ely J. Rieser, owner, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York.

Yonkers.

$7,000 LOVELY HOMESTEAD ON R. R. AND TROLLEY.
YONKERS Property sale or rent. Small or large dwellings, farms, business properties. THOS. S. BURKE, Bradford Building, Getty Square, Phone 5060 Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

House ready for occupancy, furnished; 205 feet shore front; private beach rights; on the north shore of Long Island; house contains 10 rooms, 3 baths, 5 open fireplaces; large porches; on plot of 2½ acres. For further particulars or appointment to see property apply
JULIAN S. DILLON,
Room 50, 11 Wall St.

Large Colonial house, 10 rooms, fireplaces; 12 acres, large trees, magnificent water views, large macadam frontage, city water, electric lights; close depot; exceptional for development; worth $19,000; sell $14,000. Princes Bay Co., 45 Broadway, city.

Northport.—New bungalow, near Water and Main Sts., with improvements; bath and electric lights; seven rooms; open fireplace; on corner plot, 85x100 feet; sold on easy payments. Owner, C. E. Robertson, Northport, L. I.

Twenty acres North Country Road, overlooking Sound; buildings; suitable residence, club; sanitarium; get description. Chauncey Davis, Miller's Place.

Fine house, seven rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, hedge fence, fruit trees; 35 minutes out; easy terms. Hollberg, Hawthorn Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Edgemere.—For rent, near ocean, 12-room house; 2 baths; completely furnished; $1,500 for season. Surf, L. 367 Times.

Edgemere.—For rent, near ocean, 10-room house; 2 baths; completely furnished; $1,200 for season. Surf, L. 366 Times.

Attractive house overlooking MANHASSET BAY; 30 minutes; ½ hour Manhattan; sacrifice. Louise Armstrong, Great Neck, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent—Fishers Island, New York Splendid Linderman mansion, Little Hay Harbor; furnished; 18 master's rooms; tennis courts; dock; boating; stable, coachman's house. Apply to W. F. Ingold, Arlington, 18 West 25th St.

Eight-room house, furnished; near village. Geo. Yager, Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N.Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN COLONIAL MANSION, brick, 12 large room, barn, garage, nice lawn, in Central Massachusetts village, on trolley line; low price; no brokers. For particulars write W. T. Sheehan, Haydenville, Mass.

Maryland For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Farm of 150 acres on Round Bay, Severn River, Md., 7 miles above Annapolis; ideal location for Summer residence or development of Summer colony on water front; about 2 miles shore; 45 minutes to Baltimore; 1 hour 10 minutes to Washington by electric road; 15 minutes to Annapolis; 10 minutes to station; 23 trains daily; no agents. Address X 233 Times.

Magnificent water-front farm 260 acres on Chesapeake Bay and South River; only three miles from Annapolis, Md.; best duck shooting in State; unsurpassed bathing, boating, fishing, and crabbing; excellent neighborhood; dwelling, clubhouse, stables, &c.; beautiful place; price, $30,000. Apply C. W. Gould, Annapolis, Md.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

61 Riverside Drive, near 78th St. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. Attractive four-story and basement dwelling; twelve rooms, two baths; very reasonable; rent if leased from May or June. Address Owner, on premises. Phone 7509 Schuyler or your own broker.

133 EAST 104TH ST.
Three and two story extension dwelling to let, near Lexington Av.; eight rooms and bath; rent only $500; possession now. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

For Exchange.—At Amityville, L. I., dwelling, stable, about 1½ acres of ground; equity, $6,000; would exchange for smaller country place. P. G. Honeyman, 308 West 26th St., New York City.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Opposite Central Park, seven rooms and bath, completely furnished; all outside rooms; May first until October first; $

Success at Once.

Within a few hours after appearance of the following advertisement in The New York Times a home-seeker who had seen The Times engaged the vacant room. Such success was a new experience for the advertiser, who was strongly impressed with this demonstration of advertising efficiency:

180TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room; bath adjoining; apartment; gentleman. Kehoe.

Telephone advertisements to The Times—Bryant 1000.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Helderich, Ac.) countant, 80 Broadway, New York. (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

$2,400.—Beautiful new home; 6 rooms and bath; concrete foundation and 7½-foot cellar; sewer connection and all improvements; hills of New Jersey; 30 minutes from Times Square; 5c. fare; will sacrifice at $2,400; cost $2,800; $400 cash, then $29 monthly. Call, write, J. J., Room 1,101, 35 West 32d St.

Nature Lovers' Retreat.—Bungalow in cedars, overlooking Pequannock River; elevation 427 feet; mountain scenery; only 39 minutes, Lackawanna or Erie; commutation 18c.; contains 3 rooms, open fireplace, rustic cedar porch; 52 feet long; $650; easy terms. Address Unusual Value, 72 Times Downtown.

Rutherford.—Fine, healthful town; 9½ miles, 29 comfortable minutes from New York; thoroughly good six-room house and plot; unusual bargain; excellent neighborhood; all improvements; high ground; large oak trees; garden; 7 minutes to station; $3,600, $500 cash. Van Mater, Shafer Bldg., Rutherford.

BARGAIN, $6,000; ONLY SMALL AMOUNT cash required; must sacrifice 10-room house, 2 tiled baths, parquet floors, open fireplace, hardwood trim; large plot; 30 minutes to N. Y. City; fine neighborhood; steam heat; all conveniences. Address W. E. STEWART, L 837 Times Downtown, N. Y. City.

A village farm; 9-room modern house; all improvements; barn, carriage house, henery, brooder house, 300 feet grape arbors, 300 fruit trees, horse, cow, implements, 500 chickens, asparagus bed, ideal location; large brook; part cash, balance mortgage; bargain. Frederick Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

Trades mailing lists, guaranteed by the United States Addressing and Printing Company, 24-26 Murray St., N. Y. C. We carry no carbon duplicates of lists sold six months ago. Our lists are compiled to customers' special requirements. Phone Barclay 5675.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Ideal old home for New York business man desiring quiet country surroundings, combined with modern conveniences; price and terms very reasonable. Apply Owner, 666 Springfield Av.

Owner must sell Colonial house, nearly new; 11 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces, beamed ceilings; high elevation; restricted section South Orange; would rent. Baldwin, 156 Broadway, New York.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete; 6 to 10 rooms; large plots, near station; best section of N. J.; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company Ridgewood, N. J.

Ridgefield—Beautiful residence; extensive plot; required, $3,000. Kruse, 60 Newark St., Hoboken.

Real Estate Wanted.

Agency and management wanted of city property; high-class apartments preferred; personal, economical management; vacancies filled. William Bettmann, 2,232 7th Av. Phone 3323 Morningside.

Entire charge taken houses; money advanced to pay interest and taxes; properties bought, sold and exchanged. E. Loewenthal & Son, Inc., 1,347 Boston Road, Bronx.

I want real estate to manage; 18 years' experience with apartment houses; references; security. Mrs. Rush, 510 W. 184th St.

Mortgage Loans.

We have a fund of $150,000 to loan on good first or second mortgages, Borough of Manhattan only. Principals address to H. H., 151 Times.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

Gentleman's country home for rent, completely furnished; as I am going away for the Summer will rent my 14-room house, with 8 baths, an acre plot, until Oct. 1; overlooking two lakes; 750 feet elevation; all city conveniences; less than one hour from N. Y. City. Owner, P. O. Box 675, N. Y. City.

Sale or Rent, Furnished.—At Wilton, Conn., 85 minutes from 42d St., quarter of a mile from local station; modernized 10-room house; four outbuildings, flower and vegetable gardens, orchard; telephone; four acres. J. D. Fessenden, 42 Broadway, New York City.

BLUE POINT, L. I.—Handsome modern Cottage, 10 rooms, well furnished; good location; shore privileges; fine grounds and garden; rental $800. H. R. MONRO, 200 West 58th St.

To Let, at Rockaway Park and Belle Harbor, cottages from $500 up. Rockaway Park Realty Co., opposite depot, Rockaway Park, L. I.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted for season, furnished house within commuting distance; require five sleeping rooms, two baths connecting therewith, and three maids' rooms; give full particulars. J. H. Jourdan, 180 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Completely fitted up five-room office at attractive price; on account of moving my New Haven office to New York, am obliged to move to larger quarters here; offer present New York office at 315 4th Av., on three-year lease; large sum of money has been spent in fitting up this office with partitions, lockers, shelving, &c.; amount of space about 1,100 square feet; only first-class tenants in building; fine location. Address Charles W. Hoyt, 315 4th Av. Phone 2048 Gramercy.

TO LEASE.

47th St., No. 222 West, about 100 feet west Broadway, 3-story building with store; size approximately 16.8x100. For term years as it is: First year, $3,000 net; second year, $3,500 net; third year, $4,000 net; fourth year, $4,500 net; or will alter to suit tenant.

J. W. STINSON, Trustee, 563 Broadway. Brokers protected. Tel. 9057 Spring.

TO SUBLET 1,400 SQUARE FEET on fourteenth floor of a downtown building. ALL NORTH LIGHT. IDEAL FOR LAWYERS AND ARCHITECTS. $2.25 per square foot. Apply to K. B. Conger, 30 Church St.

To sublet—1,200 sq. ft. on 9th floor of Trinity Building, 111 Broadway; south side of building; fine outlook, fine offices, best of service; no better in New York. Low price if taken at once. Apply to Warren Foundry & Machine Co., 111 Broadway; after April 21 apply Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET.

$45 and $50; two adjoining light lofts; space, 40x90; heated, freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing. G. D. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., city.

Columbus Circle, 311 West 59th.—Daylight loft, containing 6 rooms, 22x90, separately or en suite; suitable for light manufacturing, engineer, architect, general contractor, or automobile business. Apply premises.

109 CHAMBERS ST.

Wholesale produce and cheese district. BRIGHT, LARGE OFFICE, ONLY $15. Apply MARTIN, 307 Greenwich St., or SNOWBER & SMITH, Agents, 2,190 B'way.

Will rent private office, 20th floor Hudson Terminal Building. Phone Cortlandt 2442.

Newly constructed store to let; suitable for upholstering or tailoring. 806 W. 48th St.

Ground floor in factory, 75x100, with or without power. Engineer, 315 East 94th.

1 Water St., (near Battery.)—Large loft, 27x 67; electric hoist; $80 monthly.

Office and showroom, furnished, unfurnished; rent reasonable. 170 Broadway, Room 508.

LOFTS.—2 light lofts, 55x50. GRIFFIN ROOFING CO., 506 West 26th.

Offices, light, clean, newly renovated; $15 up. Apply office, 109 Broad St.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Lady's small open-faced watch, gold and gray enamel; small diamond in centre; lost on way from 71st Armory to 48th St., 5th Av.; liberal reward. Blashfield, 48 West 59th St.

LOST—By a janitor, on downtown 3d Av. elevated or at 106th St. station, a wallet, containing money and checks; reward to finder. Apply Room 32, 55 Broadway.

LOST—Saturday evening, between 6th Av. and 14th St. and 7th Av. and 12th St., lady's gold watch, hunting case, gunmetal chain; initials "G. W. R."; reward. Miss G. W. Rathbone, 331 East 10th St., city.

LOST—At Healy's, Broadway, 66th St., Saturday night, small bar pin, sapphires and diamonds; suitable reward. P. V. Kyne, Manager Healy's.

LOST.—Between address below and Broadway and 47th St., Sunday afternoon, April 26, a small, black, brief bag; finder will be rewarded on return to 51 West 52d St.

LOST—Between Winter Garden and Broadway and 94th St., diamond (lady's) horseshoe pin; finder liberally rewarded. Hotel Bonta, 2,512 Broadway.

$50 REWARD
for diamond barpin, lost April 27
on FIFTH AVENUE. Apply
Mrs. Herbert McBride, 54 East 56th.

LOST—Box, containing two lady's dresses, on 7:10 Stamford train, Saturday night; reward offered. J. Berger, 906 7th Av. Telephone Columbus 7361.

LOST—Some time Monday, a gold Phi Re Sigma fraternity pin set with pearls. Reward if returned to owner, Box A 141 Times Annex.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Friday; monogram, "S. C. H., Dec. 25, 1911"; reward. Communicate with Wibour, 235 East 78th St.

LOST—Opal necklace, diamond clasp, Wednesday, 22d. Return Hotel Buckingham. Liberal reward.

LOST—Saturday night, April 25, circlet pin of diamonds and pearls; reward. Apply Room 1,810, 48 Exchange Place.

LOST.—Between 46th and 5th Av. and Stern's, pearl, diamond circle lace pin; liberal reward. Box A 142 Times Annex.

LOST—Near Seamen's Bank, sword pin, pearls and rubies; reward. Morningside 1620.

LOST—Gold watch, hunting case, Monday; liberal reward. Room 814, 1,269 Broadway.

Business Opportunities.

Forty cents a line.

COMMERCIAL SECURITIES CO.,
1,482 Broadway Cor. 43d. Bryant 6295.
Businesses sold, financed, exchanged, partnerships arranged, loans negotiated, no advances.

WANTED.

Partner, moving picture proposition, secured. Treas. Automobile Accessory Mfg. Co.

Partner, cafe and restaurant, receipts $75,000. Sec'y Automobile Mfg. Co., exceptional.

Partner, established Foundry-Machine Wks. Partner, $5,000, musical play.

Partner, real estate building business, secured.

Partner, Hosiery Wks., exceptional.

Treas. Furniture, Lighting Fixture Mfg. Co.

Partner, manufacturing, bond issue business. Treas. Magazine Co., handle own money. Treas. Peru S. A. Co.

Loan $6,000, property worth $15,000, 6 p. c.

FOR SALE.

Old established brass foundry, bargain.

Fifth Av. Millinery Shop, account death. Large dining hall, near Columbia Univ. Delicatessen, market, sales $1,000 weekly. Producing Oil property, California. Stock Sugar Mill, Santiago de Cuba. Fifth Av. Tea Room, bargain. For rights, "Silhouette" appd. Pres't Wilson.

Well-known New York State corporation, engaged in engineering and manufacturing, owing to expansion of business has an opening for a man who can invest between $4,000 and $5,000, to take charge of its New York office; applicant will be required to furnish unquestionable references as to ability and character; salary $1,250 per annum. Address Box A 152 Times.

CAPITALIST WANTED TO INVEST IN AND INCORPORATED MANUFACTURING COMPANY. PROTECTED GOODS; IMMENSE MARKET. M 129 TIMES.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for one to start in HARDWARE AND FACTORY SUPPLY BUSINESS; store all equipped with fixtures complete; well located plant; must be seen to be appreciated. For location and other information, address X 245 Times Annex.

We furnish capital to small, healthy businesses where there is room for expansion; we are successful business men and seek an outlet for idle capital; we are not brokers. Capital, 88 Times Downtown.

Age compels retirement; have general department store, doing better than $225,000 business annually; making substantial net profit; location ideal in Chicago; great possibilities. Address ECC, fourth floor, 76 West Monroe St.

Salesman, traveling Australia and New Zealand, desires to communicate with American manufacturers of merit for representation in above countries. Address J. C. Gambits & Co., Flinders St., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

I have $3,000 of good short-time paper and $15,000 of good accounts receivable; need $8,000 right now; will borrow on good terms or will sell same; guaranteed account to make deal profitable. F 153 Times.

WE SELL

your business quickly, without publicity. Write or phone, Madison Square 6516. Our representative will call. McCann & Bromfield, 1,204 Broadway.

Attorney, leaving for Europe in May for a fifteen months' trip, will accept employment to conduct legal business abroad. Address L. M. S., Box 104 Times Downtown.

Have $3,000 to invest in going business, or would form partnership with party having manufacturing or mercantile experience. Particulars, 150 Times Downtown.

CHANCE.

$200 invested with services, buys interest in established business ready for immediate results; stock all ready. X 249 Times Annex.

Active, experienced young business man desires to invest capital and services in profitable growing business; state details first letter. A 146 Times Annex.

Partner wanted to take tenth interest of railroad patent for non-collision patent, just out; money secured by real estate. Partner, 551 East 138th St.

Start a mail order business of your own. Small capital. Spare time, 27 plans. Send for particulars. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Building for Rent.—Reasonable; manufacturing purposes; in Staten Island; good location; near ferry. I. Meyerowich, Rosebank, Staten Island.

Young man, with $1,500 capital, wanted to take active interest in live concern; good returns assured. Address Capable, Box 226 Times.

Desire active partner; successful, mercantile rated, manufacturing business; investment required. X 257 Times Annex.

Accountant.—Ten years' experience, leading New York C. P. A.; hustler; small investment. F 152 Times.

Excellent opportunity; capital required, warehouse, steel and iron business. Address for full particulars X 247 Times Annex.

200 West 52d.—Will sell contents 6-room apartment; 3 rooms rented for amount rent; good lease; opportunity. Rosseau.

$2,500 wanted; business proposition; $50 to $50 daily profits; absolutely no risk. For particulars and interview, F 132 Times.

Motion picture theatre, 400 seats, West Side, for lease. Fitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square, and 1,480 Broadway.

Business Connections Wanted.

For France and Belgium.—Merchants, aged 30 and 35, of first-class standing, owners of important houses, seek sole agency of all patented specialties or articles not yet introduced in France; send description catalogue, terms and samples (if need be) to Etablissements Leroy, M. M. Babaud Freres, 50 Avenue d'Italie, Paris (15.)

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Trade lists; addressing by hand or typewriter; facsimile letters, with matching; everything high grade; prices consistent with good work; capacity, 100,000 per day. BUSINESS ADDRESS CO., 23 Barclay St. Telephone 6890 Barclay.

Entire charge taken houses; money advanced to pay interest and taxes; properties bought, sold and exchanged. E. Loewenthal & Son, Inc., 1,347 Boston Road, Bronx.

Attorney, leaving for Europe in May for a fifteen months' trip, will accept employment to conduct legal business abroad. Address L. M. S., Box 104 Times Downtown.

Have $3,000 to invest in going business, or would form partnership with party having manufacturing or mercantile experience. Particulars, 150 Times Downtown.

CHANCE.

$200 invested with services, buys interest in established business ready for immediate results; stock all ready. X 249 Times Annex.

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200 West 52d.—Will sell contents 6-room apartment; 3 rooms rented for amount rent; good lease; opportunity. Rosseau.

$2,500 wanted; business proposition; $50 to $50 daily profits; absolutely no risk. For particulars and interview, F 132 Times.

Motion picture theatre, 400 seats, West Side, for lease. Fitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square, and 1,480 Broadway.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

MISS CONKLIN
Has removed her SECRETARIAL SCHOOL from 7 West 42d St. to the Commercial Engineers Building, 35-37 West 39th St.

Instruction in swimming, tennis, fencing, boxing, &c., during Summer months; New York or elsewhere. W. A. Tetlow, Y. M. C. A., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dancing.

DANCING.—Miss Arthur and Mr. Margraff, 180 Madison Av., one block west Vanderbilt Hotel. Telephone Murray Hill 3403.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; also small room; very desirable.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms; bathroom floor; private house; reasonable.

24TH, 129 EAST.—Comfortable, newly furnished; improvements; board optional; French cooking. Madison Square 8205.

31ST ST., 18 EAST.—Elegant large room; bath; also unfurnished parlors. 1617A Madison Square.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV. EAST, 47.—Single room and suite, with bath; table board; reference.

117TH ST., 15 EAST.—Very select and quiet neighborhood; home with hotel comforts; room with use of bath and meals, $12 per week; for two, $18; room with private bath for one, $14; for two, $22.

21ST, 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent table.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; Summer prices; private house; gentlemen; breakfast optional.

63D ST., 23-30 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; select house.

Madison Av., 1,761.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

Madison Av., 1,765.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and single rooms; superior table; reasonable.

49TH, 63 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large and single rooms; superior table; reasonable.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; first-class.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Outclassing for price, cuisine; accommodations unequaled; Summer rates, double, (board two,) $15; single, $7.50; Southerners.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished small room; good board, Subway; reference; telephone.

86TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large room; private bath; in refined home; excellent table.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; double, single rooms; private baths; electricity; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; reasonable; superior table, table board.

72D ST., 255, 265 WEST.—Double rooms; superior table; reasonable; other vacancies May 1.

72D ST., 266 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in attractive house; refined surroundings; excellent table.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large front room; second floor; adjoining bath. Tel. 8966 Columbus.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Sunny single room; quiet, refined surroundings; good home table; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; medium, single rooms; near bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; prices reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large front room, with board; references.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Double and single rooms with lavatories; exceptional house and table; special rates to business people.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private house; select neighborhood.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall room; excellent board; table guest; references.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade; Summer rates.

79TH ST., 133 WEST.—Excellent table board; special Summer rates; sunny single room.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST,
The House Richards.—A sanatory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Small, medium room, second floor, adjoining bath; refined; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable rooms; generous table; electricity; special price Summer months.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8297.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

85TH, 883 WEST.—Two large, attractive, front rooms; southern exposure; private family; conveniences; Summer rates; references; board optional.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large room; reasonable; parlor, dining, private house; references.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Large, small rooms in fine home; excellent table. Schuyler 10010.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Thirty-two extravagantly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

103D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Accommodations for gentleman; family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D, Subway, (909 West End Av.)—Pleasant room, gentlemen, couple; table guests; reasonable.

103D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

106TH, 509 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; 6 beautiful bathrooms.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Subway, buss; large front room; excellent table. Apartment 52.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Single room; private house; table guests accommodated; home cooking; references.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Quiet and efficient service; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms, connecting or singly; exceptional table.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

145TH, 618 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

152D ST., 561 WEST.—All outside rooms; large, small; modern conveniences; refined environment; running water; delightful Southern cooking. Audubon 4678.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385, (98th.)—Lady having apartment facing Park, offers congenial home to business girl; room and board for two, $12-$14. Frederick.

WEST END AV., 916.—106d Subway; elegantly furnished front room; table unsurpassed; for refined people. Phone 5262 Riverside.

Brooklyn.

Refined home, Brooklyn's most attractive suburb; convenient to all beaches; piano; large porch. 821 Westminster Road, Flatbush. Telephone 9124 Flatbush.

Country Board.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities; subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Private family, New Rochelle, offers exceptional accommodations to two men or couple; convenient commuting. Apply Leland's, 40 West 33d St.

Long Island.

BEAUTIFUL, large, light front room, near ocean, all conveniences, to rent by private family for Summer season. Berg, 220 Ocean Av., Arverne, L. I.

Beautiful front room, nicely equipped, all conveniences, to rent by private family for the Summer season. Berg, 220 Ocean Av., Arverne, L. I.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

44TH ST., 23 EAST, (5th-Madison.)—Large, well-furnished rooms; bath adjoining; club district.

48TH, 19 EAST.—Large room, with private bath; also small room; fine house, location.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large, handsome rooms; together, separately; connecting bath; southern exposure; every convenience; private house.

55TH ST., 63 EAST.—Large, quiet rooms; running water.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.) — Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large rooms; running hot water; phone; all modern improvements.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid, large room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

36TH, 58 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms at reasonable prices.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; complete bath, electricity, steam, telephone; select.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable for doctor, with privilege reception room; also other rooms.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large second floor alcove room; references.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room, suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bath; single or en suite.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor suite; suitable professional, business, or private.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Elegant studios; large, small rooms; apartments; private baths; telephone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Exceptionally fine room, private bath; small room; in quiet home.

55TH, 63 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large room; private bath; all improvements.

56TH ST., 3 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.
Family from Berlin will rent to refined gentleman two elegant rooms, with bath; exclusive neighborhood; excellent for bachelor desiring quiet and comfortable home; A1 references required; private residence.

56TH ST., 340 WEST.—Cozy front room; attractive single rooms; bath; gentlemen. 5413 Col. Chaub.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Elegant, large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; reasonable; telephone.

57TH ST., 328 WEST.—Desirable rooms; modern improvements; near Subway, "L"; references. Hammond.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private baths; kitchenettes; telephone; splendid location; $8, $10, $12.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Large and small attractive, clean rooms; parquet floors; refined home.

58TH ST., 15 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

61ST ST., 31 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms from $2 to $18.

70TH ST., 48 WEST.—Summer inducements; well-furnished private house; just ready for occupancy.

70TH, 124 WEST.—Beautiful large room; bath; plenty hot water; reasonable; references.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room in refined house; hot water supply; references.

71ST, 227 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; conveniences; near Subway express. 6616 Columbus.

71ST, 282 WEST, (cor. West End.)—Large front rooms; running water; electricity.

73D, 253 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished rooms, very moderate; Summer rates; reference.

73d, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; newly decorated; southern exposure; references.

73D, 162 WEST.—Beautiful, cozy back parlor; running water; also skylight room; telephone.

73D ST., 164 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, private bath; single or en suite.

78D, 173 WEST.—Desirable medium and hall room; moderate; references.

74TH ST., 161 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; bath, valet, breakfast; Subway, L.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; running water; convenient to bath; reasonable; references.

76TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; running water; convenient; reasonable.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Attractive corner suite or separate rooms; breakfast; telephone. Wanamaker.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also single room; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, especially attractive rooms; continuous hot water; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one with private bath; breakfast; reasonable; references.

78TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

77TH, 801 WEST.—Large, light, newly-furnished rooms; single and double; convenient Subway; breakfast. Tel. 9959 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Desirable, large room; southern exposure; conveniences; suitable two; references; reasonable.

78TH, 217 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor; suitable for doctor or studio; other rooms; adjoining baths.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private bath; light housekeeping.

78TH, 175 WEST.—Cozy furnished large outside rooms; $3-$4; gentlemen. Scherff.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; Subway; Summer rates.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also one with private bath; references.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; all modern conveniences; reasonable.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; large, airy room; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; dressing room; use and appreciate; references.

80TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, second floor, adjoining bath; refined; references.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; all conveniences; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; well kept house; electric light; references.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished back parlor; private bath; second floor front; reasonable.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; suitable 2 or 3; abundant closet room; hot and cold water; convenient bath. 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; private house; telephone; reference.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Elegant, large, medium rooms; private bath; closets; telephone; breakfast; references.

85TH, 139 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, bath; also small room; private.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentleman; private dwelling.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, one small; running water; refined home. Bruns.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; convenient "L," Subway; shower bath; references.

93D, 39 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished; suitable two gentlemen; refined private family; exclusive neighborhood; elevator. Apt. 5. Riverside 7425.

93D ST., 140 WEST.—Double, single rooms; modern conveniences; gentleman only; board optional; refinement.

93D, 157 WEST.—Nicely furnished small room for gentleman; running water; references.

93D, 107 WEST.—Large front room, beautifully furnished; bath; $8; private house.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive and sunny; large closet, running water; moderate. Riverside 9074.

94TH, 146 WEST.—Double and single rooms; refined; private house; references. Riverside 569.

95TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water, telephone; private residence; family of two; strictly home surroundings.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Beautiful room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Richmond.

97TH, 63 WEST.—Comfortable, large, front room; private house; refined, quiet. Riverside 6809.

97TH ST., 136 WEST.—Two strictly modern rooms; private bath; college women only.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

98TH ST., 243 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms, with kitchen privilege. Apartment 7C.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; elevator apartment; clean, comfortable. Tomlinson.

99TH, 244 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable outside room; running water; electricity; telephone. Butters.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house; near Subway; attractive single room, adjoining bath.

103D ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; private house; near Subway, elevated station; also small room; $2.50, $3.

106TH, 57 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Exceptionally light, independent room, $3. Riverside 9141. Armour.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Light, airy, attractively furnished room in elevator apartment; southern exposure; private family; references. Apartment 35.

107TH, (2,783 Broadway.)—Homelike, cheerful accommodations; high-class elevator apartment. Apt. 6A.

111TH ST. (1,827 7th Av.)—Light, neat room; bath; private; business people; telephone; reasonable. Clifford.

113TH ST., 541 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Two adjoining rooms; suitable two gentlemen; very desirable.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Parlor floor, kitchenette apartment, private bath; other rooms; reasonable.

115TH ST., 422 WEST, (Opposite Columbia University.)—Room, $3.50. Apt. 2.

118TH, 414 WEST (Morningside Heights.)—Comfortable, homelike rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; reasonable. Smith.

116TH ST., 606 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class, exclusive apartment. Apt. 43.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Two, three large, elegant corner rooms, overlooking park, glorious view; celebrated restaurant; moderate. Apartment 5. References.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; shower, electricity. Apt. 32.

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Wanted, two well-furnished rooms and kitchen in strictly private family within twenty minutes' walk of 30th St. and Broadway; state price. Box A 749 Times Annex.

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DANCING ELOPERS ESCAPE PURSUERS

Miss Annabel Dade and James D. M. Gray in a Romance of the Maxixe.

GIRL'S MOTHER OUTWITTED

Couple Decide at Last Minute Not to Go to "Little Church" and She Waits in Vain.

James Douglas More Gray, son, by the records in the Marriage License Bureau, of James Gray, Bart., Argyllshire, Scotland, and Miss Annabel Dade, daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Henderson of 24 West Fifty-ninth Street, were married yesterday. Mr. Gray is 23 and Miss Dade is 16. They met a month ago when they danced the maxixe. Mrs. Henderson, whose husband, a broker at 71 Wall Street, is in Canada, did all she could to stop the wedding, but the young persons evaded her until after the marriage. This is the story of a busy day.

Mr. Gray came to New York, he said, to join the proposed north pole expedition to be sent out next month by the Carnegie Institute, but when he saw the white lights he began to dance. He said he knew the original Argentine matcheche, and that was how he spelled it. He met Miss Dade at a tea dance in the latter part of March. He met her again on April 3 at a dance in the Hotel Astor and taught her the maxixe. She liked him and she liked the dance—so they met every day and night after that. They danced and danced. They won four large silver cups for prize dancing at restaurants. Miss Dade named her pound and a half black-and-tan "Matcheche," and Mr. Gray forgot all about the north pole expedition.

Although Mr. Gray was an aviator, an automobilist, and a civil engineer he couldn't practice any of these professions and dance, so he took up dancing as a business in New York. He was with a musical comedy company, and a week ago he joined the cabaret performers at a Broadway restaurant. Miss Dade danced with him there every night until Sunday.

"Let's get married," said Mr. Gray on Sunday night.

"All right, but mamma won't let me," answered Miss Dade.

"Let's get married anyhow," Mr. Gray replied, and the girl agreed.

Miss Dade left her home yesterday morning, telling her mother that she was going shopping. She met Mr. Gray and they went to the Marriage License Bureau in the City Hall, where she gave her age to City Clerk Scully as 19. She and Mr. Gray proceeded to the Holland House to meet a friend of hers.

Mrs. James K. Watson, Mrs. Henderson's sister, of 131 Riverside Drive, had been told by Miss Dade of the proposed wedding, but had not taken the notice seriously. She telephoned Mrs. Henderson yesterday morning, however, and advised her to watch her daughter. She had hardly rung off when a newspaper reporter who had seen the marriage license issued at City Hall telephoned.

Mrs. Henderson began to stir things up. She telephoned every minister she knew and told him not to perform the ceremony. She telephoned Mr. Watson in his Wall Street office and summoned him to her house. She rang up Miss Dade's friend at the Holland House, who said that Miss Dade and Mr. Gray had gone, and would be married at the "Little Church Around the Corner," 5 East Twenty-ninth Street, at 2 o'clock.

It was then 1:30, and Mrs. Henderson ran to the Hotel Plaza, got an automobile, and hurried to the "Little Church." Mrs. Watson met her there at 1:55, and the runaway daughter had not arrived. Several of Miss Dade's friends whom she had invited to the wedding were present, and they, with Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Watson, sat down to wait.

But Mr. Gray and Miss Dade did not go to the "Little Church." When they left the Holland House they had two hours before the time set for the wedding, so they went to a restaurant and danced the maxixe. They also ordered luncheon, but were too excited to eat it. They danced, Miss Dade said, to "quiet their nerves." Shortly before 2 o'clock they set out in a taxicab for the "Little Church Around the Corner." They were about to cross Fifth Avenue at Twenty-ninth Street when Miss Dade saw a limousine in front of the church, and it excited her suspicions. Suppose, she said to herself, her mother had gone to the church. Turning her head, she saw the Marble Collegiate Church, on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

"Let's change churches and get married here," she said to Mr. Gray, and the next moment they were both in the Marble Church. While Mrs. Henderson was waiting in the "Little Church" not a block away, the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell made Miss Dade and Mr. Gray man and wife, with his sexton and assistant as witnesses. Mrs. Henderson had begun to get worried again, and had started off to investigate the churches in the neighborhood, when she received the news of the wedding. Then she went home.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray did the same thing. After stopping at a Broadway jewelry store to get a wedding ring, which they had forgotten to buy, they went to meet the mother. She received them with tears and forgiveness.

"I didn't want you to marry," she said, "because you are so young. But if you were determined to marry, why didn't you tell me. I would have given you a real wedding." And then she added, "but I don't know what Mr. Henderson will say."

News of the wedding was wired to Mr. Henderson, the step-father. Neither he nor Mr. Gray's father, who was in Scotland, was heard from.

James Gray is not given as a Baronet in the 1914 issue of either Burke's or Whitaker's Peerage. He might have been created a Baronet after these books were published.

Silk Manufacturers Sentenced.

Nathan and Louis Taback, silk manufacturers, of Paterson, N. J., were each sentenced to one year and three months in the State Prison and to pay a fine of $1,000 each by Judge Haight in the United States District Court in Newark yesterday. The Tabacks were convicted of concealing the assets of the Popular Silk Company of Paterson in anticipation of bankruptcy proceedings. Jacob Torem and Samuel Moore, co-defendants with the Tabacks, were each fined $500.

Train Kills New York Woman.

HOBART, N. Y., April 27.—Mrs. Rebecca K. White, of New York, a widow 45 years old, manager of a Summer hotel near here, was struck by an Ulster & Delaware coal train at a street crossing in South Kortright to-day and died later from her injuries.

REUNITED IN COURT.

Justice Weeks's Homily from Bench Halts a Separation Suit.

The suit of Mrs. Carrie Wodiska for separation from her husband Adolph Wodiska, the son of a diamond merchant, came before Justice Weeks in the Supreme Court yesterday for a hearing. Mrs. Wodiska, a slender, handsome young woman, sat on one of the cane seats in the rear of the court room with her little 3-year-old flaxen-haired daughter clinging to her hand. Mr. Wodiska sat near his lawyer at the counsel table.

Very early in the proceedings it became apparent to the court that the trouble between the young couple was not serious. They were married five years ago and lived together until a few months ago, when they separated. Mrs. Wodiska charged "cruel and inhuman treatment" on the part of her husband, but this is the usual legal phraseology, and carried no weight with Justice Weeks.

A few shrewd questions and the Justice thought he had the kernel of the trouble. He halted the proceedings and said that young people, when they marry, should get away from the old folk and fight out the battles of life by themselves. He was sure they had a better chance for happiness if they separated themselves from both the young and old members of their families. He suggested that Mr. and Mrs. Wodiska try again to live together in peace and love, and advised the lawyers not to get between them. At this the lawyers began to expostulate, but the Justice stopped them.

"Get a little home in the suburbs and be helpful and affectionate to each other," he advised the couple. "Learn to live close together, to know each other's weaknesses, and how to forgive them. Don't look for faults, but try to find virtues. Be tender and considerate, and you will find that it will not be difficult to rekindle the fires of love."

The Justice had been talking more to Mr. Wodiska than to the woman in the case up to this point. He glanced at Mrs. Wodiska and saw her with her gloved hands pressed to her bosom and with her little daughter gazing up anxiously in her face. To Mrs. Wodiska the Justice said:

"Don't expect too much. Take off your gloves and go into the kitchen and busy yourself with the many household duties and in them forget your troubles. Let your face and your home shine when your husband appears at the end of the day's labor. Be patient, be gentle, be loving."

Then the Justice observed to Mr. Wodiska: "He who gives most gets most."

Mr. Wodiska walked toward the back of the court room and stood irresolute a few feet from his wife. The little daughter seized her mother's hand and led her toward Mr. Wodiska, who held out his hands for her. The mother leaned against him and began to cry and Mr. Wodiska kissed his wife and then led her gently from the court, the little girl dancing gayly after them.

If the quarrel is not really ended Justice Weeks will hear the case again on May 25, but he hopes he has heard the last of it.

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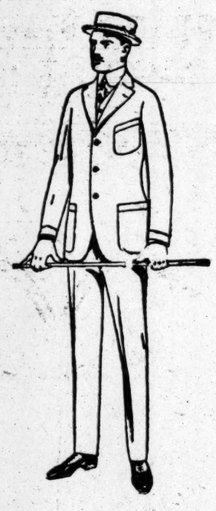

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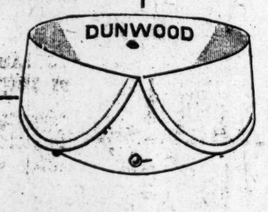

New York Will Follow London and Paris Styles

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$25 English Covert Cloths Overcoats, to Measure, $25

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AT ALL RELIABLE STORES

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STRAND B'way, 47th St. "Brewster's Millions" (Continuous 12 noon to midnight. 16-17-18) STRAND ORCH. NOTARO QUARTET & other Features

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David Copperfield
In Motion Pictures.
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PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. 23d ST. Every 25c-$1 (Incl. Tax) Daily 10c-15c-25c
To-day and To-morrow, THE MASTER FILM, "QUO VADIS"
Vaudeville Diversions. Coming Thurs.—"A Romance of Old Edam."
23d ST. 58th ST. 125th ST.
Vaudeville De Luxe & Photo Plays.

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Very attractive patterns, Tartan Plaids,—Pencil stripes in blue black and brown,—pin checks,—Serges and Cheviots. All the latest fabrics and the cleverest styles of the season.
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SPECIAL! Thurs. Eve. PATRIOTIC NIGHT Army, Navy, National Guard, War Veterans, Honor Legion, Daughters Revolution, League of Peace Represented.

LITTLE 44th St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:45. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. at 2.30. WINTHROP AMES presents GRACE GEORGE
Isabel Irving, Zelda Sears, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle, Ferdinand Gottschalk
THE TRUTH by CLYDE FITCH
All Seats All Performances $2.00.

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44TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Phone 7292 Lew Fields ..... Prop. Bryant
Evgs., 8. Mat. To-morrow Best Seats $1.50.
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THE MIDNIGHT GIRL
With GEORGE MACFARLANE
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PANTHEA Olga Petrova ..... Panthea
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Milton Sills ..... The Composer
"Sensational Play."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.

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75TH PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT
Too Many Cooks
"As bright and fresh as new shingles."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

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The play that not only brought the public back to stage decency, but held it there by its dramatic power and stimulus to laughter.

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Mat. To-m'w $1.50.
Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy.
With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.

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Beginning TUESDAY, MAY 5, THE CHARM OF ISABEL Seats on Sale Thurs.

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TO-DAY (TUES.) Also Thursday at 2:15 and Friday at 3. LAST 3 SPECIAL MATINEES OF PETER PAN
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LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. LAST 5 NIGHTS & 2 MATINEES. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
MISS Billie Burke in "JERRY" THE GIRL AN HOUR AHEAD OF TIME.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Sat., 2:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
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MISS ANGLIN in "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN"
"Current Hit of the Town."—Eve. Mail.

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Laughs Mystery Song 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE CHANS BEST PLAY
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To-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 8:30 P. M., in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and 34th Street.
The Public Invited. No Seats Reserved.

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Then there's the finest restaurant ball-room in America—free to you and your guests—where you can watch others dance, or dance yourself, if the spell-weaving strains of the orchestra fascinate.

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LONGACRE W. 48th St., nr B'way. Evs. 8:30 POP. MAT. TO-M'W 2:30. A PAIR OF SIXES
COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20 POP. MAT. TO-MORROW 2:30. "Unmitigated good fun."—Eve. Globe. Raymond Hitchcock IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY "The Beauty Shop"
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